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THE

BRITANNIC MAGAZINE,

OR ENTERTAINING REPOSITORY OF

HEROIC ADVENTURES,

AND MEMORABLE EXPLOITS.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA.

THE Britiſh dominion in America, extending over a tract of country called, for the purpoſe of diſtinction, by the general name of Britiſh America, comprehends the vaſt and unknown extent of country, bounded ſouth, by the United States of America, and the Atlantic ocean; eaſt, by the ſame ocean and Davis's Straits, which divide it from Greenland; extending north to the northern limits of the Hudſon's Bay charter; and weſtward to an unknown extent—lying between 42° 30′ and 7° north latitude; and between 50° and 105° weſt long. from Greenwich; and between 25° eaſt and 30° weſt long. from Philadelphia. It is divided into four provinces, viz.—1. Upper Canada;—2. Lower Canada, to which is annexed New Britain, or the country lying round Hudſon's Bay, and the Iſland of Cape Breton;—3. New Brunſwick;—4. Nova Scotia;—5, the Iſland of St. John's;—and 6, the Iſland of Newfoundland.

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

THE provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, conſtituted by act of parliament in 1791, comprehend the territory heretofore called Canada, or the Province of Quebec; ſituated between 42° 30′ and 50° north latitude, and 61° and 81° weſt longitude from London; or 14° eaſt and 6° weſt from Philadelphia. Their length is about ſix hundred miles, and their breadth five hundred and fifty.

Theſe provinces are bounded on the north, by New Britain; on the eaſt, by the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and part of the Province of New Brunſwick; on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth, by the Diſtrict of Main, New Hampſhire, Vermont, New York, and the lakes: the weſtern boundary is undefined. The Province of Upper Canada is the ſame as what is commonly called the Upper Country. It lies north of the great lakes, between the latitudes of 42° 30′ and 50°, and is ſeparated from New York by the river

river St. Lawrence, here called the Cataraqui, and the Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Lower Canada lies on both ſides the river St. Lawrence, between 61° and 71° W. lon. from London; and 45° and 52° N. lat. and is bounded ſouth by New Brunſwick, Maine, New Hampſhire, Vermont, and New York; and weſt by Upper Canada.

The line which divides Upper from Lower Canada commences at a ſtone boundary, on the north bank of the lake St. Francis, at the cove, weſt of *Pointe au Boudet*, in the limit between the townſhip of Lancaſter and the Seigneurie of New Longuevil, running along the ſaid limit in the direction of north thirty-four degrees weſt, to the weſternmoſt angle of the ſaid Seigneurie of New Longuevil; thence along the north-weſtern boundary of the Seigneurie of Vandreuil, running north, twenty-five degrees eaſt, until it ſtrikes the Ottawas river; to aſcend the ſaid river into the lake Tomiſcanning; and from the head of the ſaid lake by a line drawn due north, until it ſtrikes the boundary line of Hudſon's Bay, or New Britain. Upper Canada, to include all the territory to the weſtward and ſouthward of the ſaid line, to the utmoſt extent of the country known by the name of Canada.

The climate is not very different from that of the New England States; but as it is farther from the ſea, and more to the northward than moſt of them, the winters are more ſevere. Winter continues with ſuch ſeverity from December to April, as that the largeſt rivers are frozen over, and the ſnow lies commonly from four or ſix feet deep during the whole of that time. But the air is ſo ſerene and clear, and the inhabitants ſo well defended againſt the cold, that this ſeaſon is neither unhealthy nor unpleaſant. The ſprings open ſuddenly, and vegetation is ſurpriſingly rapid. The ſummer is delightful, except that a part of it is extremely hot.

Canada was undoubtedly diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot, the famous Italian adventurer, who ſailed under a commiſſion from Henry VII. But, though the Engliſh monarch did not think proper to make any uſe of this diſcovery, the French quickly attempted it; we have an account of their fiſhing for cod on the banks of Newfoundland, and along the ſea-coaſt of Canada, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century. About the year 1506, one Denys, a Frenchman, drew a map of the gulph of St. Lawrence; and two years after, one Aubort, a ſhip-maſter of Dieppe, carried over to France ſome of the natives of Canada. As the new country, however, did not promiſe the ſame amazing quantities of gold and ſilver produced by Mexico and Peru, the French for ſome years neglected the diſcovery. At laſt, in the year 1523, Francis I. a ſenſible and enterpriſing prince, ſent four ſhips, under the command of Verazani, a Florentine, to proſecute diſcoveries in that country. The particulars of this man's firſt expedition are not known. All we can learn is, that he returned to France, and next year he undertook a ſecond. As he approached the coaſt, he met with a violent ſtorm; however, he came ſo near as to perceive the natives on the ſhore, making friendly ſigns to him to land. This being found impracticable, by reaſon of the ſurf upon the coaſt, one of the ſailors threw himſelf into the ſea; but, endeavouring to ſwim back to the ſhip, a ſurge threw him on-ſhore without ſigns of life. He was, however, treated by the natives with ſuch care and humanity, that he recovered his ſtrength, and was allowed to ſwim back to the ſhip, whichimmediately returned toFrance. This is all we know of Verazan's ſecond expedition. He undertook a third, but was no more heard of, and it was thought that he and all his company periſhed before he could form any colony.

In 1534, one Jaques Cartier, of St. Maloes, ſet ſail under a commiſſion from the French king, and on the 10th of May arrived at Cape Bonaviſta in Newfoundland. He had with him two ſmall ſhips beſides the one in which he ſailed. He cruiſed along the coaſts of that iſland, on which he diſcovered inhabitants, probably the Eſkimaux. He landed in ſeveral places

places along the coaſt of the Gulf, and took poſſeſſion of the country in the king's name. On his return, he was again ſent out with a commiſſion, and a pretty large force; he returned in 1535, and paſſed the winter at St. Croix; but the ſeaſon proved ſo ſevere, that he and his companions muſt have died of the ſcurvy, had they not, by the advice of the natives, made uſe of the decoction of the tops and bark of the white pines. As Cartier, however, could produce neither gold nor ſilver, all that he could ſay about the utility of the ſettlement was diſregarded: and in 1540, he was obliged to become pilot to one M. Roberval, who was by the French king appointed viceroy of Canada, and who ſailed from France with five veſſels. Arriving at the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they built a fort; and Cartier was left to command the garriſon in it, while Roberval returned to France for additional recruits to his new ſettlement. At laſt, having embarked in 1549, with a great number of adventurers, neither he nor any of his followers were heard of more.

This fatal accident ſo greatly diſcouraged the court of France, that for fifty years no meaſures were taken for ſupplying with neceſſaries the ſettlers that were left. At laſt Henry IV. appointed the Marquis de la Roche lieutenant-general of Canada and the neighbouring countries. In 1598 he landed on the iſle of Sable, which he abſurdly thought to be a proper place for a ſettlement, though it was without any port, and without product except briars. Here he left about forty malefactors, the refuſe of the French gaols. After cruizing for ſome time on the coaſt of Nova Scotia, without being able to relieve theſe poor wretches, he returned to France, where he died of a broken heart. His colony muſt have periſhed, had not a French ſhip been wrecked on the iſland, and a few ſheep driven upon it at the ſame time. With the boards of the ſhip they erected huts; and while the ſheep laſted they lived on them, feeding afterwards on fiſh. Their clothes wearing out, they made coats of ſealſkins; and in this miſerable condition they ſpent ſeven years, when Henry ordered them to be brought to France. The king had the curioſity to ſee them in their ſeal-ſkin dreſſes, and was ſo moved with their appearance, that he forgave them all their offences, and gave each of them fifty crowns to begin the world anew.

In 1600, one Chauvin, a commander in the French navy, attended by a merchant of St. Maloes, called Pontgrave, made a voyage to Canada, from whence he returned with a very profitable quantity of furs. Next year he repeated the voyage with the ſame good fortune, but died while he was preparing for a third. The many ſpecimens of profit to be made by the Canadian trade, at laſt induced the public to think favourably of it. An armament was equipped, and the command of it given to Pontgrave, with powers to extend his diſcoveries up the river St. Lawrence. He ſailed in 1603, having in his company Samuel Champlain, who had been a captain in the navy, and was a man of parts and ſpirit. It was not, however, till the year 1608, that the colony was fully eſtabliſhed. This was accompliſhed by founding the city of Quebec, which from that time commenced the capital of all the ſettlements in Canada. The colony, however, for many years continued in a low way, and was often in danger of being totally exterminated by the Indians; yet the French, at length, not only concluded a permanent peace with the Indians, but ſo much ingratiated themſelves with them, that they could, with the greateſt eaſe, prevail upon them at any time to murder and ſcalp the Engliſh in their ſettlements. Theſe practices had a conſiderable ſhare in bringing about a war with France, when the whole country was conquered by the Britiſh, led on by the immortal Wolfe; and at the treaty of Paris, in 1763, was ceded, by France, to the crown of England, to whom it has ever ſince belonged.

Though the climate in Canada is cold, and the winters long and tedious, the ſoil in general is very good, and in many parts extremely fertile: producing

ducing many different ſorts of grains, fruits, and vegetables. The meadow grounds, which are well watered, yield excellent graſs, and breed vaſt numbers of great and ſmall cattle. The uncultivated parts are a continued wood, compoſed of prodigious large and lofty trees, of which there is ſuch a variety of ſpecies, that even of thoſe who have taken moſt pains to know them, there is not perhaps one that can tell half the number. Canada produces, among others, two ſorts of pines, the white and the red; four ſorts of firs; two ſorts of cedar and oak, the white and red; the male and female maple; three ſorts of aſh trees, the free, the mongrel, and the baſtard; three ſorts of walnut-trees, the hard, the ſoft, and the ſmooth; vaſt numbers of beech-trees and white wood; white and red elms, and poplars. The Indians hollow the red elms into canoes, ſome of which made out of one piece will contain twenty perſons; others are made of the bark, the different pieces of which they ſew together with the inner rind, and daub over the ſeams with pitch, or rather a bituminous matter reſembling pitch, to prevent their leaking; the ribs of theſe canoes are made of boughs of trees. In the hollow elms, the bears and wild cats take up their lodging from November to April. The country produces alſo a vaſt variety of other vegetables, particularly tobacco, which thrives well. Near Quebec is a fine lead mine, and many excellent ones of iron have been diſcovered. It hath alſo been reported that ſilver is found in ſome of the mountains.

The rivers are extremely numerous, and many of them very large and deep. The principal are, the Ouattauais, St. John's, Seguinay, Deſpaires, and Trois Rivieres; but all theſe are ſwallowed up by the great river St. Lawrence. This river iſſues from the lake Ontario; and, taking its courſe north-eaſt, waſhes Montreal, where it receives the Ouattauais, and forms many fertile iſlands. It continues the ſame courſe, and meets the tide upwards of four hundred miles from the ſea, where it is navigable for large veſſels; and below Quebec, three hundred and twenty miles from the ſea, it becomes ſo broad and ſo deep, that ſhips of the line contributed in the laſt war to reduce that city. After receiving in its progreſs innumerable ſtreams, it at laſt falls into the ocean at Cape Roſiers, where it is ninety miles broad, and where the cold is intenſe, and the ſea boiſterous. This river is the only one upon which any ſettlements of note are as yet formed.

A river has been lately ſurveyed, by the deputy ſurveyor-general of Canada, from its entrance into the bay of Kenty, near Cardaraqui, to its ſource of Lake St. Clie; from which there is an eaſy and ſhort portage acroſs N. W. to the N. E. angle of Lake Huron; and another that is neither long nor difficult, to the ſouthward, to the old ſettlement of Toronto. This is a ſhort route from Fort Frontinac to Michillimakkinak.

Quebec is the capital, not only of Lower Canada, but of all Britiſh America; it is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, or the Little River, about three hundred and twenty miles from the ſea. It is built on a rock, partly of marble, and partly of ſlate. The town is divided into an upper and a lower. The houſes in both are of ſtone, and built in a tolerable manner. The fortifications are ſtrong, though not regular. The town is covered with a regular and beautiful citadel, in which the governor reſides. The number of inhabitants is computed at about fifteen thouſand. The river, which from the ſea thither is four or five leagues broad, narrows all of a ſudden to about a mile wide. The haven, which lies oppoſite the town, is ſafe and commodious, and about five fathoms deep. The harbour is flanked by two baſtions, that are raiſed twenty-five feet from the ground, which is about the height of the tides at the time of the equinox.

From Quebec to Montreal, which is about one hundred and ſeventy miles, in ſailing up the river St. Lawrence, the eye is entertained with beautiful landſcapes, the banks being in many places very bold and ſteep, and

and ſhaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty cloſe all the way, ſeveral gentlemen's houſes, neatly built, ſhew themſelves at intervals, and there is all the appearance of a flouriſhing colony; but there are few towns or villages. It is much like the well-ſettled parts of Virginia and Maryland, where the planters are wholly within themſelves. Many beautiful iſlands are interſperſed in the channel of the river, which have an agreeable effect upon the eye. After paſſing the Richelieu iſlands, the air becomes ſo mild and temperate, that the traveller thinks himſelf tranſported to another climate; but this is to be underſtood only of the ſummer months.

The town called Trois Rivieres, or the Three Rivers, is about half way between Quebec and Montreal, and has its name from three rivers which join their currents here, and fall into the river St. Lawrence. It is much reſorted to by ſeveral nations of Indians, who, by means of theſe rivers, come hither and trade with the inhabitants in various kinds of furs and ſkins. The country is pleaſant, and fertile in corn, fruit, &c. and great numbers of handſome houſes ſtand on both ſides the river.

Montreal ſtands on an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, which is ten leagues in length, and four in breadth, at the foot of a mountain which gives name to it, about half a league from the ſouth ſhore. While the French had poſſeſſion of Canada, both the city and iſland of Montreal belonged to private proprietors, who had improved them ſo well, that the whole iſland had become a moſt delightful ſpot, and produced every thing that could adminiſter to the conveniencies of life. The city forms an oblong ſquare, divided by regular and well-formed ſtreets; and when taken by the Engliſh the houſes were built in a very handſome manner; and every houſe might be ſeen at one view from the harbour, or from the ſouthernmoſt ſide of the river, as the hill on the ſide of which the town ſtands falls gradually to the water. This place is ſurrounded by a wall and a dry ditch; and its fortifications have been much improved by the Engliſh. Montreal is nearly as large as Quebec, but ſince it fell into the hands of the Engliſh it has ſuffered much by fires.

The principal towns in Upper Canada are, Kingſton, on lake Ontario; Niagara, between lake Ontario and lake Erie; and Detroit, ſituated on the weſt bank of Detroit river, between lake Erie and lake Huron, and nine miles below lake St. Clair.

Upper Canada, though an infant ſettlement, is ſaid by ſome to contain forty thouſand, and by others only twenty thouſand, inhabitants. The truth is probably between them.—Lower Canada in 1784 contained one hundred thirteen thouſand and twelve ſouls.—Both provinces may now contain about one hundred and fifty-two thouſand ſouls, which number is increaſing, both by natural fecundity and by emigrations from other parts.

About nine-tenths of the inhabitants of theſe provinces are Roman catholics, who enjoy under the preſent government the ſame proviſions, rights, and privileges, as were granted them in 1774 by the act of 14th of George III. The reſt of the people are epiſcopalians, preſbyterians, and a few of almoſt all the different ſects of Chriſtians.

The commodities required by the Canadians from Europe are, wine, or rather rum; cloths, chiefly coarſe; linen; and wrought iron. The Indian trade requires rum, tobacco, a ſort of duffil blankets, guns, powder, balls, and flints, kettles, hatchets, toys, and trinkets of all kinds. While the country was in poſſeſſion of the French, the Indians ſupplied them with poultry; and the French had traders, who, like the original inhabitants, traverſed the vaſt lakes and rivers in canoes, with incredible induſtry and patience, carrying their goods into the remoteſt parts of America, and among nations entirely unknown to us. Theſe again brought the furs, &c. home to them, as the Indians were thereby habituated to trade with them. For this purpoſe, people from all parts, even from the diſtance of one thouſand miles, came to the French fair at Montreal, which began in June, and ſometimes laſted there

three months. On this occaſion many ſolemnities were obſerved, guards were placed, and the governor aſſiſted to preſerve order in ſo great and various a concourſe of ſavage nations. But ſometimes great diſorders and tumults happened: and the Indians frequently gave for a dram all they were poſſeſſed of. It is remarkable, that many of theſe nations actually paſſed by the then Engliſh ſettlement of Albany in New York, and travelled two hundred miles further to Montreal, though they could have purchaſed the goods they wanted cheaper at the former.

Since Britain became poſſeſſed of Canada, her trade with that country has generally employed from thirty to forty ſhips, and about four thouſand ſeamen. The amount of the exports from the province of Quebec, as far back as the year 1786, was three hundred forty-three thouſand two hundred and ſixty-two pounds, nineteen ſhillings and ſix-pence. The amount of imports in the ſame year was three hundred twenty-five thouſand one hundred and ſixteen pounds. The exports conſiſted of wheat, flour, biſcuit, flax-ſeed, lumber of various kinds, fiſh, pot-aſh, oil, ginſeng, and other medicinal roots, but principaily of furs and peltries, to the amount of two hundred eighty-five thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-ſeven pounds. The imports conſiſted of rum, brandy, molaſſes, coffee, ſugar, wines, tobacco, ſalt, chocolate, proviſions for troops, and dry goods.

By the Quebec act, paſſed by the parliament of Great Britain in the year 1791, ſo much of the act of the 14th of George III. paſſed in the year 1774, as relates to the appointment of a council for the government of the province of Quebec, is repealed; and it is enacted that there ſhall be within each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a legiſlative council, and an aſſembly, who, with the conſent of the governor, appointed by the king, ſhall have power to make laws. The governor may give or withhold his majeſty's aſſent to bills paſſed by the legiſlative council and aſſembly, or or reſerve them for his majeſty's pleaſure. Bills reſerved are to have no force till his majeſty's aſſent is ſignified by the governor, which, to be valid, muſt be ſignified within two years from the time the bill is preſented to the governor. The governor muſt tranſmit to the ſecretary of ſtate copies of ſuch bills as have been aſſented to, which his majeſty in council may declare his diſallowance of within two years from the receipt.

The legiſlative council is to conſiſt of not fewer than ſeven members for Upper and fifteen for Lower Canada, to be ſummoned by the governor, who muſt be authorized by the king. Such members are to hold their ſeats for life, unleſs forfeited by four years continual abſence, or by ſwearing allegiance to ſome foreign power.

The houſe of aſſembly is to conſiſt of not leſs than ſixteen members from Upper and not leſs than fifty from Lower Canada, choſen by the freeholders in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts. The council and aſſembly are to be called together at leaſt once in every year; and every aſſembly is to continue four years, unleſs ſooner diſſolved by the governor. All queſtions are to be decided by a majority of votes of the members preſent. His majeſty may authorize the governor to fix the time and place of holding the elections, (ſubject however, to ſuch proviſions as may hereafter be made by the legiſlature,) and to fix the times and places of holding the ſeſſions of the aſſembly, and to prorogue and diſſolve the ſame whenever he ſhall judge it neceſſary.

The governor, together with ſuch of the executive council as ſhall be appointed by the king, for the affairs of each province, are to be a court of civil juriſdiction for hearing and determining appeals, ſubject, however, to ſuch appeals from their judgment as heretofore exiſted. All lands in Upper Canada are to granted hereafter in free and common ſoccage; and alſo in Lower Canada, when the grantee ſhall deſire it, ſubject nevertheleſs to alterations by the act of the legiſlature.

Britiſh America is ſuperintended by

by an officer ſtiled governor general of the four Britiſh provinces in North America, who, beſides other powers, is commander in chief of all the Britiſh troops in the four provinces and the governments attached to them and Newfoundland. Each of the provinces has a lieutenant-governor, who, in the abſence of the governor general, has all the powers requiſite to a chief magiſtrate.

The preſent officers are—

UPPER CANADA.

Lord Dorcheſter, K. B. governor.
J. Graves Simcoe, Eſq. lieut. gov.
Rt. Rev. Jacob Mountain, D. D. biſhop of Quebec.
John White, Eſq. attorney general.
W. D. Powell, Eſq. and Eſq. judges of common pleas.
Wm. Jarvis, Eſq. recorder & regiſt.
Francis Coſta, Eſq. navy officer.
David Burns, Eſq. clerk of the crown and pleas.
— Walſh, Eſq. clerk of the council.
Charles Goddard Eſq. agent.
Peter Ruſſel, Eſq. receiver general.

LOWER CANADA.

M. G. Alured Clarke, lieut. gov.
Gen. J. Johnſton, gov. of Quebec.
Wm. Oſgoode, Eſq. chief juſtice.
James Monk, Eſq. chief juſtice of king's-bench at Montreal.
J. Williams, J. Frazer, Eſqrs. judges.
J. Ogden, Eſq. judge of admiralty.
T. Faunce, town major of Quebec.
Capt. A. P. Skene, major of brigade.
Wm. Pollock, Eſq. clerk of the crown.
Henry Caldwell, Eſq. receiver gen.
George Pownall, Eſq. ſecretary.
S. Holland, Eſq. ſurv. gen. of Canada.
Sir John Johnſon, Bart. ſuperintended gen. and inſpector gen. of Indian affairs throughout America.
Thomas Ainſlie, Eſq. collector.
Thomas Scott, Eſq. comptroller.
Richard Cumberland, Eſq. agent.
(Vacant) ſurveyor of woods in Canada, 10s. per diem & 40l. per ann.
Adolphus Benzell, Eſq. 300l. inſpector of lands.
Kenelm Chandler, ſtorekeeper at Quebec, 8s. per diem.

(To be continued.)

ADMIRAL SIR HYDE PARKER.

THE eminent ſervices rendered to this country, by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, during the American war, will ever place him in the higheſt eſteem with the public, and in the firſt rank for courage and ability in his profeſſion.

In the year 1778, he embarked at New York, on an expedition, jointly with Colonel Campbell, againſt Georgia and Carolina; the complete ſucceſs of which, added to his addreſs in conciliating the minds of the people in thoſe provinces, and ſtopping the effuſion of human blood, not only afford the higheſt proofs of courage and good conduct, but alſo of ſound policy and humanity.

But the moſt brilliant trait in the character of Sir Hyde, was the battle he fought with the Dutch off the Dogger bank. He was, at this time, convoying the homeward-bound trade from the Baltic amounting to upwards of an hundred ſail. On the 5th of Auguſt, 1781, he fell in with a Dutch ſquadron, accompanying a numerous fleet of merchantmen going to the Baltic. As ſoon as Admiral Parker had provided for the ſafety of his convoy, by detaching moſt of his frigates for its protection, he bore away to the enemy. His ſtrength conſiſted of an old eighty-gun ſhip, that carried no heavier metal than a fifty; an old ſixty, that had been diſcharged, but lately refitted for ſervice; two ſeventy-fours, a ſixty-four, and a fifty; to which he was obliged to add a frigate of forty-four guns, in order to ſupply the inequality of his line of battle in number to that of the enemy.

The action began at eight in the morning, within leſs than muſket-ſhot diſtance. It laſted near four hours with equal bravery on each ſide. The fire from the Engliſh ſquadron was kept up with uncommon ſpirit, and did dreadful execution; ſome of the ſhips diſcharged above two thouſand ſhot. The Dutch frigates ſeconded their line with great reſolution, by

by taking ſuch poſitions as enabled them to rake the Britiſh ſhipping; which, for want of an adequate proportion of frigates, could not aſſail the enemy in the like manner. But, notwithſtanding this deficiency, the Dutch frigates were in a ſhort time ſilenced, and compelled to withdraw, In the mean time, both ſquadrons had received ſo much damage, that about noon they were become equally unmanageable. The Britiſh admiral uſed his utmoſt ſkill to keep the ſhips in a line, and to continue the action; but found it impracticable. The Dutch were in the ſame ſituation. After lying to a conſiderable time near each other, the Dutch, having ſuffered moſt, did not think it adviſable to renew the engagement, and in order to ſave the convoy, of which they had charge, and which was of immenſe value, they took the reſolution to bear away with it to the Texel. But, though the Dutch ſquadron effected an eſcape, it was in ſo ſhattered a condition, that it could hardly be preſerved from ſinking. It was with the utmoſt difficulty brought into port by the help of the many frigates that fortunately attended it. One of the largeſt ſhips, mounting ſeventy guns, went to the bottom in the night after the action; and moſt of the reſt were rendered totally unſerviceable.

Such was the iſſue of this celebrated engagement, the firſt that had happened between the Engliſh and the Dutch for upwards of a century. The valour and emulation diſplayed by both parties was in no wiſe inferior to that which had been exerted by their reſpective anceſtors, when contending for the empire of the ocean in the days of Cromwell and Charles II. The killed and wounded on-board the Britiſh ſquadron amounted to about four hundred and fifty, among whom were ſeveral officers of very ſuperior merit; but the ſame liſt on-board of the Dutch ſhips, though endeavoured to be concealed, was well known to exceed a thouſand. The victory was indiſputably on the ſide of the Britiſh admiral. He remained with his ſquadron on the place of action after the enemy had quitted it. The Dutch ſquadron was obliged to abandon to their own care the merchantmen under its convoy, and theſe were compelled to drop the proſecution of their voyage, and make the beſt of their way to their ſeparate homes.

This was the ſevereſt diſappointment that could have befallen the Dutch; in this fleet were centered the hopes and reſources of the mercantile claſſes, which had been at a vaſt expence in fitting it out for its uſual deſtination to the northern parts of Europe: they now ſaw themſelves totally excluded from that principal fund of their commercial opulence, and obliged, to their great mortification, to have recourſe to the aſſiſtance of France for protection on their own coaſts. The ſtates general of the Seven United Provinces were fully ſenſible of all theſe calamities: but they prudently buried them in ſilence, and adverted only to the neceſſity of reviving the courage of the public, and preventing any popular deſpondency. The valour of thoſe officers and men who had fought in the late action was extolled in the warmeſt terms; honours and rewards were decreed to them in the moſt ample and generous manner, and nothing was forgotten to impreſs the world with the higheſt ſenſe of their merit, and to excite a ſpirit of emulation throughout the people.

The glory and ſucceſs of this engagement were duly acknowledged in England: but heavy complaints were made that a ſufficient force had not been aſſigned to Admiral Parker for the purpoſes that might have been accompliſhed on this occaſion. Had his ſquadron been properly reinforced, which it was aſſerted might have been done, no doubt was entertained, from his known bravery and abilities, that a total deſtruction, or capture, of the Dutch ſquadron and convoy, would have been the conſequence. On the return of the Britiſh ſquadron to the Nore, the ſervice done to the public by the admiral was noticed in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner. The king honoured him with a viſit, and treated him with thoſe marks of regard to which he was ſo eminently entitled.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

DON PEDRO AND DONNA INES DE CASTRO.

DON Pedro, ſon of Alonſo the Fourth, king of Portugal, and heir apparent to the crown, having fallen in love with a lady of the court, named Donna Ines de Caſtro, thought he could not ſhare the crown which awaited him with a more amiable perſon. She united to all the charms of beauty, the moſt graceful and accompliſhed manners. The prince, waving all conſiderations of birth and fortune, was privately married to her by the Biſhop of Guarda.

Notwithſtanding the nuptials were performed with all the ſecrecy imaginable, yet they reached the king's ear, who had premeditated a conſort for Don Pedro in the King of Caſtile's daughter. He queſtioned him as to the truth of the report; but, knowing his father's arbitrary diſpoſition, he thought it prudent then to conceal the fact.

The nobility alſo had intimation of the marriage, and the preference give to Ines had awakened their jealouſy. Hence they took every opportunity of repreſenting her as a woman of the greateſt ambition; and, pretending that very fatal conſequences were to be apprehended from ſuch an alliance, they alſo condemned the prince as a raſh and diſobedient ſon.

The king, who was a man of weak underſtanding, gave ear to their calumny, and they worked upon his paſſions to that degree, that he reſolved to murder the unfortunate princeſs. Accordingly, he ſet out to perpetrate the horrid deed, accompanied by three of his courtiers and a number of armed men.

Donna Ines at this time reſided in Coimbra, in the palace of Santa Claria, where ſhe paſſed her time in the moſt private manner, educating her children, and attending to the duties of her domeſtic affairs.

The prince unfortunately was abroad on a hunting party when the king arrived. The beautiful victim came out to meet him, with her two infant children, who clung about his knees, ſcreaming aloud for mercy. She proſtrates herſelf at his feet, bathes them with tears, and ſupplicates pity for her children, beſeeching him to baniſh her to ſome remote deſert, where ſhe would gladly wander an exile with her babes.

The feelings of nature arreſted his arm, juſt raiſed to plunge a dagger into her breaſt. But his counſellors urging the neceſſity of her death, and reproaching him for his diſregard to the welfare of the nation, he relapſed into his former reſolution, and commanded them to diſpatch her; at which they ruſhed forward regardleſs of the cries of innocence and beauty, and inſtantly ſtruck off her head!

Soon after the above tranſaction the prince arrived; but, alas! found thoſe eyes that were wont to watch his return with impatience cloſed in death. The ſight of his beloved Ines weltering in gore filled his mind with diſtraction, and kindled every ſpark of revenge within his ſoul. In all the agony of rage, he called aloud on the avenging hand of heaven to puniſh thoſe monſters who deprived him of all he held dear upon earth.

As ſoon as her remains were interred, he put himſelf at the head of an army who ſympathized with his diſtreſs; they carried fire and ſword through the adjacent provinces, and laid waſte the eſtates of the murderers. The royal troops could not oppoſe them; they fled at the appearance of the gallant avengers of innocence. But the king, wretched man! could not fly from himſelf; the cries of his grand-children ſtill echoed in his ears, and the bleeding image of their unfortunate mother was conſtantly before his eyes. Death at length commiſerated his ſituation, and he expired full of repentance for his accumulated crimes. He was an undutiful ſon, an unnatural brother, and a cruel father.

The prince now aſcended the throne, in the thirty-ſeventh year of his age. He no ſooner obtained the power, that he meditated to revenge the death of his beloved Ines. The three murderers, namely, Pedro Coello, Diego Lopez Pacheo, and Alvaro Gonſalvez, had fled into Caſtile, previous to the death of the late king. The prince ordered them to be tried on a charge of high treaſon, and, being found guilty, their eſtates were confiſcated. Next he contrived to ſeize their perſons, by agreeing with the King of Caſtile that both ſhould reciprocally deliver up the Portugueſe and Caſtilian fugitives, who ſought protection in their reſpective dominions. Gonſalvez and Coello were accordingly arreſted, and ſent in chains to Portugal; Pacheo eſcaped into France.

The king was at Santerem when the delinquents were brought to him; he inſtantly ordered them to be laid on a pyre that was previouſly formed, contiguous to which he had a banquet prepared. Before the torch was kindled, and while they agonized at every pore under the moſt lingering tortures, their hearts were cut out, one at his breaſt, the other at his back. Laſtly, the pyre was ſet on a blaze, in preſence of which he dined, while they evaporated in flames.

Having thus far appeaſed his inſatiable thirſt of revenge, he ordered his marriage with Donna Ines to be publiſhed throughout the kingdom; then her body was taken out of the ſepulchre, covered with regal robes, and placed on a magnificent throne, around which his miniſters aſſembled, and did homage to their lawful queen.

After this ceremony, her corpſe was tranſlated from Coimbra to Alcobaca, with a pomp hitherto unknown in the kingdom; though the diſtance between theſe two places is fifty-two miles, yet the road was lined on both ſides all the way, with people holding lighted tapers. The funeral was attended by all the noblemen and gentlemen in Portugal, dreſſed in long mourning cloaks; their ladies alſo attended, dreſſed in white mourning veils.

The cloud which the above diſaſter caſt over the mind of Don Pedro was never totally diſperſed; and as he lived in a ſtate of celibacy the remainder of his life, agreeable to his vow, there was nothing to divert his attention from ruminating on the fate of his beloved ſpouſe. The impreſſion her death made on him was ſtrongly characteriſed, not only in the tortures he inflicted on her murderer, but alſo in all his acts of adminiſtration, which from their ſeverity induced ſome to give him the appellation of Pedro the Cruel; by others he was called Pedro the Juſt: and, upon the whole, it appears that the laſt title moſt properly appertained to him.

It muſt be allowed, however, that he puniſhed ſome offences rather ſeverely, particularly in caſes of adultery. In all tranſgreſſions of this nature, his laws were more rigid than thoſe of Solon, as will appear by the following inſtances: he ordered a man to be hanged for having had communication with a woman previous to his marriage with her. Another, detected in the act of adultery, was, with his miſtreſs, committed to the flames. A friar, who was diſcovered to be the father of a boy who ſtruck his nominal father, was put into a caſe formed of cork, and ſawed through the body.

Now, it is ſurpriſing that Don Pedro himſelf ſhould have been guilty of ſins ſimilar to thoſe for which he inflicted ſuch ignominious deaths on others. Yet ſuch is the fact: witneſs his amours with Donna Tereza Lorenza, by whom he had that illuſtrious character Don John, the founder of Batalha.

Indeed, this manner of puniſhing other offences was leſs reprehenſible. To give an inſtance: a gentleman, having borrowed ſome ſilver utenſils of a country-man, refuſed, after many ſolicitations, to return the ſame; upon which the lender, finding all other means ineffectual, appealed to the king, who made the gentleman not only return the goods to the owner,

but

but alſo pay him nine times their value, the penalty to which thieves were then ſubject; and, farther, made him reſponſible for the country-man's life.

The clergy, who hitherto could not be tried for alleged offences but by the eccleſiaſtical court, he rendered amenable to the common courts of juſtice, and puniſhed them with death when their crimes were capital. When ſolicited once to reviſe the ſentence of ſuch criminals, and refer it to a higher tribunal, (meaning that of the pope,) he anſwered very calmly, "I ſhall moſt certainly ſend them to the higheſt of all tribunals, that of the Omnipotent Being."

To prevent all tedious litigations, and the baneful conſequences attending them, he purged the nation of attornies, and limited the procedure of counſellors in ſuch a manner, that a ſuit was determined in a few days. And when the judge was found guilty of bribery, as was the caſe in one inſtance, he immediately ordered him to be hanged. In ſhort, his inexorable juſtice, and indefatigable zeal to check the progreſs of vice, were ſuch, that no conſideration of rank, or fortune, or particular privileges, could ſcreen the guilty from the ſword of the law. The infinite ſervice he rendered the country during the ten years he reigned, have left a laſting impreſſion on the minds of the Portugueſe. They have ſtill a ſaying among them, "That Providence either ſhould not have ſent Pedro, or elſe ſhould not have taken him away."

The two Engliſh tragedies that have been formed from this melancholy hiſtory of Ines de Caſtro, are entitled Elvira, and Ines de Caſtro.

SIEGE OF ALICANT.

ALICANT is a large ſea-port town in the province of Valencia and territory of Segura. It is ſeated between the mountains and the ſea, and the port is defended by three baſtions furniſhed with artillery. To prevent the viſits of the Algerine pirates, watch-towers were built to give notice of the approach of an enemy's ſhip. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1706, and held out a ſiege of two years before it was retaken by the French and Spaniards.

It was garriſoned by only two regiments, under the command of Major-general Richards. The city held out for a conſiderable time againſt a large train of heavy artillery, which was well ſerved, but at length the garriſon was compelled to retire into the caſtle, which had been deemed impregnable, until the bravery of Engliſh ſailors maſtered it in the year 1706. Here they ſunk three ciſterns, and then, with incredible labour, filled them with water. The French carried on the ſiege with vigour, but found it impoſſible to make any impreſſion on a place which both art and nature had joined in ſecuring. Still however determined not to relinquiſh their deſign, they reſolved to attempt mining through the ſolid rock, in order at once to blow up the caſtle and garriſon into the air. The beſieged were not at all alarmed at this undertaking, which they conſidered as utterly impracticable. It even ſupplied them with freſh hopes, as they believed it would retard the operations of the ſiege until a Britiſh fleet ſhould arrive to their ſuccour. Encouraged by theſe proſpects, they beſtirred themſelves in annoying the workmen, and retarding their progreſs. The beſiegers however wrought inceſſantly, and in three months ſuch a fiſſure was made in the rock as their moſt experienced engineers pronounced equal to the tremendous purpoſe for which it had been hewn. One thouſand five hundred barrels of powder were depoſited therein, together with beams, iron bars, and crows, which, by ſtopping the expanſion of the powder when fired, might render the concuſſion more violent. On the 20th of March, 1709, the garriſon was ſummoned to ſurrender, and the moſt ſolemn aſſurances given them of being ſafely eſcorted to Barcelona, and their bag-

gage and effects ſecured to them, if they ſurrendered in three days; the ruin that awaited them in caſe of an obſtinate rejection of the terms propoſed was likewiſe repreſented in all its force.

A general council of war was now called, to deliberate on the proper ſtep to be taken at this criſis of their fate; and they unanimouſly reſolved to commit themſelves to the providence of God, and defend the place. This reſolution was communicated to the French commander, who two nights after again ſent a flag, and endeavoured to divert the Engliſh from their deſperate purpoſe, offering the ſame honourable terms of capitulation as had been before tendered: but all in vain. The third night approached, when the French ſent their third and laſt ſummons, and with it an aſſurance, that their mine was primed, and ſhould be ſprung by ſix o'clock the next morning. They remonſtrated againſt the fatal obſtinacy which cauſed them wilfully to ſeek their own deſtruction; ſtill offering them the former terms of ſurrender: but nothing could ſhake the ſteady purpoſe of theſe determined men. At five o'clock the next morning, as a prelude to this direful ſtroke, all the inhabitants of that quarter were ordered to quit their habitations. The beſieged during the night had kept a general guard, and employed the time in religious exerciſes. Major-general Richards, Colonel Sibourg, and Lieutenant-colonel Thornicroft of Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, ſat together in the governor's uſual lodging-room; other officers cantoned themſelves as their tempers inclined, to paſs the dreary and preſaging night.

At length, day appearing, the inhabitants were ſeen flying in crowds to the weſtermoſt part of the town. The general, attended by the principal officers, went to the weſt battery, to gain fuller information. After he had remained there about a quarter of an hour, Lieutenant-col. Thornicroft deſired him to remove from ſo dangerous a ſpot; but he and Colonel Sibourg both anſwered, that no danger was to be apprehended there, more than in any other place; and that there they would wait the event. The lieutenant-colonel, reſolving to ſhare the fate of his ſuperiors, continued with them, as did other officers from the ſame motive: but the hour of five being now conſiderably paſt, the corporal's guard cried out, that the train was fired, obſerving ſome ſmoke from the lighted matches, and other combuſtible matter near it, from whence the ſame aſcended to the centinels above. The general and field officers were then urged to retreat, but refuſed. The mine at laſt blew up; the rock opened and ſhut; the whole mountain felt the convulſion; the general and field officers with their company, ten guns, and two mortars, were buried in the abyſs; the walls of the caſtle ſhook, part of the great ciſtern fell, another ciſtern almoſt cloſed, and the rock ſhut a man to his neck in its cliſt, who lived many hours in that agonizing poſture. About thirty-ſix centinels, and women, were ſwallowed up in different quarters, whoſe dying groans were heard, ſome of them four days after the melancholy cataſtrophe. Many houſes of the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, and the caſtle ſuffered greatly; but was ſaved from total deſtruction by the vent which the exploſion forced through the veins of the rock. After the loſs of Major-general Richards, the command devolved on Lieutenant-colonel Dalbeaume, of Sibourg's regiment, who drew out a detachment of the whole garriſon, and with it made a deſperate ſally, to ſhew that they were not appalled by this convulſive ſhock. The bombs from the caſtle played on the town more violently, and the ſhot galled every corner of their ſtreets; this vigorous defence was maintained till the arrival of the Britiſh fleet, a month afterwards, under the command of Sir George Byng; his ſhips were, the Defiance, Northumberland, Eſſex, York, and Dunkirk. The laſt went within the line in three fathoms and a half, as drawing leſs water than the others; then, laying her broad-ſide to the eaſt part of the town, began to cannonade; but, the wind being freſh, and a great ſwell rolling in from the eaſtward, the large ſhips

were obliged to weigh their anchors, and get out of cannon-ſhot. The Dunkirk, having much of her rigging damaged, and her ſmall bower cut, lay expoſed for ſome time to the ſhot, bombs, and carcaſſes, of the enemy; but at length got off. The weather continuing very bad, and General Stanhope, who was on-board the fleet, finding the enemy increaſe conſiderably in ſtrength, and ſuppoſing the garriſon by this time to be driven to great extremities, ſent a flag of truce to Chevalier d'Asfeldt, the Spaniſh commander, with propoſals for ſurrendering the caſtle, which were agreed to, and the garriſon, marching out with the honours of war, embarked on-board the fleet. No troops ever diſplayed a more inflexible firmneſs; and, although the event was fatal to the principal officers, yet the garriſon in general, after enduring all theſe perils, inſtead of ſurrendering priſoners of war, only evacuated the place.

UNIVERSITY OF LEYDEN.

THIS inſtitution took its riſe from that glorious period of its hiſtory, the ever memorable ſiege it ſuſtained when Holland was about to ſhake off the Spaniſh yoke: an event upon which its inhabitants ſtill dwell with pleaſure, and in relating the particulars of which I have ſeveral times ſeen the glow of a generous enthuſiaſm illuminate the moſt inanimate countenance. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to enter into the detail of an event which ſo many hiſtorians have delighted to relate. The people having been reduced to eat the leaves of trees, as well as horſes, dogs, leather, and every other animal ſubſtance within their reach, a peſtilence carried off more than half the inhabitants. In this dreadful exigency, the beſiegers calling on the townſmen to ſurrender, the latter appeared on the walls, and declared they would each of them firſt cut off his left arm for proviſion, and fight with his right. The governor wrote to the Prince of Orange, that, without help from him or from Heaven, they could not reſiſt two days longer. At this criſis, providentially ſurely, the wind changed, and blew in ſuch a direction, that the Spaniſh army, fearing a flood, made a precipitate retreat. They were no ſooner gone than the wind returned to the ſame point as before, the waters retired, and there was an eaſy acceſs to the town for the people with proviſions, who flocked in on every ſide. The churches were crowded with famiſhed wretches, who, juſt ſaved from the jaws of death, one moment greedily devoured the welcome food, and another, with ſobs and inarticulate exclamations, returned Heaven thanks for their deliverance; inſomuch that no regular ſervice could be performed. And here a new diſtreſs occurred. Many of the poor creatures, too eager in gratifying their craving appetites, fell down dead on the ſpot; ſo that the magiſtrates were obliged for ſome time to regulate the quantity of food for each perſon.

The day after this ſignal deliverance, the Prince of Orange went to Leyden to expreſs his admiration of the inhabitants' behaviour. What an interview muſt that have been! He gave them their option, whether to be for a time exempt from certain taxes, or to have an univerſity founded in their town. They wiſely choſe the latter, and have derived much profit from it. Such is the origin of the Univerſity of Leyden. May it long continue the ſeat of freedom, and the nurſery of every ſentiment moſt favourable to the intereſts of humanity!

ORIGIN AND POWER OF SHERIFFS.

THE ſheriff is an officer, in each county in England, nominated by the king, inveſted with a judicial and miniſterial power, and who takes place of every nobleman in the county during the time of his office.

The ſheriff is an officer of very great antiquity in this kingdom, his name

name being derived from two Saxon words, ſignifying the *reeve*, *bailiff*, or *officer* of the ſhire. He is called in Latin *vice-comes*, as being the deputy of the earl or *comes*, to whom the cuſtody of the ſhire is ſaid to have been committed at the firſt diviſion of this kingdom into counties. But the earls, in proceſs of time, by reaſon of their high employments and attendance on the king's perſon, not being able to tranſact the buſineſs of the county, were delivered of that burden; reſerving to themſelves the honour, but the labour was laid on the ſheriff. So that now the ſheriff does all the king's buſineſs in the county; and, though he be ſtill called *vice-comes*, yet he is entirely independent of, and not ſubject to, the earl; the king, by his letters patent, committing *cuſtodium comitatus* to the ſheriff, and to him alone.

Sheriffs were formerly choſen by the inhabitants of the ſeveral counties. In confirmation of which it was ordained, by ſtatute 28 Edw. I. c. 8. that the people ſhould have an election of ſheriffs in every ſhire where the ſhrievalty is not of inheritance. For anciently in ſome counties the ſheriffs were hereditary; as we apprehend they were in Scotland till the ſtatute 20 Geo. II. c. 43; and ſtill continue in the county of Weſtmoreland to this day; the city of London having alſo the inheritance of the ſhrievalty of Middleſex veſted in their body by charter. The reaſon of theſe popular elections is aſſigned in the ſame ſtatute, c. 13. "that the commons might chooſe ſuch as would not be a burden to them." And herein appears plainly a ſtrong trace of the democratical part of our conſtitution; in which form of government it is an indiſpenſable requiſite, that the people ſhould chooſe their own magiſtrates. This election was in all probability not abſolutely veſted in the commons, but required the royal approbation. For in the Gothic conſtitution, the judges of their county-courts (which office is executed by the ſheriff) were elected by the people, but confirmed by the king: and the form of their election was thus managed; the people, or *incolæ territorii*, choſe twelve electors, and they nominated three perſons, *ex quibus rex unum confirmabat*. But, with us in England, theſe popular elections, growing tumultuous, were put an end to by the ſtatute 9 Edw. II. ſt. 2. which enacted, that the ſheriffs ſhould from thenceforth be aſſigned by the chancellor, treaſurer, and the judges; as being perſons in whom the ſame truſt might with confidence be repoſed. By ſtatutes 14 Edw. III. c. 7. 23 Hen. VI. c. 8. and 21. Hen. VIII. c. 20. the chancellor, treaſurer, preſident of the king's council, chief juſtices, and chief baron, are to make this election; and that on the morrow of All Souls, in the exchequer. And the king's letters patent, appointing the new ſheriffs, uſed commonly to bear date the ſixth day of November. The ſtatute of Cambridge, 12 Ric. II. c. 2. ordains, that the chancellor, treaſurer, keeper of the privy ſeal, ſteward of the king's houſe, the king's chamberlain, clerk of the rolls, the juſtices of the one bench and the other, barons of the exchequer, and all other that ſhall be called to ordain, name, or make, juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, and other officers of the king, ſhall be ſworn to act indifferently, and to name no man that ſueth to be put in office, but ſuch only as they ſhall judge to be the beſt and moſt ſufficient. And the cuſtom now is (and has been at leaſt ever ſince the time of Forteſcue, who was chief juſtice and chancellor to Henry VI.) that all the judges, together with the other great officers, meet in the exchequer chamber on the morrow of All Souls yearly, (which day is now altered to the morrow of St. Martin by the laſt act for abbreviating Michaelmas term,) and then and there propoſe three perſons to the king, who afterwards appoints one of them to be ſheriff. This cuſtom of the twelve judges propoſing three perſons ſeems borrowed from the Gothic conſtitution before-mentioned: with this difference, that among the Goths the twelve nominors were firſt elected by the people themſelves. And this uſage of ours, at its firſt introduction, there is reaſon to believe, was founded

founded upon ſome ſtatute, though not now to be found among our printed laws; firſt, becauſe it is materially different from the direction of all the ſtatutes before-mentioned; which it is hard to conceive that the judges would have countenanced by their concurrence, or that Forteſcue would have inſerted in his book, unleſs by the authority of ſome ſtatute; and alſo, becauſe a ſtatute is expreſsly referred to in the record, which Sir Edward Coke tells us he tranſcribed from the council-book of 3d March, 34 Hen. VI. and which is in ſubſtance as follows:—The king had of his own authority appointed a man ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, which office he refuſed to take upon him; whereupon the opinions of the judges were taken, what ſhould be done in this behalf. And the two chief juſtices, Sir John Forteſcue and Sir John Priſot, delivered the unanimous opinion of them all; "that the king did an error when he made a perſon ſheriff that was not choſen and preſented to him according to the ſtatute; that the perſon refuſing was liable to no fine for diſobedience, as if he had been one of the three perſons choſen according to the tenor of the ſtatute; that they would adviſe the king to have recourſe to the three perſons that were choſen according to the ſtatute, or that ſome other thrifty man be intreated to occupy the office for this year; and that, the next year, to eſchew ſuch inconveniences, the order of the ſtatute in this behalf made be obſerved." But, notwithſtanding this unanimous reſolution of all the judges of England, thus entered in the council-book, and the ſtatute 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 26. §. 61. which expreſsly recognizes this to be the law of the land, ſome of our writers have affirmed, that the king, by his prerogative, may name whom he pleaſes to be ſheriff, whether choſen by the judges or not. This is grounded on a very particular caſe in the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth, when, by reaſon of the plague, there was no Michaelmas term kept at Weſtminſter; ſo that the judges could not meet there *in craſtino animarum* to nominate the ſheriffs: whereupon the queen named them herſelf, without ſuch previous aſſembly, appointing for the moſt part one of two remaining in the laſt year's liſt. And this caſe, thus circumſtanced, is the only authority in our books for the making theſe extraordinary ſheriffs. It is true, the reporter adds, that it was held that the queen by her prerogative might make a ſheriff without the election of the judges, *non obſtante aliquo ſtatuto in contrarium*; but the doctrine of *non obſtante*, which ſets the prerogative above the laws, was effectually demoliſhed by the bill of rights at the revolution, and abdicated Weſtminſter-hall when King James abdicated the kingdom. However, it muſt be acknowledged, that the practice of occaſionally naming what are called *pocket-ſheriffs*, by the ſole authority of the crown, hath uniformly continued to the reign of his preſent majeſty; in which, it is believed, few (if any) inſtances have occurred.

Sheriffs, by virtue of ſeveral old ſtatutes, are to continue in their office no longer than one year; and yet it hath been ſaid that a ſheriff may be appointed *durante bene placito*, or during the king's pleaſure; and ſo is the form of the royal writ. Therefore, till a new ſheriff be named, his office cannot be determined, unleſs by his own death, or the demiſe of the king; in which laſt caſe it was uſual for the ſucceſſor to ſend a new writ to the old ſheriff; but now, by ſtatute 1 Anne ſt. 1. c. 8. all officers appointed by the preceding king may hold their offices for ſix months after the king's demiſe, unleſs ſooner diſplaced by the ſucceſſor. We may farther obſerve, that by ſtatute 1 Ric. II. c. 11. no man that has ſerved the office of ſheriff for one year can be compelled to ſerve the ſame again within three years after.

We ſhall find it is of the utmoſt importance to have the ſheriff appointed according to law, when we conſider his power and duty. Theſe are either as a judge, as the keeper of the king's peace, as a miniſterial officer of the ſuperior courts of juſtice, or as the king's bailiff.

In his judicial capacity he is to hear and

and determine all cauſes of forty ſhillings value and under, in his county-court: and he has alſo a judicial power in divers other civil caſes. He is likewiſe to decide the elections of knights of the ſhire, (ſubject to the controul of the houſe of commons,) of coroners, and of verderors; to judge of the qualification of voters, and to return ſuch as he ſhall determine to be duly elected.

As the keeper of the king's peace, both by common law and ſpecial commiſſion, he is the firſt man in the county, and ſuperior in rank to any nobleman therein, during his office. He may apprehend, and commit to priſon, all perſons who break the peace, or attempt to break it; and may bind any one in a recognizance to keep the king's peace. He may, and is bound, *ex officio*, to purſue and take all traitors, murderers, felons, and other miſdoers, and commit them to gaol for ſafe cuſtody. He is alſo to defend his county againſt any of the king's enemies when they come into the land; and for this purpoſe, as well as for keeping the peace and purſuing felons, he may command all the people of his county to attend him; which is called the *poſſe comitatus*, or power of the county; which ſummons, every perſon above fifteen years old, and under the degree of a peer, is bound to attend upon warning, under pain of fine and impriſonment. But, though the ſheriff is thus the principal conſervator of the peace in his county, yet, by the expreſs directions of the great charter, he, together with the conſtable, coroner, and certain other officers of the king, are forbidden to hold any pleas of the crown, or, in other words, to try any criminal offence. For it would be highly unbecoming, that the executioners of juſtice ſhould be alſo the judges; ſhould impoſe, as well as levy, fines and amercements; ſhould one day condemn a man to death, and perſonally execute him the next. Neither may he act as an ordinary juſtice of the peace during the time of his office; for this would be equally inconſiſtent, he being in many reſpects the ſervant of the juſtices.

In his miniſterial capacity, the ſheriff is bound to execute all proceſs iſſuing from the king's courts of juſtice. In the commencement of civil cauſes, he is to ſerve the writ, to arreſt, and to take bail; when the cauſe comes to trial, he muſt ſummon and return the jury; when it is determined, he muſt ſee the judgment of the court carried into execution. In criminal matters, he alſo arreſts and impriſons, he returns the jury, he has the cuſtody of the delinquent, and he executes the ſentence of the court, though it extend to death itſelf.

As the king's bailiff, it is his buſineſs to preſerve the rights of the king within his bailiwick; for ſo his county is frequently called in the writs: a word introduced by the princes of the Norman line; in imitation of the French, whoſe territory is divided into bailiwicks, as that of England into counties. He muſt ſeize to the king's uſe all lands devolved to the crown by attainder or eſcheat; muſt levy all fines and forfeitures, muſt ſeize and keep all waifs, wrecks, eſtrays, and the like, unleſs they be granted to ſome ſubject; and muſt alſo collect the king's rents within his bailiwick, if commanded by proceſs from the exchequer.

To execute theſe various offices, the ſheriff has under him many inferior officers; an under-ſheriff, bailiffs, and gaolers, who muſt neither buy, ſell, nor farm, their offices, on forfeiture of 500l.

The under-ſheriff uſually performs all the duties of the office; a very few only excepted, where the perſonal preſence of the high-ſheriff is neceſſary. But no under-ſheriff ſhall abide in his office above one year; and if he does, by ſtatute 23 Hen. VI. c. 8. he forfeits 200l. a very large penalty in thoſe early days. And no under-ſheriff or ſheriff's-officer ſhall practiſe as an attorney during the time he continues in ſuch office: for this would be a great inlet to partiality and oppreſſion. But theſe ſalutary regulations are ſhamefully evaded, by practiſing in the names of other attorneys, and putting in ſham deputies by way of nominal

minal under-ſheriffs: by reaſon of which, ſays Dalton, the under-ſheriffs and bailiffs do grow ſo cunning in their ſeveral places, that they are able to deceive, and it may be well feared that many of them do deceive, both the king, the high ſheriff, and the county.

EXTRACTS from Mr. BURKE's LETTER to a NOBLE LORD, upon the Attacks made on him and his Penſion in the Houſe of Lords by the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale.

AS every thing which comes from the pen of ſo celebrated a writer muſt be acceptable to our readers, we embrace the opportunity of laying before them an extract of ſome of the paſſages in this letter which appear to us on a curſory view to be the moſt material and intereſting.

Mr. Burke begins as follows:—

"My Lord,

"I could hardly flatter myſelf with the hope, that ſo very early in the ſeaſon I ſhould have to acknowledge obligations to the Duke of Bedford and to the Earl of Lauderdale. Theſe noble perſons have loſt no time in conferring upon me that ſort of honour which it is alone within their competence, and which it is certainly moſt congenial to their nature and their manners to beſtow.

"To be ill-ſpoken of, in whatever language they ſpeak, by the zealots of the new ſect in philoſophy and politics, of which theſe noble perſons think ſo charitably, and of which others think ſo juſtly, to me is no matter of uneaſineſs or ſurpriſe. To have incurred the diſpleaſure of the Duke of Orleans or the Duke of Bedford, to fall under the cenſure of Citizen Briſſot or of his friend the Earl of Lauderdale, I ought to conſider as proofs, not the leaſt ſatisfactory, that I have produced ſome part of the effect I propoſed by my endeavours. I have laboured hard to earn what the noble lords are generous enough to pay. Perſonal offence I have given them none. The part they take againſt me is from zeal to the cauſe. It is perfectly well! I have to do homage to their juſtice. I have to thank the Bedfords and the Lauderdales for having ſo faithfully and ſo fully acquitted towards me whatever arrear of debt was left undiſcharged by the Prieſtleys and the Paines.

"Why will they not let me remain in obſcurity and inaction? Are they apprehenſive, that, if an atom of me remains, the ſect has ſomething to fear? Muſt I be annihilated, leſt, like old John Ziſca's, my ſkin might be made into a drum, to animate Europe to eternal battle againſt a tyranny that threatens to overwhelm all Europe, and all the human race?

"In one thing I can excuſe the Duke of Bedford for his attack upon me and my mortuary penſion. He cannot readily comprehend the tranſaction he condemns. What I have obtained was the fruit of no bargain; the production of no intrigue; the reſult of no compromiſe; the effect of no ſolicitation. The firſt ſuggeſtion of it never came from me, mediately or immediately, to his majeſty or any of his miniſters. It was long known, that the inſtant my engagements would permit it, and before the heavieſt of all calamities had for ever condemned me to obſcurity and ſorrow, I had reſolved on a total retreat. I had executed that deſign. I was entirely out of the way of ſerving or of hurting any ſtateſman, or any party, when the miniſter ſo generouſly and ſo nobly carried into effect the ſpontaneous bounty of the crown. Both deſcriptions have acted as became them. When I could no longer ſerve them, the miniſters have conſidered my ſituation. When I could no longer hurt them, the revolutioniſts have trampled on my infirmity. My gratitude, I truſt, is equal to the manner in which the benefit was conferred. It came to me, indeed, at a time of life, and in a ſtate of mind and body, in which no circumſtance of fortune could afford me any real pleaſure.

But this was no fault in the royal donor, or in his miniſters, who were pleaſed, in acknowledging the merits of an invalid ſervant of the public, to aſſuage the ſorrows of a deſolate old man.

"It would ill become me to boaſt of any thing. It would as ill become me, thus called upon, to depreciate the value of a long life, ſpent with unexampled toil in the ſervice of my country. Since the total body of my ſervices, on account of the induſtry which was ſhewn in them and the fairneſs of my intentions, have obtained the acceptance of my ſovereign, it would be abſurd in me to range myſelf on the ſide of the Duke of Bedford and the correſponding ſociety; or, as far as in me lies, to permit a diſpute on the rate at which the authority appointed by our conſtitution to eſtimate ſuch things, has been pleaſed to ſet them.

"For whatever I have been, (I am now no more,) I put myſelf on my country. I ought to be allowed a reaſonable freedom, becauſe I ſtand upon my deliverance; and no culprit ought to plead in irons. Even in the utmoſt latitude of defenſive liberty, I wiſh to preſerve all poſſible decorum. Whatever it may be in the eyes of theſe noble perſons themſelves, to me their ſituation calls for the moſt profound reſpect. If I ſhould happen to treſpaſs a little, which I truſt I ſhall not, let it always be ſuppoſed, that a confuſion of characters may produce miſtakes; that in the maſquerades of the grand carnival of our age, whimſical adventures happen; odd things are ſaid and paſs off. If I ſhould fail a ſingle point in the high reſpect I owe to thoſe illuſtrious perſons, I cannot be ſuppoſed to mean the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale of the houſe of peers, but the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale of Palace Yard, —the Dukes and Earls of Brentford. There they are on the pavement; there they ſeem to come nearer to my humble level; and, virtually at leaſt, to have waved their high privilege."

Mr. Burke next enters into a ſhort review of his political life; he did not go into parliament to con his leſſon; he did not ſet his foot into St. Stephen's Chapel before he was prepared and diſciplined. He was not, like his grace of Bedford, ſwaddled, and rocked, and dandled, into a legiſlator. He poſſeſſed none of thoſe qualities, nor cultivated the arts that led men to the favour and protection of the great. He was neither a minion nor tool. At every ſtep of his life he was traverſed and oppoſed; and at every turnpike he met, he was obliged to ſhew his paſſport, and to prove his title to the honour of being uſeful to his country. He had no arts, but manly arts; on them he has ſtood: and pleaſe God, in ſpite of the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale, to the laſt gaſp he will ſtand.

Mr. Burke then obſerves on the Duke of Bedford's eſtates as follows:

"The Duke of Bedford conceives that he is obliged to call the attention of the houſe of peers to his majeſty's grant to me, which he conſiders as exceſſive and out of all bounds.

"I knew not how it has happened, but it really ſeems, that, while his grace was meditating his well-conſidered cenſure upon me, he fell into a ſort of ſleep. Homer nods; and the Duke of Bedford may dream; and, as dreams (even golden dreams) are apt to be ill pieced and incongruouſly put together, his grace preſerved his idea of reproach to me, but took the ſubject matter from the crown grants to his own family. This is "the ſtuff of which his dreams are made." In that way of putting things together his grace is perfectly in the right. The grants to the houſe of Ruſſel were ſo enormous, as not only to outrage economy, but even to ſtagger credibility. The Duke of Bedford is the Leviathan among all the creatures of the crown. He tumbles about his unweildly bulk; he plays and frolics in the ocean of the royal bounty. Huge as he is, and while "he lies floating many a rood," he is ſtill a creature. His ribs, his fins, his whalebone, his blubber, the very ſpiracles through which he ſpouts a torrent of brine againſt his origin, and covers me all over with the ſpray,—every thing of him and about him, is from the throne. Is it for him to queſtion

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the diſpenſation of the royal favour?" —After contraſting at great length his own public ſervices and rewards with thoſe of the anceſtors of his grace of Bedford, he next proceeds to caution that nobleman againſt his political friends, who, he ſays, would make his grace their firſt victim:

"Deep philoſophers are no triflers; brave ſans culottes are no formaliſts. They will no more regard a Marquis of Taviſtock than an Abbot of Taviſtock; the Lord of Wooburn will not be more reſpectable in their eyes than the Prior of Wooburn: they will make no difference between the ſuperior of a Covent Garden of nuns and of a Covent Garden of another deſcription. They will not care a ruſh whether his coat is long or ſhort, or whether the colour be purple, or blue and buff. They will not trouble their heads, with what part of his head his hair is cut from; and they will look with equal reſpect on a tonſure and a crop. Their only queſtion will be that of their Legendre, or ſome other of their legiſlative butchers, how he cuts up? how he tallows in the cawl or on the kidnies?"

Mr. Burke next enters into a long hiſtory of the different grants made to the Bedford family, from the time of Henry the Eighth to the time of the laſt penſioner of his grace's houſe.

Of the origin of the Bedford family he thus ſpeaks: "The firſt peer of the name, the firſt purchaſer of the grants, was a Mr. Ruſſel, a perſon of an ancient gentleman's family, raiſed by being a minion of Henry the Eighth. As there generally is ſome reſemblance of character to create theſe relations, the favourite was in all likelihood much ſuch another as his maſter. The firſt of theſe immoderate grants was not taken from the ancient demeſne of the crown, but from the recent confiſcation of the ancient nobility of the land.—"The lion, having ſucked the blood of his prey, threw the offal carcaſe to the jackal in waiting." Having taſted once the food of confiſcation, the favourite became fierce and ravenous. This worthy favourite's firſt grant was from the lay nobility. The ſecond, infinitely improving on the enormity of the firſt, was from the plunder of the church. In truth, his grace is likewiſe excuſable for his diſlike to a grant like mine, not only in its quantity, but in its kind ſo different from his own.

"Mine was from a mild and benevolent ſovereign; his from Henry the Eighth.

"Mine had not its fund in the murder of any innocent perſon of illuſtrious rank, or in the pillage of any body of unoffending men. His grants were from the aggregate and conſolidated funds of judgments iniquitouſly legal, and from poſſeſſions voluntarily ſurrendered by the lawful proprietors with the gibbet at the door.

"The merit of the grantee whom he derives from, was that of being a prompt and greedy inſtrument of a levelling tyrant, who oppreſſed all deſcriptions of his people, but who fell with particular fury on every thing that was great and noble. Mine has been in endeavouring to ſcreen every man, in every claſs, from oppreſſion, and particularly in defending the high and eminent, who, in the bad times of confiſcating princes, confiſcating chief governors, or confiſcating demagogues, are the moſt expoſed to jealouſy, avarice, and envy.

"The merit of the original grantee of his grace's penſions was in giving his hand to the work, and partaking the ſpoil, with a prince, who plundered a part of the national church of his time and country. Mine was in defending the whole of the national church of my own time and my own country, and the whole of the national churches of all countries, from the principles and the examples which lead to the eccleſiaſtical pillage, thence to a contempt of all preſcriptive titles, thence to the pillage of all property, and thence to univerſal deſolation.

"The merit of the origin of his grace's fortune was in being a favourite and chief adviſer to a prince who left no liberty to their native country. My endeavour was to obtain liberty for the municipal country in which I was born, and for all deſcriptions and denominations in it

Mine was to ſupport with unrelaxing vigilance every right, every privilege, every franchiſe, in this my adopted, my dearer and more comprehenſive, country; and not only to preſerve thoſe rights in this chief ſeat of empire; but in every nation, in every land, in every climate, language, and religion, in the vaſt dominion that is ſtill under the protection, and the larger that was once under the protection, of the Britiſh crown.

"His founder's merits were, by arts, in which he ſerved his maſter, and made his fortune, to bring poverty, wretchedneſs, and depopulation, on his country. Mine were under a benevolent prince, in promoting the commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, of this kingdom; in which his majeſty ſhews an eminent example, who, even in his amuſements, is a patriot, and, in hours of leiſure, an improver of his native ſoil.

"His founder's merit was the merit of a gentleman raiſed by the arts of a court, and the protection of a Wolſey, to the eminence of a great and potent lord. His merit in that eminence was by inſtigating a tyrant to injuſtice, to provoke a people to rebellion. My merit was, to awaken the ſober part of the country, that they might put themſelves on their guard againſt any one potent lord, or any greater number of potent lords, or any combination of great leading men of any ſort, if ever thy ſhould attempt to proceed in the ſame courſes; but in the reverſe order, that is, by inſtigating a corrupted populace to rebellion, and, through that rebellion, ſhould introduce a tyranny yet worſe than the tyranny which his grace's anceſtor ſupported, and of which he profited in the manner we behold in the deſpotiſm of Henry the Eighth."

Speaking of the circumſtances of his country, at the time when Mr. Burke introduced his well-known reform bill, he ſays:

"Aſtronomers have ſuppoſed, that if a certain comet, whoſe path interſected the ecliptic, had met the earth in ſome (I forget what) ſign, it would have whirled us along with it, in its eccentric courſe, into God knows what regions of heat and cold. Had the portentous comet of the Rights of Man (which, "from its horrid hair ſhakes peſtilence and war," and "with fear of change perplexes monarchs") —had that comet croſſed upon us in that internal ſtate of England, nothing human could have prevented our being irreſiſtably hurried, out of the highway of heaven, into all the vices, crimes, horrors, and miſeries, of the French revolution.

"Happily, France was not then jacobinized. Her hoſtility was at a a good diſtance. We had a limb cut off; but we preſerved the body: we loſt our colonies; but we kept our conſtitution. There was indeed much inteſtine heat; there was a dreadful fermentation. Wild and ſavage inſurrection quitted the woods, and prowled about our ſtreets in the name of Reform. Such was the diſtemper of the public mind, that there was no madman, in his maddeſt ideas and maddeſt projects, that might not count upon numbers to ſupport his principles and execute his deſigns.

"Many of the changes, by a great miſnomer called Parliamentary Reforms, went, not in the intentions of all the profeſſors and ſupporters of them, undoubtedly, but went in their certain, and in my opinion not very remote, effect, home to the utter deſtruction of the conſtitution of this kingdom. Had they taken place, not France, but England, would have had the honour of leading up the death-dance of democratic revolution. Other projects, exactly coincident in time with thoſe, ſtruck at the very exiſtence of the kingdom under any conſtitution. There are who remember the blind fury of ſome, and the lamentable helpleſſneſs of others; here a torpid confuſion, from a panic fear of the danger; there, the ſame inaction, from a ſtupid inſenſiblity to it; here, well-wiſhers to the miſchief; there, indifferent lookers on. At the ſame time, a ſort of national convention, dubious in its nature, and perilous in its example, noſed parliament in the very ſeat of its authority; ſat with a ſort of ſuperintendance over it; and little leſs than dictated to it,

not

not only law, but the very form and eſſence of legiſlature itſelf. In Ireland, things ran in a ſtill more eccentric courſe. Government was unnerved, confounded, and in a manner ſuſpended. Its equipoiſe was totally gone. I do not mean to ſpeak diſreſpectfully of Lord North. He was a man of admirable parts; of general knowledge; of a verſatile underſtanding, fitted for every ſort of buſineſs; of infinite wit and pleaſantry; of a delightful temper; and with a mind moſt perfectly diſintereſted. But it would be only to degrade myſelf by a weak adulation, and not to honour the memory of a great man, to deny that he wanted ſomething of the vigilance and ſpirit of command that the time required. Indeed, a darkneſs, next to the fog of this awful day, lowered over the whole region. For a little time the helm appeared abandoned—

Ipſe diem noctemque negat diſcernere cœli,
Nec meminiſſe viæ media Palinurus in unda.

The following obſervations, we ſhould conceive, would preſs upon the Duke of Bedford's particular obſervation:

"It may be new to his grace, but I beg leave to tell him, that mere parſimony is not œconomy. It is ſeparable in theory from it; and, in fact, it may or not be a part of œconomy, according to circumſtances. Expence, and great expence, may be an eſſential part in true œconomy. If parſimony were to be conſidered as one of the kinds of that virtue, there is, however, another, and an higher, œconomy. Oeconomy is a diſtributive virtue, and conſiſts not in ſaving, but in ſelection. Parſimony requires no providence, no ſagacity, no powers of combination, no compariſon, no judgment. Mere inſtinct, and that not an inſtinct of the nobleſt kind, may produce this falſe œconomy in perfection. The other œconomy has larger views. It demands a diſcriminating judgment, and a firm ſagacious mind. It ſhuts one door to impudent importunity, only to open another and a wider to unpreſuming merit. If none but meritorious ſervice or real talent were to be rewarded, this nation has not wanted, and this nation will not want, the means of rewarding all the ſervice it ever will receive, and encouraging all the merit it ever will produce. No ſtate, ſince the foundation of ſociety, has been impoveriſhed by that ſpecies of profuſion. Had the œconomy of ſelection and proportion been at all times obſerved, we ſhould not now have had an overgrown Duke of Bedford, to oppreſs the induſtry of humble men, and to limit, by the ſtandard of his own conception, the juſtice, the bounty, or, if he pleaſes, the charity, of the crown."

Speaking of the merits of his deceaſed ſon, the language of Mr. Burke riſes with the ſubject:

"Had it pleaſed God (ſays he) to continue me the hopes of ſucceſſion, I ſhould have been according to my mediocrity, and the mediocrity of the age I live in, a ſort of founder of a family; I ſhould have left a ſon, who, in all the points in erudition, in genius, in taſte, in honour, in generoſity, in humanity, in every liberal accompliſhment, would not have ſhewn himſelf inferior to the Duke of Bedford, or to any of thoſe whom he traces in his line. His grace would very ſoon have wanted all plauſibility in his attack upon that proviſion which belonged more to mine than to me. He would ſoon have ſupplied every deficiency, and ſymmetrized every diſproportion.

"It would not have been for that ſucceſſor to reſort to any ſtagnant waſting reſervoir of merit in me, or in any anceſtry. He had in himſelf a ſalient living ſpring of generous and manly action. Every day he lived he would have re-purchaſed the bounty of the crown, and ten times more, if ten ten times more he had received. He was made a public creature, and had no enjoyment whatever but in the performance of ſome duty. At this exigent moment the loſs of a finiſhed man is not eaſily ſupplied.

"But a Diſpoſer, whoſe power we are little able to reſiſt, and whoſe wiſdom it behoves us not at all to diſpute, has ordained it in another manner, and (whatever my querulous weakneſs might ſuggeſt) a far better. The ſtorm has gone over me, and I lie

lie like one of thoſe old oaks which the late hurricane has ſcattered about me. I am ſtripped of all my honours; I am torn up by the roots, and lie proſtrate on the earth! There, and proſtrate there, I moſt unfeignedly recognize the Divine Juſtice, and in ſome degree ſubmit to it. But, whilſt I humble myſelf before God, I do not know that it is forbidden to repel the attacks of unjuſt and inconſiderate men. We are all of us made to ſhun diſgrace, as we are made to ſhrink from pain, and poverty, and diſeaſe. It is an inſtinct; and under the direction of reaſon, inſtinct is always in the right. I live in an inverted order. They who ought to have ſucceeded me are gone before me. They who ſhould have been to me as poſterity are in the place of anceſtors. I owe to the deareſt relation (which ever muſt ſubſiſt in memory) that act of piety, which he would have performed to me; I owe it to him to ſhew that he was not deſcended, as the Duke of Bedford would have it, from an unworthy parent."

OF COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE IN THE ISLE OF PORTLAND.

WHILE I was looking over the quarries at Portland, (ſays Mr. Smeaton,) and attentively conſidering the operations, obſerving how ſoon the quarrymen would cut half a ton of ſpawls from an unformed block, and what large pieces flew off at every ſtroke; how ſpeedily their blows followed one another, and how inceſſantly they purſued this labour with a tool of from eighteen to twenty pounds weight; I was naturally led to view and conſider the figure of the operative agent; and after having obſerved, that by far the greateſt number of the quarrymen were of a very robuſt hardy form, in whoſe hands the tool I have mentioned ſeemed a mere play-thing, I at laſt broke out with ſurpriſe, and inquired of my guide, Mr. Roper, where they could poſſibly pick up ſuch a ſet of ſtout fellows to handle the *kevel*, which in their hands ſeemed nothing? for I obſerved, that in the ſpace of fifteen minutes, they would knock off as much waſte matter from a maſs of ſtone, as any of that occupation I had ever ſeen before would do in an hour. Says Roper, "We do not go to fetch thoſe men from a diſtance, they are all born upon the iſland, and many of them have never been farther upon the main-land than to Weymouth." I told him, I thought the air of that iſland muſt be very propitious, to furniſh a breed of men ſo particularly formed for the buſineſs they followed. "The air (he replied,) though very ſharp from our elevated ſituation, is certainly very healthy to working men; yet, if you knew how theſe men are produced, you would wonder the leſs; for all our marriages here are productive of children." On deſiring an explanation how this happened, he proceeded:—"Our people here, as they are bred to hard labour, are very early in a condition to marry and provide for a family; they intermarry with one another, very rarely going to the main-land to ſeek a wife; and it has been the cuſtom of the iſland, from time immemorial, that they never marry till the woman is pregnant." But pray (ſaid I), does not this ſubject you to a great number of baſtards? have not your Portlanders the ſame kind of fickleneſs in their attachments that Engliſhmen are ſubject to? and, in conſequence, does not this produce many inconveniences? "None at all (replies Roper,) for, previous to my arrival here, there was but one child on record of the pariſh regiſter that had been born a baſtard in the compaſs of 150 years. The mode of courtſhip here is, that a young woman never admits of the ſerious addreſſes of a young man, but on ſuppoſition of a thorough probation. When ſhe becomes with child, ſhe tells her mother, the mother tells her father, her father tells his father, and he tells his ſon, that it is then proper time to be married." But ſuppoſe, Mr. Roper, ſhe does not prove to be with child, what happens then? Do they live together without marriage? or, if they ſeparate, is not this ſuch an imputation upon her, as to prevent her

her getting another ſuitor? "The caſe is thus managed, (anſwered my friend:) if the woman does not prove with child after a competent time of courtſhip, they conclude they are not deſtined by Providence for each other; they therefore ſeparate; and as it is an eſtabliſhed maxim, which the Portland women obſerve with great ſtrictneſs, never to admit a plurality of lovers at one time, their honour is no way tarniſhed: ſhe juſt as ſoon (after the affair is declared to be broke off) gets another ſuitor, as if ſhe had been left a widow, or that nothing had ever happened, but that ſhe had remained an immaculate virgin." But pray, ſir, did nothing particular happen upon your men coming down from London? "Yes (ſays he) our men were much ſtruck and mightily pleaſed with the facility of the Portland ladies, and it was not long before ſeveral of the women proved with child; but, the men being called upon to marry them, this part of the leſſon they were uninſtructed in; and, on their refuſal, the Portland women aroſe to ſtone them out of the iſland; inſomuch, that thoſe few who did not chooſe to take their ſweethearts for *better or for worſe*, after ſo fair a trial, were in reality obliged to decamp; and on this occaſion ſome few baſtards were born: but ſince then matters have gone on according to the ancient cuſtom."

ANECDOTES OF THE LIFE OF LADY JANE GREY.—WITH A FINE PORTRAIT.

LADY Jane Grey was deſcended of the blood-royal of England by both parents, and was the eldeſt daughter of Henry Grey marquis of Dorſet and Frances the daughter of Charles Brandon lord Suffolk, by Mary the dowager of Louis XII. king of France, who was the youngeſt daughter of Henry VII. king of England. She was born in the year 1537, at Broadgate, her father's ſeat in Leiceſterſhire. She diſcovered an early propenſity to all kinds of good literature; and having a fine genius, improved under the tuition of Mr. Elmer, ſhe made a moſt ſurpriſing progreſs in the languages, arts, and ſciences. She underſtood perfectly both kinds of philoſophy, and could expreſs herſelf very properly at leaſt in the Latin and Greek tongues; and we are informed by Sir Thomas Chaloner, in Strype's Memorials, vol. iii. p. 93.) that ſhe was well verſed in Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, French, and Italian; "and (he adds) ſhe played well on inſtrumental muſic, writ a curious hand, and was excellent at the needle." Chaloner alſo tells us, that ſhe accompanied her muſical inſtruments with a voice exquiſitely ſweet in itſelf, and aſſiſted by all the graces that art could beſtow.

Roger Aſcham, who was Queen Elizabeth's ſchoolmaſter, thus deſcribes her in a letter of his to a friend:

"At the time, that the reſt of the company were gone out a-hunting, and to their other amuſements, I found—O Jupiter and all the gods! —this divine young lady reading the Phædo of the divine Plato in Greek, with the moſt conſummate diligence. Ariſtotle's praiſe of woman is perfected in her. She poſſeſſes good-manners, prudence, and a love of labour; ſhe poſſeſſes every talent without the leaſt weakneſs of her ſex: ſhe ſpeaks French and Italian as well as ſhe does Engliſh: ſhe writes readily and with propriety: ſhe has more than once, if you will believe me, ſpoken Greek to me."

In the year 1553, the Dukes of Suffolk and Northumberland, who were now, after the fall of Somerſet, arrived at the height of power, began, on the decline of the king's health, to think how to prevent that reverſe of fortune which, as things then ſtood, they foreſaw muſt happen upon Edward's death. To obtain this end, no other remedy was judged ſufficient but a change in the ſucceſſion of the crown, and transferring it into their

their own families, by rendering Lady Jane queen. Thoſe moſt excellent and amiable qualities which had rendered her dear to all who had the happineſs to know her, joined to her near affinity to the king, ſubjected her to become the chief tool of an ambition ſo notoriouſly not her own. Upon this very account ſhe was married to Lord Guildford Dudley, fourth ſon of the Duke of Northumberland, without diſcovering to her the real deſign of the match; which was celebrated with great pomp in the latter end of May, ſo much to the king's ſatisfaction, that he contributed bounteouſly to the expence of it from the royal wardrobe. The young King Edward VI. died in July following; and our fair ſcholar, with infinite reluctance, overpowered by the ſolicitations of her ambitious friends, allowed herſelf to be proclaimed Queen of England, on the ſtrength of a deed of ſettlement extorted from that prince by her father-in-law the Duke of Northumberland, which ſet aſide the ſucceſſion of Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and Mary queen of Scots. Her legal pageantry continued but a few days. Queen Mary's undoubted right prevailed: and the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey and her huſband were committed to the Tower, and on the 13th of November arraigned and found guilty of high treaſon. On the 12th of February following they were both beheaded on Tower-hill. Her magnanimity in this dreadful cataſtrophe was aſtoniſhing. Immediately before her execution, ſhe addreſſed herſelf to the weeping multitude with amazing compoſure and coherency: ſhe acknowledged the juſtice of the law, and died in charity with that wretched world which ſhe had ſo much reaſon to execrate. Thus did the pious Mary begin her reign with the murder of an innocent young creature of 18; who for ſimplicity of manners, purity of heart, and extenſive learning, was hardly ever equalled in any age or country. But, alas! Jane was an obſtinate heretic.—A few days before her execution, Fleckenham, the queen's chaplain, with a pious intention to reſcue her poor ſoul from eternal miſery, paid her frequent viſits in the Tower, and uſed every argument in his power to convert her to the Popiſh religion: but he found her ſo much his ſuperior in argument, that he gave up the conteſt; reſigning her body to the block, and her ſoul to the devil.

Her writings are, 1. Four Latin Epiſtles; three to Bullenger, and one to her ſiſter Lady Catharine. The laſt was written, the night before her execution, in a blank leaf of a Greek Teſtament. Printed in a book intitled *Epiſtolæ Helveticæ Reformatoribus, vel ad eos ſcriptæ*, &c. Tiguri, 1742, 8vo. 2. Her Conference with Fleckenham. (Ballard.) 3. A letter to Dr. Harding, her father's chaplain. Printed in the Phœnix, vol. ii. p. 28. 4. A Prayer for her own uſe during her confinement. In Fox's acts and monuments. 5. Four Latin verſes; written in priſon with a pin. They are as follows:

Non aliena putes, homini quæ obtingere poſſunt:
Sors hodierna mihi, tunc erit illa tibi.
JANE DUDLEY.

Deo juvante, nil nocet livor malus:
Et non juvante, nil juvat labor gravis.
Poſt tenebras ſpero lucem.

6. Her ſpeech on the ſcaffold. It began thus: "My lords, and you good Chriſtian people who come to ſee me die; I am under a law, and by that law, as a never-erring judge, I am condemned to die: not for any thing I have offended the queen's majeſty; for I will waſh my hands guiltleſs thereof, and deliver to my God a ſoul as pure from ſuch treſpaſs as innocence from injuſtice; but only for that I conſented to the thing I was enforced unto, conſtraint making the law believe I did that which I never underſtood," &c.—Hollinſhed, Sir Richard Baker, Bale, and Fox, tell us that ſhe wrote ſeveral other things, but do not mention where they are to be found.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

MAY MORNING.

NOW the bright morning ſtar, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the eaſt, and leads with her
The flow'ry May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowſlip and the pale primroſe.
Hail, bounteous May, that doth inſpire
Mirth, and youth, and warm deſire;
Woods and groves are of thy dreſſing,
Hill and dale doth boaſt thy bleſſing.
Thus we ſalute thee with our early ſong,
And welcome thee, and with thee long.

THE FARMER.

IN days of yore, ere ruſtic worth was flown,
When hardy yeomen were a race well known;
When wealth, ſubſtantial, kept the place of ſhow,
When farms were ſmall, and every rent was low;
When old dock'd Dobbin, taken from the cart,
Bore Farmer Smock-Frock to the neighb'ring mart;
Who now, with choice of boots, and natty whips,
Mounts on a ſteed deſcended from Eclipſe!
He then contented was with homely cheer,
The ſavoury raſher, and the ſparkling beer;
Now ſee our farmer in his tavern ſat,
Growling—he lacks his quantum of green fat;
And, as he ſmacks his lips, he ſwells his note,
And ſwears—"This bottle has not half a coat!"
The good old dame then roſe at dawn of day,
And, 'twixt two panniers, jogg'd to town her way;
Sold cheeſe and butter, which her hands had made,
Nor wore kid gloves, nor ſought th' umbrella's ſhade;
She car'd for winds nor rains a ſingle fig,—
Oft grac'd the *cart*, but never ſaw—a *gig!*
Then,—every daughter work'd in barn or dairy,
When *Miſs* was Joan, and *Miſs Maria*—Mary;
Ere ſcarlet cloaks, and home-knit hoſe were ſpurn'd,
Or the old *ſafeguard* to a *Spencer* turn'd.
In times like thoſe—it was th' accuſtom'd plan
Some lot of ground to give each lab'ring man;
And, when the harveſt of the 'ſquire was o'er,
Each hind help'd in his fellow-labourer's ſtore;
That taſk complete, they clubb'd the merry tale,
And harveſt-home reſounded thro' the vale.

ON THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF SHIPS.

Guiom. AS far as I could caſt my eyes
Upon the ſea, ſomething, methought, did riſe
Like blueiſh miſts, which, ſtill appearing more,
Took dreadful ſhapes, and thus mov'd towards the ſhore:
The object, I could firſt diſtinctly view,
Was tall, ſtraight trees, which on the water flew:
Wings on their ſides inſtead of leaves did grow,
Which gather'd all the breath the winds could blow;
And at their roots grew floating palaces,
Whoſe out-blow'd bellies cut the yielding ſeas!
Montezuma. What divine monſters, O ye gods! are theſe,
That float in air, and fly upon the ſeas?
Came they alive, or dead, upon the ſhore?
Guiom. Alas! they liv'd too ſure: I heard them roar:
All turn'd their ſides, and to each other ſpoke!
I ſaw their words break out in fire and ſmoke.
Sure 'tis their voice that thunders from on high,
And theſe the younger brothers of the ſky:
Deaf with the noiſe, I took my haſty flight;
No mortal courage can ſupport the fright.

THE YOUNG FLY AND THE OLD SPIDER.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

FRESH was the breath of morn—the buſy breeze,
As poets tell us, whiſper'd thro' the trees,
And ſwept the dew-clad blooms with wing ſo light;
Phœbus got up, and made a blazing fire,
That gilded every country houſe and ſpire,

And, ſmiling, put on his beſt looks ſo bright.

On this fair morn, a ſpider who had ſet,
To catch a breakfaſt, his old waving net,
With curious art upon a ſpangled thorn,
At length, with gravely-ſquinting longing eye,
Near him eſpied a pretty plump young fly,
Humming her little oriſons to morn.

"Good morrow, dear Miſs Fly," quoth Gallant Grim—
"Good morrow, Sir," reply'd Miſs Fly to him—
"Walk in, Miſs, pray, and ſee what I'm about:"
"I'm much oblig'd t'ye Sir," Miſs Fly rejoin'd,
"My eyes are both ſo good, I find,
That I can plainly ſee the whole, *without.*"

"Fine weather, Miſs"—"Yes, very very fine,"
Quoth Miſs—"prodigious fine indeed;"
"But why ſo coy?" quoth Grim, "that you decline
To put within my bow'r your pretty head?"

"'Tis ſimply this,"
Quoth cautious Miſs,
"I fear you'd like my *pretty head* ſo *well*,
You'd keep it for yourſelf, Sir—who can "tell?"

"Then let me ſqueeze your lovely hand, my dear,
And prove that all your dread is fooliſh, vain."—
"I've a ſore finger, Sir; nay more, I fear
You really would not let it go again."

"Poh, poh, child, pray diſmiſs your idle dread;
I would not hurt a hair of that ſweet head—
Well, then, with one kind kiſs of *friend*-"*ſhip* meet me?"

"La, Sir," (quoth Miſs, with ſeeming artleſs tongue,)
"I fear your *ſalutation* would be *long*;
So *loving*, too, I fear that you would *eat me.*"

So ſaying, with a ſmile ſhe left the rogue,
To weave more lines of death, and plan for prog.

ADDRESS TO A BLACKBIRD.

WRITTEN AT THE LEASOWES.

FLY not, ſweet bird! no ruffian boy
Shall here his ſteps intrude;
Nor with unhallow'd hand deſtroy
Thy little callow brood.

Return to yon ſequeſter'd bow'r,
Bleſt harbinger of ſpring,
And hop, and peck from flow'r to flow'r,
And plume thy jetty wing.

Though dear to all, more dear to me
The charm thy note ſupplies,
When, pour'd from yon aſpiring tree,
It echoes to the ſkies.

Deign then, ſweet bird, each circling year
To build theſe boughs among,
And let me catch with eager ear
Thy ſoul-ſubduing ſong:

For ſacred ſtill ſhall be this ſpot
To all thy brood and thee,
And thoſe who interrupt thee not
Shall find a friend in me.

But if the worſt of all thy foes
His murd'rous tube ſhould raiſe,
And ſend a leaden ball to cloſe
Thy little round of days,—

Oh! may that inauſpicious day
Be diſtant far from this!
For aught that takes thy life away
Will circumſcribe my bliſs.

THE SLAVE.

FORC'D from home and all its pleaſures
Afric's waſte I left forlorn;
To increaſe a ſtranger's treaſures,
O'er the raging billows borne:
Men from England bought and ſold me,
Paid my price in paltry gold;
But, tho' theirs they have inroll'd me,
Minds are never to be ſold,

Still in thought as free as ever,
What are England's rights, I aſk,
Me from my delights to ſever,
Me to torture, me to taſk?
Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the ſame.

Why did all-creating Nature
Make the plant for which we toil?
Sighs muſt fan it, tears muſt water,
Sweat of our's muſt dreſs the ſoil.
Think ye, maſters iron-hearted,
Lolling at your jovial boards,
Think how many backs have ſmarted
For the ſweets your cane affords.

Is there, as ye ſometimes tell us,
Is there ONE that reigns on high?
Has he bid you buy and ſell us,
Speaking from his throne, the ſky?
Aſk him if your knotted ſcourges,
Notches, blood-extorting ſcrews,
Are the means which duty urges
Agents of his will to uſe?

Hark,

Hark, he anſwers!—wild tornadoes
Strewing yonder ſea with wrecks;
Waſting towns, plantations, meadows,
Are the voice with which he ſpeaks:
He, foreſeeing what vexations
Afric's ſons ſhould undergo,
Fix'd their tyrant's habitations
Where the whirlwinds anſwer—No!

By our blood in Afric waſted,
Ere our necks receiv'd the chain;
By the miſeries that we taſted,
Croſſing in your barks the main:
By our ſufferings ſince ye brought us
To the man-degrading ſmart;
All ſuſtain'd by patience, taught us
Only by a broken heart.

Deem our nation brutes no longer,
Till ſome reaſon ye ſhall find
Worthier of regard, and ſtronger
Than the colour of your kind.
Slaves of gold! whoſe ſordid dealings
Tarniſh all your boaſted powers;
Prove that you have human feelings,
Ere you proudly queſtion ours.

ON THOSE WHO FALL IN THE WAR.

HOW ſleep the brave, who ſink to reſt
By all their country's wiſhes bleſt!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there ſhall dreſs a ſweeter ſod
Then Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unſeen their dirge is ſung;
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bleſs the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom ſhall a while repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there!

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

HORSE GUARDS, *March* 17, 1796.

A LETTER, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, from major-general Leigh, commanding his Majeſty's troops in the Weſt Indies, dated Martinico, January 21, 1796.

"I this day received Brigadier-general Stewart's ſtatement of the attack on his camp at St. Vincent's on the 8th inſtant, and the return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, in that unfortunate affair.—The governor and a committee of the legiſlature of St. Vincent's having written to the commanding officer at Barbadoes on the firſt of this diſaſter, Brigadier-general Knox immediately ſent off two hundred and ſixty men of the 63d regiment, who had arrived there under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Gower, to their aſſiſtance."

Extract of a Letter from Major-general Hunter, to his Excellency Major-general Leigh, dated Head Quarters, Kingſtown, St. Vincent's, January 19, 1796.

Herewith I have the honour to incloſe to your excellency, a letter from Brigadier-general Stewart, with a liſt of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, in the unfortunate action of the 8th inſtant.

I have made the beſt arrangement I could think of for the ſafety of Fort Charlotte and the protection of the town, to effect which I was under the neceſſity of evacuating the New Vigie, perceiving the enemy's intention of cutting off our communication with it.

I alſo judged it prudent to withdraw the party from Morne Ronde, ſo that my whole force is now concentred at the poſts of Dorſetſhire Hill, Millar's Bridge, Lion Hill, Cane Garden, Keane's Houſe, Kingſtown, and Fort Charlotte.

I muſt however obſerve, that the very hard duty the men and officers are obliged to do at preſent cannot be ſupported for any length of time, and, if ſome reinforcement is not ſent, I much fear that I ſhall be under the neceſſity of retiring with the troops into Fort Charlotte, which is a poſt, in my opinion, not to be taken by all the force the enemy can bring againſt it.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-general Stewart, to Major-general Hunter, dated Kingſtown, January 13, 1796.

About three o'clock on the morning of the 8th inſtant, the enemy made an attack on our left, where we had a three-pounder and a cohorn placed upon a tongue of land, which ran out about fifty yards, thought, from the ſteepneſs on each ſide, to be almoſt inacceſſible. On the firſt ſhot I immediately ran out as faſt as the darkneſs would permit me, and was met by Major Harcourt, field-officer of the day. I found the men all paraded, and Brigadier-general Strutt, who had juſt received a wound in his face, exerting himſelf much with the 45th regiment.

I ſtill proceeded to the left, but, from the darkneſs, could not diſtinguiſh the enemy from our own ſoldiers; (about this time a French officer had got over our

works, and was taken priſoner;) and, not being yet certain whether the enemy had taken poſſeſſion of the battery to the left, I directed Major Harcourt to reinforce that poſt with the picquet of the 40th; but, before this could be done, I had too much reaſon to believe it was taken, and immediately diſpatched a meſſenger to Lieutenant-colonel Graham, to bring up the whole, or part, of the Weſt-India regiment; but, before the meſſenger had got many yards, a firing was heard on the right from the enemy, and all along the front.

In this ſituation I left Capt. Harriſon, of the light company of the 54th regiment, moſt actively employed in uſing every exertion to keep his men to their duty, and was proceeding to the right, by the 40th regiment, to know what was doing there; but I had ſcarcely reached this regiment, when I heard the battery I had left was taken. I inſtantly turned about, directing Major Harcourt, with all the men of the 40th he could collect, to follow me, and retake the battery.

I again met Brigadier-general Strutt between ſome men, who informed me his leg was ſhattered, and Captain Harriſon ſhot through the ſhoulder. I ſtill puſhed forward, uſing my beſt endeavours, with other officers, to animate the men to their duty, many of whom at that moment were killed and wounded. At this time the troops in front and on the right of the line gave way, and the enemy took poſſeſſion of the remaining batttery. In this dilemma nothing but a retreat could be thought of.

We reached Biabou with inconſiderable loſs.

The enemy hung on our right and rear; but, from the judicious attention of Lieutenant-colonel Fuller (who on every occaſion afforded me the moſt ready aſſiſtance) and Lieutenant-colonel Graham, they were kept off.

Biabou being upwards of twelve miles from Kingſton, without proviſion, and little ammunition, it appeared by no means prudent to take poſt here; I therefore, as ſoon as the men had got ſome reſt, and it became dark, (after having ordered fires to be kindled,) reſumed our march towards Kingſtown unmoleſted.

Permit me, before I conclude, to expreſs the heavy loſs I ſuſtained in the want of the able aſſiſtance of Brigadier-general Strutt, who was ſeverely wounded ſoon after the commencement of the attack, as well as that of Major Harcourt, and other brave officers ſpecified in the return of our loſs, which I have the honour to ſend with this.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the Attack of the Enemy, on the Camp before Mount William, Iſland of St. Vincent, Jan. 8, 1796.

Total. Eight ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 45 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 10 ſubalterns, 1 ſurgeon, 6 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 87 rank and file, wounded; 19 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 180 rank and file, miſſing.

JA. STEWART, B. Gen.

Names of Officers wounded.

Brigadier-general Strutt, Brigade-major Stewart, Brigade major Walford, (not included in the above return.) Major Harcourt.

Captains Harriſon and Davidſon.

Subalterns Simmons (ſince dead), Frederic, Spence, Cairnes, Verity, Chaplin, Panton, Darley, Murroud, and Le Cader. Surgeon Bullon.

Captain Cumming, Aſſiſtant to the Quartermaſter General, miſſing.

Volunteer Aſhburner (40th regiment) killed.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *March* 18.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Robert Stopford, Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Phaeton, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Sea, March 11, 1796, *Cape Finiſterre E. N. E.* 40 *Leagues.*

I have to requeſt you will inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the French corvette called La Bonne Citoyenne, mounting 20 nine-pounders, and carrying 145 men, was captured yeſterday by the ſquadron under my orders, Cape Finiſterre E. by N. 58 leagues. She left Rochfort on the 4th inſtant, in company with La Forte, La Seine, La Regenerée, frigates, and La Mutine brig, deſtined for the Iſle of France, and have troops and a great quantity of ſoldiers clothing on-board for that place.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *March* 22.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this Office from Sir William Sidney Smith, dated Diamond, off Cape Frehel, March 18.

SIR, Having received information that the armed veſſels diſpatched by the Prince of Bouillon had chaſed a convoy, conſiſting of a corvette, two luggers, four brigs, and two ſloops, into Herqui, I proceeded off that port to reconnoitre their poſition and found the channel, which I found very narrow and intricate. I ſucceeded, however, in gaining a knowledge of theſe points, ſufficient to determine me to attack them, in the Diamond, without loſs of time, and without waiting for the junction

junction of any part of the ſquadron, leſt the enemy ſhould fortify themſelves ſtill farther on our appearance.

Lieutenant M'Kinley of the Liberty brig, and Lieutenant Goſſet of the Ariſtocrat lugger, joined me off the Cape, and, though not under my orders, very handſomely offered their ſervices, which I accepted, as ſmall veſſels were eſſentially neceſſary in ſuch an operation. The permanent fortifications for the defence of the Bay are two batteries on a high rocky promontory. We obſerved the enemy to be very buſily employed in mounting a detached gun on a very commanding point of the entrance. At one o'clock yeſterday afternoon this gun opened upon us as we paſſed: the Diamond's fire, however, ſilenced it in eleven minutes. The others opened on us as we came round the Point, and, their commanding ſituation giving them a decided advantage over a ſhip in our poſition, I judged it neceſſary to adopt another mode of attack, and accordingly detached the marines and boarders to land behind the Point, and take the batteries in the rear. As the boats approached the beach, they met with a warm reception, and a temporary check, from a body of troops drawn up to oppoſe their landing: the ſituation was critical, the ſhip being expoſed to a moſt galling fire, and in intricate pilotage, with a conſiderable portion of her men thus detached. I pointed out to Lieutenant Pine the apparent practicability of climbing the precipice in front of the batteries, which he readily perceived, and, with an alacrity and bravery of which I have had many proofs in the courſe of our ſervice together, he undertook and executed this hazardous ſervice, landing immediately under the guns, and rendering himſelf maſter of them before the column of troops could regain the heights. The fire from the ſhip was directed to cover our men in this operation; it checked the enemy in their advancement, and the re-embarkation was effected, as ſoon as the guns were ſpiked, without the loſs of a man; though we have to regret Lieutenant Carter of the marines being dangerouſly wounded on this occaſion.

The enemy's guns, three twenty-four pounders, being ſilenced and rendered uſeleſs for the time, we proceeded to attack the corvette and the other armed veſſels, which had by this time opened their fire on us, to cover the operation of hauling themſelves on ſhore. The Diamond was anchored as cloſe to the corvette as her draft of water would allow. The Liberty brig was able to approach near, and on this occaſion I cannot omit to mention the very gallant and judicious manner in which Lieutenant M'Kinley, her commander, brought this veſſel into action, profiting by her light draft of water to follow the corvette cloſe. The enemy's fire ſoon ſlackened, and, the crew being obſerved to be making for the ſhore on the Engliſh colours being hoiſted on the hill, I made the ſignal for the boats, manned and armed, to board, directing Lieutenant Goſſet, in the lugger, to cover them. This ſervice was executed by the party from the ſhore, under the direction of Lieutenant Pine, in a manner that does them infinite credit, and him every honour as a brave man and an able officer. The enemy's troops occupied the high projecting rocks all round the veſſels, from whence they kept up an inceſſant fire of muſquetry; and the utmoſt that could be effected at the moment was to ſet fire to the corvette (named L'Etourdie, of 16 guns, twelve-pounders, on the main deck) and one of the merchant brigs, ſince as the tide fell the enemy preſſed down on the ſands, cloſe to the veſſels; Lieutenant Pine therefore returned on-board, having received a ſevere contuſion on the breaſt from a muſquet-ball. As the tide roſe again it became practicable to make a ſecond attempt to burn the remaining veſſels. Lieutenant Pearſon was accordingly detached for that purpoſe with the boats, and I am happy to add, his gallant exertions ſucceeded to the utmoſt of my hopes, notwithſtanding the renewed and heavy fire of muſquetry from the ſhore. This fire was returned with great ſpirit and evident good effect; and I was much pleaſed with the conduct of Lieutenant Goſſet in the hired lugger, and Mr. Knight in the Diamond's launch, who covered the approach and retreat of the boats. The veſſels were all burnt except an armed lugger, which kept up her fire to the laſt.

The wind and tide ſuiting at ten at night to come out of the harbour again, we weighed, and repaſſed the Point of Herqui, from which we received a few ſhot, the enemy having found means to reſtore one of the guns to activity. Our loſs, as appears by the enclоſed return, is trifling, conſidering the nature of the enterpriſe, and the length of time we were expoſed to the enemy's fire. Theirs, I am perſuaded, muſt have been great, from the numbers within the range of our ſhot and ſhells. The conduct of every officer and man under my command meets with my warmeſt approbation; it would be ſuperfluous to particularize any others than thoſe I have named; ſuffice it to ſay, the characteriſtic

bravery

bravery and activity of Britiſh ſeamen never was more conſpicuous.

Lieutenant Pine will have the honour to preſent their lordſhips with the colours which he ſtruck on the battery; and I beg leave to recommend him particularly to their lordſhips as a moſt meritorious officer. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.
Secretary to the Admiralty.

Killed and wounded in the three Attacks on the 17th of March, 1796.

Killed, two ſeamen.

Wounded, Firſt Lieutenant Pine, Lieutenant Carter of the marines, and five ſeamen.

[Lieutenant Pine, who ſtruck the French colours on the battery of Herqui, is promoted to the rank of maſter and commander. We are ſorry to add, that Lieutenant Carter of the marines, who alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf on this hazardous ſervice, is dead of his wounds.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *March* 26.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this office from Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. K. B. dated on-board La Pomone, Falmouth, March 24, 1796.

SIR, I beg leave to inform you, that on the 15th inſtant, in conſequence of my letter to their lordſhips from Falmouth, I ſtood over to the French coaſt in ſearch of the Artois, who joined me on the 18th; and on the 20th, at day-break, having diſcovered from the maſt-head ſeveral ſail of veſſels in the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, the Saints bearing north-north-eaſt three or four miles, I made the ſignal to the ſquadron under my command, conſiſting of the ſhips Artois, Galatea, and Anſon, for a general chace, and upon our nearer approach perceived them to be a convoy of the enemy ſteering in for the land. At ten A. M being up with part of the merchant-ſhips, I captured four, and ordered the Valiant lugger to proceed with them to the neareſt port. I continued in purſuit of the men of war, (who were forming in line a-head to windward,) and kept working to come up with the enemy, who I ſoon perceived were endeavouring to preſerve their diſtance from us, and to avoid an action, by their tacking at the ſame time with our ſhips; but being arrived within half gun-ſhot to leeward, the two ſquadrons engaged, and paſſed each other upon oppoſite tacks. Immediately upon our ſternmoſt ſhip being clear of the enemy's line, I made the ſignal to tack and gain the wind, which, by making a very ſhort board on the ſtarboard tack, was obtained; perceiving them rallying round the commodore cloſe in ſhore, and beginning to form again, I made the ſignal for our's, in cloſe order, to endeavour to break their line, by cutting off the rear ſhips, and directed the Galatea to lead down for that purpoſe; but the enemy bore away, and made all ſail poſſible from us, and ſtood into the narrow part of the Raz de Fontenay, among the rocks: I was, however, enabled to cut off their rear ſhip. Night approaching, and being unacquainted with the paſſage, I did not think it proper to continue the purſuit further, at the riſk of loſing ſome of our ſhips in ſo difficult a paſs.

I have every reaſon to be convinced, from the firm ſupport and zeal I have always experienced from the officers and men of every ſhip of the ſquadron under my command, that the iſſue of the conteſt would have been more complete if the enemy had been more diſpoſed to give them an opportunity of trying their force.

I have incloſed an account of the enemy's force, together with the veſſels of the convoy taken, and a liſt of the killed and wounded on-board his Majeſty's ſhips, whoſe damages I ſhall make all poſſible diſpatch in repairing.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

P. S. A ſhip corvette, two brig corvettes, and a lugger, remained with the convoy.

A Liſt of Republican Men of War, engaged by the Squadron under the Command of Sir J. Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796.

La Proſerpine, Captain Dogier, commodore, 44 guns, 18-pounders, 500 men, eſcaped.

L'Unité, Captain Durand, 40 guns, 18-pounders, 400 men, eſcaped.

Le Coquille, 40 guns, 18-pounders, 400 men, eſcaped.

La Tamiſe, Captain Fradiée, 32 guns, 12-pounders, 300 men, eſcaped.

L'Etoile, Berthiée, 30 guns, 12-pounders, 160 men, taken.

Le Cygnone, Captain Pilet, 22 guns, 12-pounders, 150 men, eſcaped.

La Mouche, brig, 10 guns, 6-pounders, 80 men, went off with the convoy, at the commencement of the action.

JOHN WARREN.

Liſt of Veſſels taken by the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796, being part of a Convoy belonging to the French Republic.

Ship, name unknown, 500 tons burthen, from Breſt, bound to Nantes.

Brig, name unknown, 300 tons burthen, from Breſt, bound to Rochfort.

Brig

Brig, name unknown, 200 tons burthen, bound to l'Orient.

Brig, name unkown, 150 tons burthen, from Breſt, bound to l'Orient.

JOHN WARREN.

Account of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. K. B. on the 20th of March, 1796, in an Engagement with a Squadron belonging to the French Republic.

La Pomone, none killed or wounded.

Artois, no return made.

Galatea, Mr. Evans, midſhipman, and one ſeaman, killed; Mr. Burke, acting lieutenant, and five ſeamen, wounded.

Anſon, none killed or wounded.

JOHN WARREN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *March* 25.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Draper, of his Majeſty's Ship Porcupine, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated in Mount's Bay, March 21, 1796.

SIR, I beg you will be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 20th inſtant, about ſeven A. M. the Lizard bearing north-north-eaſt three or four leagues, I received information from the Fox exciſe cutter, that a French privateer had that morning captured an Engliſh brig, then bearing ſouth-ſouth-weſt. I accordingly gave chace to both, and about nine o'clock re-took the Diamond, of Aberdeen, George Killar, maſter, and ſent a petty officer and men on board, with orders to make the neareſt port, and then ſtood after the privateer. About twelve o'clock ſhe carried away her main-top maſt, owing to her being over preſſed with ſail: about one took poſſeſſion.

She proves to be Le Coureur brig, of 144 tons, and 80 men, pierced for fourteen guns, has but ten on board. She ſails remarkably faſt, and left St. Maloe's the day before, She had only taken the veſſel above-mentioned, but was in chace of a large Engliſh ſhip when we ſaw her. There were ſeveral merchant-ſhips in ſight, which ſhe muſt have taken, had we not prevented her.

[This Gazette alſo contains a proclamation by the king in council, ſtating, "that from and after the publication of this order in the London Gazette, no alien or aliens on-board of any ſhip, veſſel, or boat, coming or arriving directly or immediately from any port or place in France, or any port or place under the dominion of the perſons exerciſing the powers of government in France, or from any port or place of or in, or belonging to, any country or territory at war with Great Britain, ſhall (until his majeſty's royal pleaſure concerning ſuch aliens ſhall be further expreſſed) be landed, or be ſuffered by the maſter or commander of any ſuch ſhip, veſſel, or boat, to land, at any port or place within this kingdom, except at the ports of Yarmouth, Harwich, Dover, and Southampton, and at Graveſend, unleſs by the expreſs permiſſion of his majeſty, ſignified under the hand of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate."—This order not to extend to foreign ambaſſadors or their ſuite, or perſons actually in the ſervice of Britiſh ſubjects. Perſons offending againſt this act to be ſubject to the penalties provided by the Alien Act, viz. a fine of 50l. on the maſter, and forfeiture of ſhip and furniture.]

HORSE GUARDS, *March* 31.

Diſpatches from Major-general Stuart, commanding his majeſty's and the Eaſt-India company's troops in the iſland of Ceylon, dated Trincomalé, October 10, 1795, have been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; by which it appears that the Fort of Batticaloe, in that iſland, ſurrendered on the 18th of September to a detachment under the command of Major Fraſer of the 72d regiment. That on the 24th General Stuart embarked from Trincomalé with a conſiderable detachment of troops and artillery on board the Centurion man of war, the Bombay frigate, the Bombay ſtore-ſhip, and the Swallow and John packets, and on the 27th diſembarked the troops at Point Pedro, about 24 miles from Jaffnapatam, of which important place he took poſſeſſion on the following day. That on the 1ſt of October Capt Page, of his majeſty's ſhip Hobart, with a part of the 52d regiment, under the command of the Hon. Capt. Monſon, (on their return from Point Pedro to Trincomalé,) took poſſeſſion of the factory and military poſt of Molletivoe; and that on the 5th of the ſame month the fort and iſland of Manar ſurrendered to Captain Barbut, whom General Stuart had detached on that ſervice, with the flank companies of the 72d regiment and two companies of ſepoys, immediately on his having obtained poſſeſſion of Jaffnapatam.*

A letter from Col. Brathwaite, dated Madras, Oct. 17, 1795, announces the ſurrender of Malacca,† and its dependencies, on the 17th of Auguſt, to the troops ſent on that ſervice, under the command of Major Brown.

By

By diſpatches from Bengal it alſo appears, that Chinſurah‡ and its dependencies have been taken, and that the Dutch forces at thoſe ſettlements are priſoners of war.

* Jaffnapatam is a ſea-port in the iſland of Ceylon, 100 miles N. of Candy; the export is tobacco in great quantities, and ſome elephants, the moſt docile in the world.—Manar is on the eaſtern coaſt of Ceylon.

† Malacca is the capital of the peninſula of Malacca, a large country, 600 miles long, and 200 broad, bounded by Siam on the N. by the ocean on the E. and by the ſtraits which ſeparate it from Sumatra on the S. W. It contains ſeveral kingdoms and provinces, but the Dutch were the real maſters and ſovereigns. Its chief produce is tin, elephants teeth, pepper, canes, and gums. Its ſituation admits of a trade with India, being the key of the China, Japan, Molucca, and Sunda, trade; but chiefly valuable for its trade with the Chineſe. The inhabitants are ſtill in a ſtate of ignorance and ſlavery, though the Malayan language is reckoned the pureſt in India.

‡ Chinſurah is a rich town in the province of Bengal.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *April 5.*

Rear-admiral Rainier, of his majeſty's ſhip Suffolk in Madras Road, Oct. 15th, has incloſed to Evan Nepean, Eſq. a letter from Captain Newcome, giving an account of his ſucceſs againſt Malacca, as follows:

Orpheus, Malacca Roads, Aug. 25, 1795.

"SIR, I arrived here on the 15th inſtant with his majeſty's ſhip under my command, the Ewer and Carnatic tranſports, and a part of the convoy, having parted company with the Reſiſtance, in the night of the 13th, between the Sandheads. Capt. Pakenham joined company again in Malacca road on the 17th. ——We were obliged to commence hoſtilities, which began by the Reſiſtance firing a few guns at the Conſtantia (a Dutch Indiaman run into the mud), which ſhe rereturned by firing two guns and then ſtriking her colours. From the great aſſiſtance afforded me by the boats from the China fleet, &c. I was enabled to land all the troops, with two ſix-pounders; immediately after which an officer came onboard the Orpheus from the governor to ſurrender the place on our terms; they then delivered over St. John's poſt, a commanding work well furniſhed with cannon, about 1300 yards from the fort and 200 from the place of conference, to a ſubaltern with a party of our grenadiers, and we entered the fort with the remainder of the Britiſh detachment. The garriſon being thus completely in our power, and unconditionally, further than the ſecuring of property, the Dutch guards were permitted to remain armed at their poſts, until the governor, whom we then accompanied to his houſe, gave, in his own hand-writing, to Major Brown, a detail of the guards, which were then relieved by the Britiſh troops. From the anxious deſire of complying with his majeſty's orders, we have agreed to the incloſed capitulation, and every thing now appears perfectly quiet, and all parties reconciled.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

HENRY NEWCOMBE."

[By the articles of capitulation, is confirmed to the Dutch government its eſtabliſhment and authority in all civil matters, a claim to the public property in Malacca, and the ſhipping in the roads, to the extent which his Britannic majeſty may be graciouſly pleaſed to determine. The commanding officer of the Britiſh troops to be acknowledged commandant of the fort and garriſon of Malacca;—The keys of the fort to be lodged with him;—The diſpoſal of the Dutch garriſon to be wholly at his diſcretion;—A fund to be aſſured to him in monthly payments, for the ſubſiſtence of the troops and for the defence of the fort;—The Engliſh and Dutch flags to be diſplayed, when occaſion requires, upon the two flag-ſtaffs;—The armed veſſels of the Malacca government to be under the orders of the Britiſh naval commander;—And orders ſhall be ſent by the Dutch government to their officers commanding at Rhio and Peru, to put themſelves and their garriſon under the orders of the officer commanding the Britiſh forces.]

HORSE GUARDS, *April 16.*

A Letter, of which the following is an extract, dated Calcutta, December 15, 1795, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, from Maj.-gen. Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. commander in chief of his majeſty's and the Eaſt-India company's forces in India:

"I have the honour to inform you, that Major Petrie, ſoon after the ſurrender of Cochin, detached a force againſt the Dutch fort of Quilon, and their factories of Porca and Quilon Quilon, in the Travancore country. They were delivered up without reſiſtance; and we are now in poſſeſſion of all their ſettlements on the continent of India."

Sir Edward Pellew, of the Indefatigable, has captured ſix French brigs, and deſtroyed three, near the river Loire.

MILITARY HISTORY OF GENERAL WOLFE.

GENERAL Wolfe was a ſoldier by deſcent; he was the ſon and heir to the martial genius of Major-general Wolfe, a veteran of acknowledged courage and conduct.

His military genius and zeal diſplayed itſelf greatly on occaſion of the unſucceſsful expedition againſt France in the year 1757. The fortifications of Aix being deſtroyed, and it being in debate whether to land the troops, and proceed to any farther attempts againſt the enemy, Colonel James Wolfe, employed as quarter-maſter-general on the expedition, zealous in the ſervice upon which he was ſent, and diſdaining to be idle, while others were venturing their lives, obtained leave of Sir John Mordaunt to reconnoitre the ſhore, from Rochelle to Cape Fouras. He ſet off about one o'clock on the 23d of September, during the attack of the Iſle of Aix, and went to the fort ſoon after it had ſurrendered. He landed, and got upon the ramparts, and from thence viewed Fouras and the land about it; he ſtayed as little while as he could, and then returned immediately to the Ramillies, which was anchored at a conſiderable diſtance from the Iſle of Aix, and made a report of what he had obſerved to Sir Edward Hawke and Sir John Mordaunt. He mentioned the ſituation of Fouras as it appeared to him, and took notice of what he thought to be the ſtrength of it to the admiral and general: which he was induced to do, as nobody elſe within his knowledge had done it; and took the liberty of ſaying to Sir Edward Hawke, that he believed, if the depth of water would allow of coming near enough, a ſhip would batter it down very eaſily, or at leaſt would ſo far take the fire of the fort upon the ſhip, that the troops might very ſafely land round about it;—what he ſpoke of the land on the other ſide of the fort was from conjecture only. Sir Edward Hawke at that time ſeemed to embrace the propoſal with a great deal of warmth, and Sir John Mordaunt approved of it. He ſaid to Sir Edward Hawke, that, as he ſuppoſed, the pilot of the Magnanime could very well inform him of the depth of water; and, as the admirals and generals did not appear to diſapprove of his ſpeaking upon that point, he juſt hinted to Sir Edward Hawke that it might not be amiſs to cauſe ſome diverſion on the ſide of Rochelle, to divide the enemy's attention, which he apprehended might be done by means of the bomb-ketches. Sir Edward ſo far agreed to it, that he ſent for both the pilot and the bomb-ketches up from the Iſle of Aix that night, he having ſuggeſted to him his opinion, that there was not a moment's time to be loſt. The pilot ſeemed clearly to underſtand his notion of the attack, and of landing at the ſame time on both ſides the fort, and ſaid that he could, or believed he could, take the Magnanime up to batter the fort; as alſo, that the landing between Fouras and la Pointe was very practicable, ſuppoſing the fort to be attacked as propoſed at the ſame time. Yet, notwithſtanding ſo great an officer's opinion of the practicability of the landing, and the concurrence of Sir John Mordaunt, who acknowledged upon his trial that he did embrace Colonel Wolfe's plan or propoſition of an attack upon Fouras chearfully, and that Sir Edward Hawke gave him room to expect, that he would next morning ſend up a ſhip to batter Fouras; it was laid aſide by a council of war, on the 25th, and the commanders returned home without attempting any thing elſe.

In the year following, however, we find his exertions and talents crowned with the greateſt ſucceſs, he being raiſed to the rank of brigadier-general, and appointed to a command in the expedition againſt Louiſbourg.

On the 2d of June, 1758, the Britiſh fleet appeared before Louiſbourg. For ſix days they remained on the coaſt without being able to effect a landing, owing to the prodigious ſurf which

which ſwelled all along the ſhore, ſo that no boat could poſſibly live near it. The French, not truſting to this obſtacle, had drawn intrenchments in every part where it might be poſſible to land, ſupported them with batteries in convenient places, and lined them with a numerous infantry. At length the ſurf, though violent at beſt, was obſerved to be ſomewhat abated, and the admiral and general did not loſe a moment to avail themſelves of this firſt opportunity of landing: they made all their diſpoſitions for it with the higheſt judgment. The frigates were ordered to rake the enemy on the right and left, whilſt the troops were diſpoſed for landing in three diviſions. That on the left was commanded by Brigadier-general Wolfe, and was deſtined to the real attack. The diviſions in the centre and to the right, were meant only as feints to draw the enemies attention to all parts, and to diſtract their defence.

When the fire of the frigates had continued about a quarter of an hour, General Wolfe's diviſion moved towards the land. The French reſerved their ſhot until the boats drew near the ſhore, and then poured upon them the whole fire of their cannon and muſketry. Many of the boats overſet, others were broken to pieces, the men jumped into the water, and made for ſhore, but ſeveral were killed, and others drowned; the ſurf being almoſt as great an annoyance as the fire from the beach. However, no ways diſcouraged, the example, ſpirit, and conduct, of their truly gallant commander inſpiring them, the detachment gained the land, and, immediately forming, took poſt, and fell upon the enemy with ſuch order and intrepidity as ſoon obliged them to fly in confuſion. The landing being thus effected, the centre diviſion of the army moved forward, and was followed by the third diviſion on the right; ſo that, in the courſe of that day, the whole Britiſh army made good their landing with inconſiderable loſs.

The interval of calm weather, which had befriended the operation thus far, was of very ſhort continuance; it was ſucceeded by tempeſts, which continued ſeveral days, and cauſed a prodigious ſurf, which rendered it impoſſible to land the artillery and ammunition neceſſary to begin the ſiege. But the excellent conduct of General Wolfe, by degrees, overcame all the difficulties of the weather, which was extremely unfavourable, as well as thoſe of the ground, which was rugged in ſome places and boggy in others. At the ſame time the garriſon defended the place with great reſolution. Nor were the French deſtitute of means of defence, for in the harbour they had five men-of-war of the line, each of which could bring a broadſide to bear upon the Engliſh troops as they advanced. It was therefore neceſſary to ſecure a point, called the light-houſe battery, which in ſome meaſure commanded the harbour. Brigadier-general Wolfe led on his men to this ſervce with equal ſpirit and ſucceſs. The poſſeſſion of this ſpot greatly accelerated the reduction of the place; for on the 25th day of June the iſland battery, which had been a great annoyance to the beſiegers, was effectually ſilenced. Still however, the advances were very gradual, for the ſhips in the harbour ſtill continued to fire with effect. Fortunately, on the 21ſt day of July, one of the ſhips blew up, and ſpread its flames to the two next adjoining, whereby they were preſently conſumed to the water-edge. This was a deciſive advantage gained. The approaches were now brought near the covered way, and it was expected that a lodgement would be made in it; the fire from the beſieged grew leſs. By this time the fortifications had ſuffered great injury, and a conſiderable part of the town was reduced to aſhes; nevertheleſs no overtures for a capitulation were made. This reſolute defence gave birth to one brave action more, in addition to the many which had been diſplayed during the courſe of the ſiege. The admiral, who had all along done every thing poſſible to ſecond the efforts of the land forces, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather, reſolved on a ſtroke, which by being deciſive of the poſſeſſion of the harbour, might make the reduction of the town a matter of little difficulty,

ficulty. He reſolved to ſend in a detachment of ſix hundred ſeamen in boats to take or burn the two ſhips of the line which remained; and, upon the ſucceſs of this attempt, he propoſed to ſend in ſome of his great ſhips, which would batter the town on the ſide of the harbour.

This ſtroke, in ſupport of the ſpirited advances of the land forces, was concluſive. The town ſurrendered the next day. The garriſon became priſoners of war, and amounted with the irregulars and ſeamen, to five thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-ſeven.

The moſt important object of the campaign of 1759 was the reduction of Quebec, and this enterprize was committed to Brigadier-general Wolfe, who had ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Louiſbourg. In this ſervice the fleet was to co-operate with the land forces. Accordingly about the middle of February, a ſquadron of twenty ſail of the line, with frigates, ſloops, bomb-ketches, and fire-ſhips, ſailed from Spithead, and arrived within ſight of Louiſbourg on the 21ſt of April; but the harbour was ſo choaked up with ice, that the ſhips were obliged to proceed to Halifax.

As ſoon as the ſeaſon became favourable for action, the admiral took his departure from Halifax, and, arriving with his fleet at Louiſbourg, where he took on-board eight thouſand troops, proceeded up the great river St. Laurence, and arrived at the iſle of Orleans, which is ſeated in that river about a hundred leagues from its mouth, and a little below Quebec. This iſland afforded every refreſhment which the troops ſtood in need of; it is twenty-one miles in length, and about four broad, and produces plenty of grain and vegetables common to the climate.

The conteſt for the poſſeſſion of Canada, as it eſſentially affected the intereſts of the two contending nations, ſo was it maintained on both ſides by men of eminent ſkill and bravery. M. de Montcalm, the French governor, was a reſolute and experienced officer, and every way qualified to play for the important ſtake which his country had depending. He was at the head of a body of troops more numerous than their aſſailants; the place he had to defend was ſtrong by nature, and it had alſo received every aſſiſtance from art. He was alſo well provided with proviſion and ammunition. His army had taken the field in a very advantageous ſituation, being encamped along the ſhore of Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, every acceſſible part being deeply intrenched. Whilſt the northern ſhore of the river was thus ſecured, a body of French troops were poſſeſſed of Point Levi on the ſouth ſhore, oppoſite to the city of Quebec, and here a battery with cannon was erected.

General Wolfe, ſenſible of the importance of diſlodging the French from the ſouthern ſhore, detached Brigadier Monckton with four batallions, who croſſed the river at night, and by day-break attacked the French ſo warmly, that they ſoon obliged them to abandon their poſt. At the ſame time Colonel Carleton took poſſeſſion of the weſtern point of the iſland of Orleans, both which poſts were immediately occupied, and a battery of mortars and artillery erected at Point Levi, which, being within cannon-ſhot of the city, was a poſt of the utmoſt conſequence. Montcalm immediately detached a body of one thouſand ſix hundred men acroſs the river, to attack and deſtroy the works before they were completed: but this detachment fell into diſorder, fired upon each other, and retired in confuſion. The battery being finiſhed without farther interruption, the cannons and mortars began to play with ſuch ſucceſs, that in a little time the upper town was conſiderably damaged, and the lower town reduced to a heap of rubbiſh. The river St. Laurence at this point narrows ſo conſiderably, that, from being four or five leagues broad, here it is not above a mile over.

On the 28th of July, at midnight, the French ſent down a raft of fire-ſtages, of near one hundred radeaux, with a view to ſet fire to the fleet and tranſports; but theſe ſucceeded no better than the fire-ſhips.

Wolfe now determined to attack the French near Montmorenci, although

poſted to great advantage. A detached redoubt cloſe to the river was firſt to be carried. For this purpoſe, on the laſt day of July, part of Brigadier Monckton's brigade was embarked in the boats of the fleet, to be tranſported from the Point of Levi. The two brigades, commanded by the Generals Townſhend and Murray, were to croſs the river as ſoon as the ebb of tide rendered it fordable. To facilitate their paſſage, the admiral had ſtationed the Centurion ſhip of war in the channel, to check the fire of the lower battery from the town, by which the ford was commanded; whilſt the cannon, which was placed on an eminence, did great execution towards the left of the enemy's intrenchment, and two flat-bottomed armed veſſels, prepared for the purpoſe, were run aground near the redoubt, to favour the deſcent of the forces. Theſe manœuvres threw the French into ſuch viſible confuſion, and the fire from the Centurion was ſo well directed, that the general reſolved to ſeize that favourable moment for ſtorming the intrenchment. This meaſure, equally prudent and ſpirited, miſcarried by an accident not to be foreſeen. The Engliſh grenadiers, who led the attack, had orders, immediately on their landing, to form on the beach, and not begin the attack until they were ſupported by the other troops which were to paſs the ford. Theſe directions were not obſerved; the men were no ſooner on ſhore, than they preſſed forward to the enemy's intrenchments in the utmoſt diſorder. The fire from the enemy did great execution, and obliged them to retreat behind the redoubt, which the French had abandoned at their approach. Had theſe grenadiers been leſs precipitate, it does not ſeem probable that the French lines would have been forced; but, as it was, the general ſaw it abſolutely neceſſary to call them off, that they might form behind Monckton's brigade, which was drawn up on the beach in excellent order; a conſiderable number of wounded, among which were ſeveral officers, remained on the field, expoſed to the barbarity of the Indian ſavages. The whole loſs ſuſtained in killed and wounded amounted to upwards of eight hundred, among whom were 57 officers.

The ſeaſon was now ſo far advanced, and the ſmall force which Gen. Wolfe commanded was ſo conſiderably reduced by the late miſcarriage, that the reduction of Quebec began to be deſpaired of by the commanders both of the fleet and army.

To a mind like General Wolfe's, glowing with an ardent deſire of acquiring military fame, ſo fatal a check in his career was felt very forcibly; and the poſture of affairs ſcarcely afforded him a probable expectation of counterbalancing this loſs by a more ſucceſsful ſtroke. The general remained a prey to chagrin and vexation during the whole month of Auguſt, in a ſtate of mortifying inactivity. A vigorous mind, baffled in the grand object of its purſuit, and deſpairing of better fortune, impairs the body in which it is lodged: and Wolfe, whoſe conſtitution was far from ſtrong, became a prey to diſeaſe. A fever ſeized him, which for ſome time rendered him incapable of taking the lead. In this infirm ſtate he deſired the general officers to conſult together for the public utility. The plan agreed upon was, that, after leaving the points of Levi and Orleans in a proper ſtate of defence, the reſt of the troops ſhould be conveyed up the river, with a view to draw the enemy from the ſituation which they were then in, and bring them, if poſſible, to an engagement.

This ſituation of affairs ſerved to diſplay the character of General Wolfe more fully than it would otherwiſe have appeared. As ſoon as he had a little recovered, he diſpatched an expreſs with an account of his proceedings to England; written indeed in the ſtyle of deſpondency, but with ſuch perſpicuity, clearneſs, and elegance, as place his literary talents in a very conſpicuous light. On the 12th of September, an hour after midnight, four complete regiments, the light infantry commanded by Colonel Howe, a detachment of Highlanders, and the American grenadiers, embarked in flat-bottomed boats, under the command

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of Generals Monckton and Murray, although General Wolfe accompanied the detachment in perſon. Admiral Holmes with ſome men-of-war had proceeded up the river, about three leagues above the place which had been choſen for the deſcent. The Marquis de Montcalm hereupon detached from his camp M. de Bougainville, with fifteen thouſand men, to watch the motions of theſe ſhips. Hereby the enemy's ſtrength was divided, which in that poſture of affairs was a great point gained to the Engliſh. It was deſigned to land the troops now embarked within a league of Cape Diamond, ſituated above the town, in hope of aſcending the heights of Abraham; which riſe abruptly with a ſteep aſcent from the banks of the river. Theſe once maſtered, the city of Quebec might be attacked on the land ſide, where its fortifications were the weakeſt. To accompliſh this deſign was as difficult as could be well conceived; but the conſequences of a miſcarriage were leſs to be dreaded than the attacking the French entrenchments at Montmorenci river; as, in caſe the French ſhould be alarmed, the troops might have been landed on the oppoſite ſhore; or, if attacked when landed at Cape Diamond, the ſhips were at hand to cover their re-embarkation, if that ſhould be found neceſſary. So that the troops were not expoſed to any uncommon danger in this onſet, only its ſucceſs depended on a very fortunate and critical concurrence of circumſtances.

The boats glided ſilently along with the tide, without alarming the French centinels that were poſted on the ſhore; but, by the rapidity of the current and the darkneſs of the night, they ſomewhat overſhot the mark, and the troops landed a little below the place of attack. The care and attention exerciſed by all concerned in this difficult enterpriſe, does great honour both to the marine and land ſervice. Colonel Howe, with the light infantry and highlanders, aſcended the woody precipices that ſkirted the ſhore, with admirable courage and activity; and diſlodged a captain's guard, which defended a ſmall intrenched narrow path, by which alone the reſt of the forces could reach the ſummit. Then they mounted without farther moleſtation from the enemy, and the general drew them up in order, as they arrived. The ſecond embarkation under Brigadier Townſhend was landed and formed with the reſt by day-break.

Montcalm, when he heard that the Engliſh had aſcended the hill, and were formed on the high ground at the back of the town, ſcarcely credited the intelligence, and ſtill believed it to be a feint to induce him to abandon that ſtrong poſt, which had been the object of all the real attempts that had been made ſince the beginning of the campaign. But he was ſoon, and fatally for him, undeceived. He ſaw clearly that the Engliſh fleet and army were in ſuch a ſituation, that the upper and lower town might be attacked in concert, and that nothing but a battle could poſſibly ſave it. Accordingly he determined to give them battle, and quitting Beauport paſſed the river St. Charles, and formed his troops oppoſite to ours.

He filled the buſhes that were in his front with detachments of Indians and his beſt markſmen, to the number of about fifteen hundred; his regular forces formed his left; his right was compoſed of the troops of the colony, ſupported by two batallions of regulars. The reſt of the Indians and Canadians extended on that ſide, and attempted to outflank the left of the Engliſh, which was formed to prevent that deſign, in a manner which the military men call *potence*; that is, in a body which preſents two faces to the enemy. Here Brigadier-general Townſhend commanded ſix regiments, and the Louiſbourg grenadiers were diſpoſed in a line to the right of this body, extending to the river. A regiment was drawn up behind the right for a reſerve. It was formed in eight ſubdiviſions with large intervals. The light infantry under Colonel Howe protected the rear and the left. The diſpoſitions on both ſides were judicious, and the engagement on both ſides began with ſpirit.

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The Engliſh troops were exhorted to reſerve their fire; and they bore that of the enemy's light troops in front, which was galling, though irregular, with the utmoſt patience and good order, waiting for the main body of the enemy, which advanced faſt upon them. At forty yards diſtance our troops gave their fire, which took place in its full extent, and made a terrible havock among the French. It was ſupported with as much vivacity as it was begun, and the enemy every where yielded to it; but, juſt in the moment when the fortune of the field began to declare itſelf, General Wolfe, in whoſe life every thing ſeemed included, fell; General Monckton, the next to him in command, fell immediately after, and both were conveyed out of the line; the command now devolved on General Townſhend. It was at a very critical time: for, though the enemy began to fall back, and were much broken, the loſs of the two generals was a very diſcouraging circumſtance, and it required great temper and great exertions to ſupport the advantages that had been gained, and to puſh them to their proper extent. General Townſhend ſhewed himſelf equal to ſo arduous a duty: the troops preſerved their ſpirit, and each corps ſeemed to exert itſelf with a view to its peculiar character: the grenadiers with their bayonets, the Highlanders with their broad ſwords, and the reſt of the forces with a ſteady and continued fire, drove the enemy in great diſorder from every poſt, and completed their defeat. During the whole action, Colonel Howe with his light infantry covered the left wing in ſuch a manner, as entirely to fruſtrate the attempts of the enemy's Indians and Canadians upon that flank.

The field now ſeemed to be compleatly decided, when a new enemy appeared, which threatened to bring on a freſh engagement, and to put all again to the hazard. M. de Bougainville, whom the feigned movements of the Engliſh troops had drawn up the river, turned back on diſcovering their real deſign, and now appeared on the rear of the army with a body of two thouſand men. But fortunately the main body of the French was by this time ſo broken and diſperſed, that the general was able to eſtabliſh his rear, and to turn ſuch an oppoſition on that ſide, that the enemy retired after a very feeble attempt.

However glorious this victory was, and however important in its conſequences, it muſt be admitted that it was very dearly bought. Soldiers may be raiſed; officers will be formed by experience; but the loſs of a genius in war, is a loſs which we know not how to repair. The death of Wolfe was indeed grevious to his country, but to himſelf the moſt happy that can be imagined; and the moſt to be envied by all thoſe who have a true reliſh for military glory. Unindebted to family or connections, unſupported by intrigue or faction, he had accompliſhed the whole buſineſs of life at a time when others are only beginning to appear; and, at the age of thirty-five, without feeling the weakneſs of age or the viciſſitudes of fortune, having ſatisfied his honeſt ambition, having completed his character, having fulfilled the expectations of his country, he fell at the head of his conquering troops, and expired in the arms of victory.

The circumſtances that attended the death of ſuch a perſon are too intereſting to be paſſed over in ſilence, and they were indeed ſuch as ſpoke the whole tenor of his life. He firſt received a wound in the wriſt; but, that he might not diſcourage his troops, he wrapped it up in his handkerchief, and encouraged his men to advance; ſoon after he received another ball in his belly; this alſo he diſſembled, and exerted himſelf as before; when he received a third in his breaſt; under which he at laſt ſunk, and ſuffered himſelf, unwillingly, to be carried behind the ranks. As he lay ſtruggling with the anguiſh and weakneſs of three grievous wounds, he ſeemed only ſolicitous about the fortune of the battle. He begged one, who attended him, to ſupport him to view the field; but, as he found that the approach of death had dimmed and confuſed his ſight, he deſired an officer who was by him,

to

to give him an account of what he ſaw. The officer anſwered, that the enemy ſeemed broken; he repeated his queſtion a few minutes after with much anxiety, when he was told that the enemy was totally routed, and that they fled in all parts. "Then," ſaid he, "I am ſatisfied;" and immediately expired.

The news of the reduction of Quebec, followed cloſe on the heels of the diſpatches which gave an account of the failure of the firſt attack, and the little probability which appeared of any ſucceſsful ſtroke being ſtruck during the remainder of the campaign. Joy and exultation now ſucceeded to deſpondency. His majeſty beſtowed the honour of knighthood on Captain Douglas, of the Alcide, who brought over Colonel Hale, with the welcome tidings; beſides which, he beſtowed handſome preſents on both thoſe officers. A day of ſolemn thankſgiving was appointed by proclamation through all the dominions of Great Britain. The city of London, many other corporations of the kingdom, the two univerſities, preſented congratulatory addreſſes to his majeſty. Whilſt the merit of the deceaſed general rivalled that of the renowned captains of antiquity, the miniſter, (Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham,) when the parliament aſſembled, pronounced his eulogy with truly attic eloquence; he expatiated on his tranſcendent merit, his conduct during all operations, his ſurmounting by abilities and valour all obſtacles of art and nature, his reſolution in landing, his courage in the field, his loſs to the public, the importance of the conqueſt, the blow given to the enemy, and the glory to Britain; and then moved for an addreſs, to deſire his majeſty to order a monument to be erected in Weſtminſter-Abbey in memory of the deceaſed general. He was ſeconded by William Beckford, Eſq. a gentleman, whom he had the happineſs to number among his friends; who remarked, that, in the appointment of General Wolfe to the command in that expedition, there had been no parliamentary intereſts, no family connections, nor ariſtocratical views: that the general and miniſter ſeemed to have been made for each other; and that there were ſome circumſtances almoſt ſimilar between them; Wolfe loſt his life, and the miniſter had hazarded his head, for his country, &c. &c.—The addreſs was carried unanimouſly. The inſcription on the monument is as follows:

To the memory
Of JAMES WOLFE,
Major-general and commander in chief
Of the Britiſh land-forces,
On an expedition againſt Quebec;
Who, after ſurmounting by ability and valour
All obſtacles of art and nature,
Was ſlain,
In the moment of victory,
On the 13th of September, 1759;
The king
And the parliament of Great Britain
Dedicate this monument.

General Wolfe ſeemed by nature formed for a military greatneſs; his memory was retentive, his judgment deep, and his comprehenſion amazingly quick and clear: his conſtitutional courage was not only uniform, and daring, perhaps to an extreme, but he poſſeſſed that higher ſpecies of it, (if I may be allowed the expreſſion,) that ſtrength, ſteadineſs, and activity, of mind, which no difficulties could obſtruct, nor dangers deter. With an unuſual livelineſs, almoſt to impetuoſity of temper, he was not ſubject to paſſion: with the greateſt independence of ſpirit, free from pride. Generous, almoſt to profuſion: he contemned every little art for the acquiſition of wealth, whilſt he ſearched after objects for his charity and beneficence: the deſerving ſoldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior officer frequently taſted of his bounty. Conſtant and diſtinguiſhed in his attachments: manly and unreſerved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating in his manners. He enjoyed a large ſhare of the friendſhip, and almoſt the univerſal good-will, of mankind; and, to crown all, ſincerity and candour, a true ſenſe of honour, juſtice, and public liberty, ſeemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform rules of his conduct.

PREDICTION.

PREDICTION.

IN the year 1541, the Emperor Charles V. with an army of 30,000 men, and a vaſt fleet, formed the ſiege of Algiers, which was defended by only eight hundred Turks and about ſix thouſand Moors who had no fire-arms.—Charles, reſolving upon a general aſſault, kept a conſtant firing upon the town; which, from the weak defence made by the garriſon, he looked upon as already in his hands. But while the *douwan*, or Algerine ſenate, were deliberating on the moſt proper means of obtaining an honourable capitulation, a mad prophet, attended by a multitude of people, entered the aſſembly, and foretold the ſpeedy deſtruction of the Spaniards before the end of the moon, exhorting the inhabitants to hold out till that time. This prediction was ſoon accompliſhed in a very ſurpriſing and unexpected manner: for, on the 28th of October, 1541, a dreadful ſtorm of wind, rain, and hail, aroſe from the north, accompanied with violent ſhocks of earthquakes, and a diſmal and univerſal darkneſs both by ſea and land; ſo that the ſun, moon, and elements, ſeemed to combine together for the deſtruction of the Spaniards. In that one night, ſome ſay in leſs than half an hour, eighty-ſix ſhips and fifteen galleys were deſtroyed, with all their crews and military ſtores; by which the army on ſhore was deprived of all means of ſubſiſting in theſe parts. Their camp alſo, which ſpread itſelf along the plain under the fort, was laid quite under water by the torrents which deſcended from the neighbouring hills. Many of the troops, by trying to remove into a better ſituation, were cut in pieces by the Moors and Arabs; while ſeveral galleys, and other veſſels, endeavouring to gain ſome neighbouring creeks along the coaſts, were immediately plundered, and their crews maſſacred by the inhabitants.

The next morning Charles beheld the ſea covered with the fragments of ſo many ſhips, and the bodies of men, horſes, and cattle, ſwimming on the waves; at which he was ſo diſheartened, that, abandoning his tents, artillery, and all his heavy baggage, to the enemy, he marched at the head of his army, though in no ſmall diſorder, towards Cape Malabux, in order to re-embark in thoſe few veſſels which had outweathered the ſtorm. But Haſſan, who had cauſed his motions to be watched, allowed him juſt time to get to the ſhore, when he ſallied out and attacked the Spaniards in the midſt of their hurry and confuſion to get into their ſhips, killing great numbers, and bringing away a ſtill greater number of captives; after which he returned in triumph to Algiers, where he celebrated with great rejoicings his happy deliverance from ſuch diſtreſs and danger.

The unhappy Spaniards had ſcarcely reached their ſhips, when they were attacked by a freſh ſtorm, in which ſeveral more of them periſhed; one ſhip in particular, containing 700 ſoldiers, beſides ſailors, ſunk in the emperor's ſight, without a poſſibility of ſaving a ſingle man. At length, with much labour, they reached the port of Bujeyah, at that time poſſeſſed by the Spaniards. Here the emperor diſmiſſed the few remains of the Malteſe knights and their forces, who embarked in three ſhattered galleys, and with much difficulty and danger reached their own country. Charles himſelf ſtaid no longer than till the 16th of November, when he ſet ſail for Carthagena, and reached it on the 25th of the ſame month, ſeverely inſtructed in the vanity of human greatneſs. In this unfortunate expedition upwards of 120 ſhips and galleys were loſt, 300 colonels and other land and ſea officers, 8000 ſoldiers and marines, beſides thoſe deſtroyed by the enemy on the re-embarkation, or drowned in the laſt ſtorm. The number of priſoners was ſo great, that the Algerines ſold ſome of them, by way of contempt, for an onion per head.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

MORAD AND ABIMA.

IBRAHIM the Second reigned over the empire of Perſia; the luſtre of whoſe virtues was reſplendent as the burning luminary of the heavens, and the mildneſs of his reign inoffenſive as the nocturnal reflector of its beams.

Nezam, the beglerbeg of Curdiſtan, attended his royal maſter in the city of Iſpahan: his ſword had formerly ſupported him in his pretenſions to the throne; and his counſels now guided him in the paths of juſtice, and rendered him beloved and revered by his ſubjects, whilſt his name was held in reſpect by the moſt powerful nations of the eaſt.

Abima, the daughter of Nezam, was beautiful as the damſels of paradiſe. Her ſkin rivalled the whiteneſs of the ſnow on the mountains of Kirvan; her eyes were bright as the morning-ſtar, and her treſſes vied in colour and gloſſineſs with the fleeces of Aſtracan. When ſhe ſmiled, the dimples of the Houri adorned her cheek; and, when ſhe ſpoke, her voice was like the muſic in the gardens of eternal delight, and her breath as fragrant as the breeze which gathers perfumes in the vallies of Arabia.

But the gentle Abima had a heart ſuſceptible of love; and whilſt Nezam, to ſecure to his daughter wealth, grandeur, and rank, engaged her hand to the rich and powerful Abubekar, ſhe ſecretly plighted her faith to the brave, the generous, the youthful, Morad.

Nor was Nezam unſuſpicious of his daughter's engagements: he knew and honoured the virtues of Morad; but his poſſeſſions were unequal to the extenſive domains of Abubekar, whoſe camels were counted by thouſands, and whoſe flocks and herds were as innumerable as the ſands on the ſea-ſhore.

Yet not the diamonds of the royal turban, or the rubies which glittered in the throne of Ibrahim, could have purchaſed the chaſte affections of the faithful Abima. The heart ſhe had ſurrendered to Morad was incapable of change; nor did ſhe heſitate to comply with his intreaties, to bind herſelf by thoſe indiſſoluble ties which transfer the rights of the parent to a protector of another name: and, influenced by a paſſion as pure as the light which iſſues from the third heaven, ſhe abandoned the ſplendid manſions of Nezam, and fled to the humble dwelling of Morad.

No ſooner was the flight of Abima diſcovered by her ambitious father, than he purſued her to the habitation of Morad; and with all the authority of a parent, and all the pride of offended dignity, demanded at his hands the treaſure which he ſuſpected to be in his poſſeſſion.

But the unhappy, the enraptured, Morad, though gentle as the doves of Circaſſia, and humble as the faquir who traverſes the approaches of the ſacred temple of Mecca; in the defence of his love, was fierce as the lion of Mount Caucaſus; and of his honour, as the tyger which haunts the banks of the Ganges. Equally above deceit and fear, he avowed the poſſeſſion of his adored, his faithful, Abima; and his intentions to retain the glorious prize in his hands, at the riſque of what he eſteemed far leſs valuable than life, which without her would ceaſe to be the object of his care.

Enraged at the bold determination of the intrepid Morad, the father of the fair fugitive retired to the houſe of the enamoured Abubekar; and, having communicated the intelligence ſo fatal to his hopes, they proceeded together to the Divan, and waited with impatience the appearance of the ſovereign of Perſia.

No ſooner did the trumpets proclaim the approach of the monarch, than the trembling Nezam having thrice proſtrated himſelf before the throne, and thrice invoked the prophet he adored, to render his ſovereign propitious to his prayer, he thus laid before him the ſource of his griefs, and demanded redreſs for injuries

which he repreſented as unequalled: —"Father of thy people! light of the ſun! friend of Ali! prince of the faithful! governor of the world! at whoſe frown all the nations of the earth tremble; at whoſe ſmile the three known quarters of the terreſtrial globe rejoice! thou who aſſerteſt the rights of all true believers, and puniſheſt thoſe who offend, without regard to power or condition! If the ſword of Nezam hath ever been drawn in thy defence, if his arm hath ever been extended ſucceſsfully againſt thine enemies! if thou haſt ever profited by his councils, or his friendly ſuggeſtions have ſhielded thee from impending danger; attend to my complaints, and afford to the wretched Nezam, that juſtice for which the meaneſt of thy ſubjects have never ſued in vain. Morad, the perfidious Morad! hath invaded the manſions of happineſs and peace: he hath raviſhed from me the delight of my eye, and the comfort of my age; he hath covered my head with diſgrace, and filled mine eyes with ſorrow.—Oh! Abima, Abima! loſt, deluded, Abima."

Paſſion had now overwhelmed the diſappointed Nezam, and ſtopped the utterance of words. When Ibrahim, adorned with all the dignity of ſovereignty and grace of conſcious virtue, aroſe from his throne, and thus addreſſed his agitated ſupplicant:—

"Nezam, if thy complaint is as unfounded as thy ſuſpicions of Ibrahim, thou ſeekeſt not juſtice, but partial favour; which thou ſhalt never receive at the hands of the humble vicegerent of Heaven, who hath armed his ſervant with authority for purpoſes in which friendſhip hath no intereſt, nor favour the ſmalleſt ſhare; but if thou haſt, indeed, received injury from Morad; if he has defrauded thee of thy paternal rights, and poſſeſſes, without thy conſent, the child of thy boſom; were he as dear to my heart as Mirza, the heir of my throne, juſtice ſhould tear him from my affections, and the ſentence of my lips decree him to make reſtitution."

Abubekar now approached the throne; and having confirmed the charge of Nezam, and claimed the intereſt of an affianced huſband in Abima, the officers of the juſtice were diſpatched to bring the delinquent into the royal preſence; and to conduct thither, alſo, the partner of his heart, the fair object of contention, the gentle Abima.

In a very few minutes a general murmur, which ran through the aſſembly, announced the entrance of the faithful lovers. Morad, with a manly and modeſt air, led the trembling and weeping Abima to the foot of the throne; and the charge of Nezam, and the claim of Abubekar, having been ſtated to him, the monarch of Perſia called on him for a defence, and admoniſhed him to beware how he treſpaſſed the bounds of truth, or attempted an excuſe founded in the ſlighteſt impoſition.

But the virtuous Morad needed no ſuch caution: he ſcorned to purchaſe even happineſs at the price of diſhonour; and, though he held his Abima dearer than his life, yet he would rather abandon both than retain them at the expence of falſehood. He acknowledged, and he gloried in, his love; he confeſſed his having prevailed on the fair Abima to prefer him to her more wealthy lover; and he juſtified her choice by a fair and candid compariſon between his own age, perſon, and qualifications, and thoſe of the rejected Abubekar.

But the declarations of Morad amounted rather to a confeſſion than an extenuation of his guilt; and Ibrahim, though his heart acknowledged the truth and felt the force of his excuſes, found himſelf compelled to render the juſtice he had promiſed to Nezam, and to condemn the unfortunate Morad to the ſevereſt of all puniſhments, the parting with his adored Abima! but, like a gracious judge, he tempered the rigid letter of the law with the mildeſt interpoſitions of humanity; and, whilſt he pronounced the following ſentence, the ſoft tear of pity reflected more luſtre on his cheek than all the diamonds in his crown.

"Morad, thy condemnation proceeds from thy own mouth! Thou haſt taken the daughter of Nezam, without the conſent of her father; and the contracted wife of Abubekar, without

without his permiſſion. Reſtore, then, to the parent his child, and to the lover his miſtreſs: and, to conſole thee for thy loſs, Ibraham will advance thy fortune, and raiſe thee to ſuch dignities and honours, that the chiefs of the empire ſhall court thy alliance, and thou ſhalt chuſe a repreſentative for the fair Abima among the choiceſt beauties of Iſpahan."

"Father of the faithful!" replied the unfortunate Morad, "thy ſervant bows down in humble and ſubmiſſive gratitude before the juſt and gracious miniſter of Heaven! The favours thy goodneſs would extend to the meaneſt of thy ſubjects, beſtow on ſome more worthy and more fortunate object. The wretched Morad murmurs not at thy decree—but he hath loſt his Abima: the world has no charms for him; and he will court death as a relief from pain, and ſeek it as the only ſhelter from ſorrows!"

Morad, having pronounced theſe words, quitted the hand of Abima, and, whilſt every heart melted at his diſtreſs, bowed in ſilence to the throne, and prepared to quit the aſſembly.

At this inſtant Abubekar made his way through the crowd which ſurrounded the weeping fair: and having ſeized the hand which had juſt been graſped by her more favoured lover, he beſought the monarch to acknowledge his claim to Abima before Morad ſhould be ſuffered to depart: and, this requeſt having been complied with, he thus addreſſed the diſconſolate lover:—"Morad, thou haſt reaſon to complain that the wealth of Abubekar hath proved a bar to thy happineſs: but the gracious Being, who diſtributes proſperity and adverſity, frames alſo the minds of his creatures, and endows them with faculties to enjoy, and patience to endure. On me the Almighty power hath laviſhed in abundance the bounties of his hand, and he hath alſo bleſſed me with deſires to enjoy; but he hath tempered my enjoyments with prudence to controul my paſſions, and he hath reſtrained my inclinations, by reaſon, within the bounds of temperance and moderation. Thinkeſt thou, Morad, that my enjoyments conſiſt in gratifications purchaſed at the expence of miſery to my fellow-creatures? or that the ſoft ſenſations which move the mind of the magnanimous Ibrahim, are ſtrangers to the breaſt of the leſs diſtinguiſhed Abubekar? Thinkeſt thou, that, whilſt the fountain of his humanity flows with oil to pour into the wounds of affliction, the ſources of Abubekar's pity are dried up, and his heart ſteeled againſt the noble feelings of humanity?——At my hands, deſerving Morad, accept the choiceſt of earthly bleſſings, a beautiful and virtuous wife: may Ali, the friend of our prophet, crown thy union with unfading felicity; and Ibrahim, his lieutenant, diſpenſe to thee, and the fair and faithful Abima, the full meaſure of thy deſerts, in power, riches, and honour!"

ON SEDUCTION.

THE ſeducer of female innocence practiſes the ſame ſtratagems of fraud to get poſſeſſion of a woman's perſon, that the ſwindler employs to get poſſeſſion of his neighbour's goods or money; yet the law of honour, which pretends to abhor deceit, and which impels its votaries to murder every man who preſumes, however juſtly, to ſuſpect them of fraud, or to queſtion their veracity, applauds the addreſs of a ſucceſsful intrigue, though it be well known that the ſeducer could not have obtained his end without ſwearing to the truth of a thouſand falſehoods, and calling upon heaven to witneſs promiſes which he never meant to fulfil.

The law of honour is indeed a very capricious rule, which accommodates itſelf to the pleaſures and conveniences of higher life; but the law of the land, which is enacted for the equal protection of high and low, may be ſuppoſed to view the guilt of ſeduction with a more impartial eye. Yet for this offence, even the laws of this kingdom have provided no other

puniſhment than a pecuniary ſatisfaction to the injured family; which, in England, can be obtained only by one of the quainteſt fictions in the world, by the father's bringing his action againſt the ſeducer for the loſs of his daughter's ſervice during her pregnancy and nurturing.

The moraliſt, however, who eſtimates the merit or demerit of actions, not by laws of human appointment, but by their general conſequences as eſtabliſhed by the laws of nature, muſt conſider the ſeducer as a criminal of the deepeſt guilt. In every civilized country, and many countries where civilization has made but ſmall progreſs, the virtue of women is collected as it were into a ſingle point, which they are to guard above all things, as that on which their happineſs and reputation wholly depend. At firſt ſight this may appear a capricious regulation; but a moment's reflection will convince us of the contrary. In the married ſtate, ſo much confidence is neceſſarily repoſed in the fidelity of women to the beds of their huſbands, and evils ſo great reſult from the violation of that fidelity, that whatever contributes in any degree to its preſervation, muſt be agreeable to him who, in eſtabliſhing the laws of nature, intended them to be ſubſervient to the real happineſs of all his creatures. But nothing contributes ſo much to preſerve the fidelity of wives to their huſbands, as the impreſſing upon the minds of women the higheſt veneration for the virtue of chaſtity. She who, when unmarried, has been accuſtomed to grant favours to different men, will not find it eaſy, if indeed poſſible, to reſiſt afterwards the allurements of variety. It is therefore a wiſe inſtitution, and agreeable to the will of Him who made us, to train up women ſo as that they may look upon the loſs of their chaſtity as the moſt diſgraceful of all crimes; as that which ſinks them in the order of ſociety, and robs them of all their value. In this light virtuous women actually look upon the loſs of chaſtity. The importance of that virtue has been ſo deeply impreſſed upon their minds, and is ſo cloſely aſſociated with the principle of honour, that they cannot think but with abhorrence upon the very deed by which it is loſt. He therefore who by fraud and falſehood perſuades the unſuſpecting girl to deviate in one inſtance from the honour of the ſex, weakens in a great degree her moral principle; and, if he reconcile her to a repetition of her crime, he deſtroys that principle entirely, as ſhe has been taught to conſider all other virtues as inferior to that of chaſtity. Hence it is that the hearts of proſtitutes are generally ſteeled againſt the miſeries of their fellow-creatures; that they lend their aid to the ſeducer in his practices upon other girls; that they lie and ſwear and ſteal without compunction; and that too many of them heſitate not to commit murder if it can ſerve any ſelfiſh purpoſe of their own.

The loſs of virtue, though the greateſt that man or woman can ſuſtain, is not the only injury which the ſeducer brings upon the girl whom he deceives. She cannot at once reconcile herſelf to proſtitution, or even to the loſs of character; and, while a ſenſe of ſhame remains in her mind, the miſery which ſhe ſuffers muſt be exquiſite. She knows that ſhe has forfeited what in the female character is moſt valued by both ſexes; and ſhe muſt be under the perpetual dread of a diſcovery. She cannot even confide in the honour of her ſeducer, who may reveal her ſecret in a fit of drunkenneſs, and thus rob her of her fame as well as of her virtue; and, while ſhe is in this ſtate of anxious uncertainty, the agony of her mind muſt be inſupportable. That it is ſo in fact, the many inſtances of child murder by unmarried women of every rank leave us no room to doubt. The affection of a mother to her new-born child is one of the moſt unequivocal and ſtrongeſt inſtincts in human nature; and nothing ſhort of the extremity of diſtreſs could prompt any one ſo far to oppoſe her nature as to embrue her hands in the blood of her imploring infant.

Even this deed of horror ſeldom prevents a detection of the mother's frailty, which is indeed commonly diſcovered,

diſcovered, though no child has been the conſequence of her intrigue. He who can ſeduce is baſe enough to betray; and no woman can part with her honour, and retain any well-grounded hope that her amour ſhall be kept ſecret. The villain to whom ſhe ſurrendered will glory in his victory, if it was with difficulty obtained; and, if ſhe ſurrendered at diſcretion, her own behaviour will reveal her ſecret. Her reputation is then irretrievably loſt, and no future circumſpection will be of the ſmalleſt avail to recover it. She will be ſhunned by the virtuous part of her own ſex, and treated as a mere inſtrument of pleaſure by the other. In ſuch circumſtances ſhe cannot expect to be married with advantage. She may perhaps be able to captivate the heart of a heedleſs youth, and prevail upon him to unite his fate to her's before the delirium of his paſſion ſhall give him time for reflection; ſhe may be addreſſed by a man who is a ſtranger to her ſtory, and married while he has no ſuſpicion of her ſecret; or ſhe may be ſolicited by one of a ſtation inferior to her own, who, though acquainted with every thing that has befallen her, can barter the delicacy of wedded love for ſome pecuniary advantage; but from none of theſe marriages can ſhe look for happineſs. The delirium which prompted the firſt will ſoon vaniſh, and leave the huſband to the bitterneſs of his own reflections, which can hardly fail to produce cruelty to the wife. Of the ſecret, to which, in the ſecond caſe, the lover was a ſtranger, the huſband will ſoon make a diſcovery, or at leaſt find room for harbouring ſtrong ſuſpicions; and ſuſpicions of having been deceived in a point ſo delicate have hitherto been uniformly the parents of miſery. In the third caſe, the man married her merely for money, of which having got the poſſeſſion, he has no farther inducement to treat her with reſpect. Such are ſome of the conſequences of ſeduction, even when the perſon ſeduced has the good fortune to get afterwards a huſband; but this is a fortune which few in her circumſtances can reaſonably expect. By far the greater part of thoſe who have been defrauded of their virtue by the arts of the ſeducer ſink deeper and deeper into guilt, till they become at laſt common proſtitutes. The public is then deprived of their ſervice as wives and parents; and inſtead of contributing to the population of the ſtate, and to the ſum of domeſtic felicity, theſe outcaſts of ſociety become ſeducers in their turn, corrupting the morals of every young man whoſe appetites they can inflame, and of every young woman whom they can entice to their own practices.

All this complication of evil is produced at firſt by arts, which, if employed to deprive a man of his property, would ſubject the offender to the execration of his fellow-ſubjects, and to an ignominious death: but while the forger of a bill is purſued with relentleſs rigour by the miniſters of juſtice, and the ſwindler loaded with univerſal reproach, the man who by fraud and forgery has enticed an innocent girl to gratify his deſires at the expence of her virtue, and thus introduced her into a path which muſt infallibly lead to her own ruin, as well as to repeated injuries to the public at large, is not deſpiſed by his own ſex, and is too often careſſed even by the virtuous part of the other. Yet the loſs of property may be eaſily repaired; the loſs of honour is irreparable! It is vain to plead in alleviation of this guilt, that women ſhould be on their guard againſt the arts of the ſeducer. Moſt unqueſtionably they ſhould; but arts have been uſed which hardly any degree of caution would have been ſufficient to counteract. It may as well be ſaid that the trader ſhould be on his guard againſt the arts of the forger, and accept of no bill without previouſly conſulting him in whoſe name it is written. Caſes, indeed, occur in trade, in which this caution would be impoſſible; but he muſt be little acquainted with the workings of the human heart, who does not know that ſituations likewiſe occur in life, in which it is equally impoſſible for a woman of virtue and tenderneſs to reſiſt the arts of the man who has completely gained her affections.

The mentioning of this circumſtance leads us to conſider another ſpecies of ſeduction, which, though not ſo highly criminal as the former, is yet far removed from innocence; we mean the practice which is too prevalent among young men of fortune of employing every art in their power to gain the hearts of heedleſs girls whom they reſolve neither to marry nor to rob of their honour. Should a man adhere to the latter part of this reſolution, which is more than common fortitude can always promiſe for itſelf, the injury which he does to the object of his amuſement is yet very great, as he raiſes hopes of the moſt ſanguine kind merely to diſappoint them, and diverts her affections perhaps for ever from ſuch men as, had they been fixed on one of them, might have rendered her completely happy. Diſappointments of this kind have ſometimes been fatal to the unhappy girl; and even when they have neither deprived her of life, nor diſordered her reaſon, they have often kept her wholly from marriage, which, whatever it be to a man, is that from which every woman expects her chief happineſs. We cannot therefore conclude more properly, than with warning our female readers not to give up their hearts haſtily to men whoſe ſtation in life is much higher than their own; and we beg leave to aſſure every one of them, that the man who ſolicits the laſt favour under the moſt ſolemn promiſe of a ſubſequent marriage, is a baſe ſeducer, who prefers a momentary gratification of his own to her honour and happineſs through life, and has no intention to to fulfil his promiſe.

On SELF-DEFENCE.

SELF-DEFENCE implies not only the preſervation of one's life, but alſo the protection of his property, becauſe without property life cannot be preſerved in a civilized nation. The extent of property eſſential to life is indeed ſmall, and this conſideration may enable us to decide a queſtion which ſome moraliſts have made intricate. By what means, it has been aſked, may a man protect his property? May he kill the perſon who attacks it, if he cannot otherwiſe repel the attack?

That a man, in the ſtate of nature, may kill the perſon who makes an attack on his life, if he cannot otherwiſe repel the attack, is a truth which has never been controverted; and he may do the ſame in civil ſociety, if his danger be ſo imminent that it cannot be averted by the interpoſition of the protection provided for individuals by the ſtate. In all poſſible ſituations, except the three following, whatever is abſolutely neceſſary to the preſervation of life may be lawfully performed; for the law of ſelf-preſervation is the firſt and moſt ſacred of thoſe laws which are impreſſed upon every mind by the Author of nature.—The three excepted ſituations are thoſe of a ſoldier in the day of battle, of a criminal about to ſuffer by the laws of his country, and of a man called upon to renounce his religion. The ſoldier hazards his life in the moſt honourable of all cauſes, and cannot betray his truſt, or play the coward, without incurring a high degree of martal turpitude. He knows that the very profeſſion in which he is engaged neceſſarily ſubjects him to danger; and he voluntarily incurred that danger for the good of his country, which, with great propriety, annexes to his profeſſion peculiar privileges and much glory. The criminal under ſentence of death cannot, without adding to his guilt, reſiſt the execution of that ſentence; for the power of inflicting puniſhment is eſſential to ſociety. The man who is called upon to renounce his religion ought to ſubmit to the cruelleſt death rather than comply with that requeſt, ſince religion is his only ſecurity for future and permament happineſs. But in every other ſituation, that which is abſolutely neceſſary to the preſervation of life is undoubtedly lawful. Hence it is, that a perſon ſinking in water is never thought to be guilty of any crime, though he drag his neighbour

bour after him by his endeavours to ſave himſelf; and hence, too, a man in danger of ſhipwreck may drive another from a plank which cannot carry them both, for, ſince one of the two lives muſt be loſt, no law, human or divine, calls upon either of them to prefer his neighbour's life to his own.

But though the rights of ſelf-defence authoriſe us to repel every attack made upon our life, and in caſes of extremity to ſave ourſelves at the expence of the life of our innocent neighbour, it is not ſo evident that, rather than give to an unjuſt demand a few ſhillings or pounds, we may lawfully deprive a fellow-creature of life, and the public of a citizen. A few pounds loſt may be eaſily regained; but life when loſt can never be recovered. If theſe pounds, indeed, be the whole of a man's property; if they include his clothes, his food, and the houſe where he ſhelters his head—there cannot be a doubt but that, rather than part with them, he may lawfully kill the aggreſſor; for no man can exiſt without ſhelter, food, and raiment. But it is ſeldom that an attempt is made, or is indeed practicable, to rob a man at once of all that he poſſeſſes. The queſtion then of any importance is, May a man put a robber to death rather than part with a ſmall part of his property? Mr. Paley doubts whether he could innocently do ſo in a ſtate of nature, "becauſe it cannot be contended to be for the augmentation of human happineſs, that one ſhould loſe his life or limb, rather than another a pennyworth of his property." He allows, that in civil ſociety the life of the aggreſſor may be always taken away by the perſon aggrieved, when the crime attempted is ſuch as would ſubject its perpetrator to death by the laws of his country. But we are of opinion, that no legiſlature can have a right to take away life in civil ſociety, but in ſuch caſes as individuals have the ſame right in a ſtate of nature. If therefore a man, in the ſtate of nature, have not a right to protect his property by killing the aggreſſor, when it cannot be otherwiſe protected, it appears ſelf-evident that no legiſlature can have a right to inflict the puniſhment of death upon ſuch offences; but, if the laws inflicting death upon the crime of robbery be morally evil, it is certain that an individual cannot be innocent when he prevents robbery by the death of the robber, merely becauſe he knows that the laws of his country have decreed that puniſhment againſt thoſe convicted of that crime. It is neceſſary, however, in every ſtate, that property be protected, or mankind could not ſubſiſt; but in a ſtate of nature every man muſt be the defender of his own property, which in that ſtate muſt neceſſarily be ſmall: and, if he be not allowed to defend it by every mean in his power, he will not long be able to protect it at all. By giving him ſuch liberty, a few individuals may, indeed, occaſionally loſe their lives and limbs for the preſervation of a very ſmall portion of private property; but we believe that the ſum of human happineſs will be more augmented by cutting off ſuch worthleſs wretches than by expoſing property to perpetual depredation; and therefore, if general utility be the criterion of moral good, we muſt be of opinion that a man may in every caſe lawfully kill a robber rather than comply with his unjuſt demand.

But if a man may without guilt preſerve his property by the death of the aggreſſor, when it cannot be preſerved by any other means, much more may a woman have recourſe to the laſt extremity to protect her chaſtity from forcible violation. This, indeed, will be controverted by no man who reflects on the importance of the female character, and the probable conſequences of the ſmalleſt deviation from the eſtabliſhed laws of female honour.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 7.

CAPE BRETON.

THE iſland, or rather collection of iſlands, called by the French Les Iſles de Madam, which lie ſo contiguous as that they are commonly called but one, and comprehended under the name of the Iſland of Cape Breton, lies between lat. 45° and 47° N. and between 59° and 60° W. long. from London, or 14° and 15° E. long. from Philadelphia, and about 45 leagues to the eaſtward of Halifax. It is about one hundred miles in length, and fifty in breadth; and is ſeparated from Nova Scotia by a narrow ſtrait, called the Gut of Canſo, which is the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

It is ſurrounded with little ſharp-pointed rocks, ſeparated from each other by the waves, above which ſome of their tops are viſible. All its harbours are open to the eaſt, turning towards the ſouth. On the other parts of the coaſt there are but a few anchoring places for ſmall veſſels, in creeks, or between iſlets. The harbour of St. Peter's, at the weſt end of the iſland, is a very commodious place for carrying on the fiſhery.

Except in the hilly parts, the ſurface of the country has but little ſolidity, being every where covered with a light moſs and with water. The dampneſs of the ſoil is exhaled in fogs, without rendering the air unwholeſome. In other reſpects, the climate is very cold, owing either to the prodigious quantity of lakes, which cover above half the iſland, and remain frozen a long time; or to the number of foreſts, that totally intercept the rays of the ſun; the effect of which is beſides decreaſed by perpetual clouds.

Though ſome fiſhermen had long reſorted to this iſland every ſummer, not more than twenty or thirty had ever fixed there. The French, who took poſſeſſion of it in Auguſt 1713, were, were properly the firſt inhabitants. They changed its name into that of Iſle Royale, and fixed upon Fort Dauphin for their principal ſettlement. This harbour was two leagues in circumference. The ſhips came to the very ſhore, and were ſheltered from winds. Foreſts, affording oak ſufficient to fortify and build a large city, were near at hand; the ground appeared leſs barren than in other parts, and the fiſhery was more plentiful. This harbour might have been rendered impregnable at a trifling expence; but the difficulty of approaching it (a circumſtance that had at firſt made a ſtronger impreſſion than the advantages reſulting from it) occaſioned it to be abandoned, after great labour had been beſtowed upon the undertaking. They then turned their views to Louiſbourg, the acceſs to which was eaſier; and convenience was thus preferred to ſecurity: the fortification of Louiſbourg however was not begun till 1720.

In the year 1714, ſome fiſhermen, who till then had lived in Newfoundland, ſettled in this iſland. It was expected that their number would ſoon have been increaſed by the Acadians, who were at liberty, from the treaties that had been granted them, to remove with all their effects, and even to diſpoſe of their eſtates; but theſe hopes were diſappointed. The Acadians choſe rather to retain their poſſeſſions under the dominion of Britain, than to give them up for any precarious advantage they might derive from their attachment to France. Their place was ſupplied by ſome diſtreſſed adventurers from Europe, who came over from time to time to Cape Breton, and the number of inhabitants gradually increaſed to four thouſand. They were ſettled at Louiſbourg, Fort Dauphin, Port Toulouſe, Nerucka, and on all the coaſts where they found a proper beach for drying the cod.

This iſland, was attacked by the Engliſh in 1745; and the event is of ſo ſingular a nature, that it deſerves a particular

particular detail. The plan of this firſt invaſion was laid at Boſton, and New England bore the expence of it. A merchant named Pepperel, who had excited, encouraged, and directed, the enterprize, was intruſted with the command of an army of ſix thouſand men, which had been levied for this expedition.

Though theſe forces, convoyed by a ſquadron from Jamaica, brought the firſt news to Cape Breton of the danger that threatened it; though the advantage of a ſurpriſe would have ſecured the landing without oppoſition; though they had but ſix hundred regular troops to encounter, and eight hundred inhabitants haſtily armed, the ſucceſs of the undertaking was ſtill precarious. What great exploits, indeed, could be expected from a militia ſuddenly aſſembled, who had never ſeen a ſiege or faced an enemy, and were to act under the direction of ſea-officers only. Theſe inexperienced troops ſtood in need of the aſſiſtance of ſome fortunate incident, which they were indeed favoured with in a ſingular manner.

The conſtruction and repairs of the fortifications had always been left to the care of the garriſon of Louiſbourg. The ſoldiers were eager of being employed in theſe works, which they conſidered as conducive to their ſafety, and as the means of procuring them a comfortable ſubſiſtence. When they found that thoſe who were to have paid them appropriated to themſelves the profit of their labours, they demanded juſtice. It was denied them, and they were determined to aſſert their right. As theſe depredations had been ſhared between the chief perſons of the colony and the ſubaltern officers, the ſoldiers could obtain no redreſs. Their indignation againſt theſe rapacious extortioners roſe to ſuch a height, that they deſpiſed all authority. They had lived in an open rebellion for ſix months, when the Britiſh appeared before the place.

This was the time to conciliate the minds of both parties, and to unite in the common cauſe. The ſoldiers made the firſt advances; but their commanders miſtruſted a generoſity of which they themſelves were incapable. It was firmly believed that the ſoldiers were only deſirous of ſallying out, that they might have an opportunity of deſerting; and their own officers kept them in a manner priſoners, till a defence ſo ill managed had reduced them to the neceſſity of capitulating. The whole iſland ſhared the fate of Louiſbourg, its only bulwark.

This valuable poſſeſſion, reſtored to France by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, was again attacked by the Britiſh in 1758. On the 2d of June, a fleet of twenty-three ſhips of the line and eighteen frigates, carrying ſixteen thouſand well-diſciplined troops, anchored in Gabarus bay, within half a league of Louiſbourg. As it was evident it would be to no purpoſe to land at a great diſtance, becauſe it would be impoſſible to bring up the artillery and other neceſſaries for a conſiderable ſiege, it had been attempted to render the landing impracticable near the town. In the prudent precautions that had been taken, the beſiegers ſaw the dangers and difficulties they had to expect; but, far from being deterred by them, they had recourſe to ſtratagem, and, while by extending their line they threatened and commanded the whole coaſt, they landed by force of arms at the creek of Cormorant.

This place was naturally weak. The French had fortified it with a good parapet planted with cannon. Behind this rampart they had poſted two thouſand excellent ſoldiers and ſome Indians. In front they had made ſuch a cloſe hedge with branches of trees, as would have been very difficult to penetrate, even if it had not been defended. This kind of palliſade, which concealed all the preparations for defence, appeared at a diſtance to be nothing more than a verdant plain.

This would have preſerved the colony, had the aſſailants been ſuffered to complete their landing, and to advance with the confidence that they had but few obſtacles to ſurmount. Had this been the caſe, overpowered at once by the fire of the artillery and

the ſmall arms, they would infallibly have periſhed on the ſhore or in the hurry of embarking; eſpecially as the ſea was juſt then very rough. This unexpected loſs might have interrupted the whole project.

But all the prudent precautions that had been taken were rendered abortive by the impetuoſity of the French. The Engliſh had ſcarcely begun to move towards the ſhore, when their enemies haſtened to diſcover the ſnare they had laid for them. By the briſk and haſty fire that was aimed at their boats, and ſtill more by the premature removal of the boughs that maſked the forces, which it was ſo much the intereſt of the French to conceal, they gueſſed at the danger they were going to ruſh into. They immediately turned back, and ſaw no other place to effect their landing but a rock, which had been always deemed inacceſſible. General Wolfe, though much taken up in reimbarking his troops, and ſending off the boats, gave the ſignal to Major Scot to repair thither. That officer immediately removed to the ſpot with his men. His own boat coming up firſt, and ſinking at the very inſtant he was ſtepping out, he climbed up the rock alone. He was in hopes of meeting with one hundred of his men who had been ſent thither ſome hours before. He found only ten. With theſe few, however, he gained the ſummit of the rock. Ten Indians and ſixty Frenchmen killed two of his men, and mortally wounded three. In ſpite of his weakneſs, he ſtood his ground under cover of a thicket, till his brave countrymen, regardleſs of the boiſterous waves and the fire of the cannon, came up to him, and put him in full poſſeſſion of that important poſt, the only one that could ſecure their landing. The French, as ſoon as they ſaw that the enemy had got a firm footing on land, betook themſelves to the only remaining refuge, and ſhut themſelves up in Louiſbourg. The fortifications were in a bad condition, becauſe the ſea ſand, which they had been obliged to uſe, is by no means fit for works of maſonry. The revetments of the ſeveral curtains were entirely crumbled away. There was only one caſemate and a ſmall magazine that were bomb-proof. The garriſon which was to defend the place conſiſted only of 2900 men.

Notwithſtanding all theſe diſadvantages, the beſieged were determined to make an obſtinate reſiſtance. It is ſcarcely credible that the French were confirmed in their reſolution by the courage of a woman. Madame de Drucourt was continually upon the ramparts, with her purſe in her hand; and, firing herſelf three guns every day, ſeemed to diſpute with the governor her huſband the glory of his office. The beſieged were not diſmayed at the ill ſucceſs of their ſeveral ſallies, or the maſterly operations concerted by Adm. Boſcawen and General Amherſt. It was but at the eve of an aſſault, which it was impoſſible to ſuſtain, that they talked of ſurrendering. They made an honourable capitulation; and the conqueror ſhewed more reſpect for his enemy and for himſelf, than to ſully his glory by any act of barbarity or avarice.—The poſſeſſion was confirmed to Great Britain by the peace in 1763; ſince which the fortifications have been blown up and the town of Louiſbourg diſmantled.

The inhabitants never applied themſelves to agriculture, the ſoil being unfit for it. They often ſowed corn, but it ſeldom came to maturity; and, when it did thrive ſo much as to be worth reaping, it had degenerated ſo conſiderably, that it was not fit for ſeed for the next harveſt. They have only continued to plant a few pot-herbs that are tolerably well taſted, but muſt be renewed every year from abroad. The poorneſs and ſcarcity of paſtures has likewiſe prevented the increaſe of cattle. In a word, the ſoil of Cape Breton ſeems calculated to invite none but fiſhermen.

Though the iſland was entirely covered with foreſts before it was inhabited, its wood has ſcarcely ever been an object of trade. A great quantity, however, of ſoft wood was found there fit for firing, and ſome that might be uſed for timber: but the oak has always been ſcarce, and the fir never yielded much reſin. The

peltry

peltry trade was a very inconſiderable object. It conſiſted only in the ſkins of a few lynxes, elks, muſk-rats, wild cats, bears, otters, and foxes both of a red and ſilver-grey colour. Some of theſe were procured from a colony of Mickmac Indians who had ſettled on the iſland with the French, and never could raiſe more than ſixty men able to bear arms. The reſt came from St. John's, or the neighbouring continent. Greater advantages might poſſibly have been derived from the coal-mines, which abound in the iſland. They lie in a horizontal direction; and, being no more than ſix or eight feet below the ſurface, may be worked without digging deep, or draining off the waters. Notwithſtanding the prodigious demand for this coal from New England, from the year 1745 to 1749, theſe mines would probably have been forſaken, had not the ſhips which were ſent out to the French iſlands wanted ballaſt. In one of theſe mines a fire has been kindled, which could never yet be extinguiſhed.

The people of Cape Breton did not ſend all their fiſh to Europe, they ſent part of it to the French ſouthern iſlands, on-board twenty or twenty-five ſhips from ſeventy to one hundred and forty tons burden. Beſides the cod, which made at leaſt half their cargo, they exported to the other colonies timber, planks, thin oak-boards, ſalted ſalmon and mackerel, train-oil, and ſea-coal. All theſe were paid for in ſugar and coffee, but chiefly in rum and molaſſes. The iſland could not conſume all theſe commodities. Canada took off but a ſmall part of the overplus; it was chiefly bought by the people of New England, who gave in exchange fruits, vegetables, wood, brick, and cattle. This trade of exchange was allowed; but a ſmuggling trade was added to it, carried on in flour and ſalt fiſh.

On this iſland there are about one thouſand inhabitants, who have a lieutenant-governor reſident among them, appointed by the king. The principal towns are Sidney, the capital, and Louiſbourg, which has the beſt harbour in the iſland.

This iſland may be conſidered as the key to Canada, and the very valuable fiſhery, in its neighbourhood, depends for its protection on the poſſeſſion of this iſland; as no nation can carry it on without ſome convenient harbour of ſtrength to ſupply and protect it; and Louiſbourg is the principal one for theſe purpoſes.

The preſent officers are—
W. M'Carmick, Eſq. lieut. gov.
Richard Gibbons, Eſq. chief juſtice.
David Mathews, Eſq. attorney gen.
James Murray, Eſq. prov. marſh.
W. Mackinnon, Eſq. ſec. and reg.
R. Spiller, Eſq. king's agent.
Thomas Uncle, Eſq. collector.
Tho. Hurd, Eſq. ſurv. gen. of lands.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE SEPOY FORCES OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

THE ſepoys of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company in India compoſe, perhaps, the moſt numerous, regular, and beſt diſciplined, body of black troops in the world. They are raiſed from among the natives of the country, and conſiſt of Moors, (or Mahometans,) Raja-poots, Hindoos, Pariars, beſides many intermediate caſts peculiar to themſelves; the whole modelled in all correſponding particulars, and diſciplined in every reſpect, as the army of Great Britain.—The military eſtabliſhment of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, have each their reſpective numbers, that of Bengal exceeding the reſt. But to confine myſelf ſtrictly to the ſepoys, and ſpeak of thoſe on the Madras coaſt (as ſerving on that eſtabliſhment), I ſhall exclude, or paſs unnoticed, the various other denominations of native forces in the company's ſervice, as cavalry, revenue, gun-laſcars, pioneers, invalids, &c.

The ſepoys are formed into complete, uniform, and regular, battalions, as our marching regiments at home,

home, being intended to repreſent and anſwer fully to every purpoſe in India to the like troops in Europe. A battalion conſiſts of ſeven hundred men, complete effective ſtrength. In each there are eight companies, (including two flank ones, or grenadiers.) They are reſpectively commanded by their own black and European officers; to each company there is attached a ſubaltern, who takes the command; under whom are two native commiſſioned officers, bearing rank of ſubidar and jimindar; of eight ſubalterns, ſix are lieutenants, the other enſigns: excluſive is a ſtaff of adjutant and ſurgeon. The black non-commiſſioned officers anſwer to our ſerjeants and corporals, and are called Havildars and Naigues. There is alſo to each corps an Engliſh ſerjeant-major, drill and ſtore ſerjeant; to each battalion is a band of drums and fifes, and to each a pair of colours. A captain commands the whole.

Their dreſs, which, in their jackets, preſents the ſtrongeſt European traits, is in the latter red, with yellow facings (as worn by the infantry of the company on the Coromandel coaſt). The remaining part of their attire aſſimilates more to the country or Indian habit, and conſiſts of a dark blue turban, broad and round at top, deſcending deep to the bottom, the ſides of which, of a concave form, are croſſed by a white band, running in front, faſtened under a roſe above. As an under garment, they have a jacket of linen. A dark blue ſaſh girding, to anſwer the turban, goes round their middle. On the thighs they have ſhort drawers, faſtened by a ſcolloped band. Their legs are bare, which renders them more ready for action or ſervice; indeed, reverting to their complexion, it is no inconvenience in a hot climate. Their arms are a fire-lock and bayonet; their accoutrements, or croſs-belts, black leather, with pouches the ſame.

A battalion drawn out cannot but ſtrike the ſpectators with a lively and fanciful military impreſſion, as they unite, in their exterior traits, reſpectively, Indian and European.

They are brought to the utmoſt exactneſs of diſcipline; go through their evolutions and manœuvres with a regularity and preciſion equal to, and not ſurpaſſed by, European troops. In action they are brave and ſteady, and have been known to ſtand where Europeans have given way.

Their diſcipline puts them on a footing with European troops, with whom they are always ready to act in concert.

Their utility and ſervices are evident: they ſecure to the company the internal good order and preſervation of their territorial diſtricts, which, though poſſible to be inforced with a ſtrong hand by Europeans, requires numbers, and can only be conducted with that eaſe and addreſs peculiar to the native forces of the country.

They are conſidered with reſpect in the eyes of the other natives, though they ſufficiently, and with a good grace, feel and aſſert their own conſequence. In large garriſons, where the duty is great, as Madras, Pondicherry, Trichinopoly, Vellore, &c. two or three battalions might be preſent together, excluſive of Europeans. If ſent ſingly up the country, they are liable to be detached, ſometimes by one or more companies being ſent to a ſtation dependent on the chief garriſon or head-quarters, otherwiſe they are diſperſed through the diſtrict, four or five together, with a non-commiſſioned officer, (this is a part of the ſervice which is called going on command,) on hills, or in villages, to preſerve order, convey intelligence, and aſſiſt the taſildar, renter, or cutwall, of the place, in caſes of emergency. They alſo inforce the police, and prevent, in ſuch caſes, the country from being infeſted with thieves, which otherwiſe have combined, forming a banditti, to rob paſſengers and plunder cattle, of which there are ſo many inſtances upon record. As for ſuch Britiſh officers in the company's ſervice as are attached to battalions, they are obliged to follow the fortunes and deſtinations of their men, with their reſpective corps, leading a life often replete with adventures of a peculiar nature. And here let me remark, that an individual,

dual, in such cases, is frequently secluded from the rest of the world of his own colour, when up the country, or detached upon command, where, in a frontier garrison, or hill fort, in the interior parts of India, none but natives are to be found. Here he might live as he pleases, being perfectly absolute within his jurisdiction. Such stations, being lucrative, are productive, with management, of great emoluments. Neither is the condition hard, if conversant in the language of the country, or that of the sepoys called Moors (which most officers in the service acquire); otherwise the loss of society is not recompensed by other advantages, as you forget your own language, grow melancholy, and pass your days without comfort.

The Madras peace establishment consists of thirty sepoy battalions, but in time of war is augmented as occasion requires; or, frequently, each corps is strengthened by two additional companies being added, which are reduced again in time of peace, the officers remaining supernumeraries in the service. In the garrison they are quartered in barracks: they live agreeably to the usage of the country, sleep on the ground on a mat, or thin carpet. In their persons they are cleanly, have much ambition about them, but appear to best advantage in their uniform. Off duty they go as the other natives in poor circumstances; have only a cloth round their middle and over their shoulders. In personal exertion they much agree. As to the different casts, the Moor-men, or Mussulmen, however, assert pre-eminence, as coming into the country by conquest. In their persons they are rather robust, and vindictive in their tempers. Their religion and dress are distinct from the Hindoos, who are mild and passive in their temper, faithful, steady, and good soldiers. The Pariars are inferior to the others, live under different circumstances, dwell in huts, and associate not on equal terms with the rest; they do all menial offices, are servants to Europeans, and think themselves happy when by them employed, though they are equally good sepoys.

Having thus treated of the company's sepoys, I shall observe, that they are kindly attentive to their officers when often in circumstances requiring their assistance; are guilty of few vices; are sober from religion and custom; and profess a strong attachment for those who have any time commanded them. An officer travelling merely with his servants on the road, will suffer obvious inconveniences to another with a sepoy or orderly, who will procure him provisions, bait for his horse, summon the tasildar of the village, and procure, on the spot, any thing which can there be found. The former will always obey, and you travel free from any embarrassment in your mind, besides keeping the coolies, or bearers carrying your baggage, together, who, when fatigued, or have a long stage to go, will take an opportuniy and run off, thereby impeding your progress on the road.

ACCOUNT OF JOHN ZISCA.

JOHN Zisca was general of the Hussites, in Bohemia; in 1416 he signalized himself on several occasions, especially in the fight wherein he lost his eye, and was thence called Zisca, or one-eyed. The opinions of John Huss having prevailed over great part of Bohemia, he commanded this party, and, being at the head of forty thousand men, gained many victories over the Roman Catholics. He died of the plague. Being at the point of death, he ordered his flesh to be exposed to birds and wild beasts, and that his skin should be made a drum, assuring them the enemy would fly at the very beat of it. What he desired was done, which had the effect he promised; for the Roman Catholics having entered Bohemia with a powerful army, and ready to come to battle, were so frightened on a sudden, that they retreated shamefully, leaving their baggage and artillery behind.

ANTIQUITY

ANTIQUITY OF THE NUMERAL FIGURES.

THAT the numeral figures now in uſe, and the manner of computation by them, came to us from the Arabs (but ſomewhat altered, as to the ſhape of the figures in ſucceeding ages), and to them from the Indians, is generally agreed. But it is not ſo generally agreed, of what antiquity the uſe of them in our European parts hath been.

Jo. Ger. Voſſius (De Scientiis Mathematicis) thinks they came not into uſe here till about the year of our Lord 1300; or, at the fartheſt, later than the year 1250; and P. Mabillion (De Re Diplomatica) tells us, that he hath not found them any where uſed before the fourteenth century.

Dr. Wallis ſays, he has not ſeen any monument of them, more antient than the mantel-tree of the parlour chimey at the rectory of Helmdon, in Northamptonſhire.

The ſides of the chimney are of ſtone, but the mantel is of wood: it it is black as ink; having by age and ſmoke contracted that colour. It may yet continue many hundred years; for there was neither worm nor decay in it. It is carved from end to end. On the front of the upper part, and on three ſquares, parted from each other by a deep furrow or channel, there is the date deſcribed partly in numerical figures "A°. Dot. M°133;"—on a fourth, a flower; and on a fifth the two letters "W R" with an eſcutcheon.

Hence it appears, that the uſe of figures here in England, even on ordinary occaſions, is, at leaſt, as ancient as the year 1133.

ANECDOTES OF THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN.

EDWARD Boſcawen was the ſecond ſon of Hugh late viſcount Falmouth. He was born Auguſt 19, 1711. Having early entered into the navy, he was in 1740 captain of the Shoreham; and behaved with great intrepidity as a volunteer under Admiral Vernon, at the taking of Porto Bello. At the ſiege of Carthagena, in March 1740-1, he had the command of a party of ſeamen who reſolutely attacked and took a battery of fifteen twenty-four pounders, though expoſed to the fire of another fort of five guns. Lord Aubrey Beauclerk being killed at the attack of Boca Chica, Captain Boſcawen ſucceeded him in the command of the Prince Frederic of ſeventy guns. In May 1742, he returned to England, and married Frances daughter of William Glanville, Eſq. In 1744 he was made captain of the Dreadnought of 60 guns; and ſoon after he took the Medea, a French man-of-war commanded by M. Hoquart, the firſt king's ſhip taken in that war. May 3, 1747, he ſignalized himſelf under the admirals Anſon and Warren, in an engagement with the French fleet off Cape Fineſterre, and was wounded in the ſhoulder with a muſket ball. It was remarkable that no other officer in the Britiſh fleet was hurt. Here M. Hoquart, who then commanded the Diamond of fifty-ſix guns, again became his prioner; and all the French ſhips of war, which were ten in number, were taken. On the 15th of July he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of the land and ſea forces employed on an expedition to the Eaſt Indies; and, on the 4th of November, ſailed from St. Helen's, with ſix ſhips of the line, five frigates, and 2000 ſoldiers. On the 29th of July 1748, he arrived at St. David's, and ſoon after laid ſiege to Pondicherry; but the men growing ſickly, and the monſoons being expected, the ſiege was raiſed, and Mr. Boſcawen ſhewed himſelf as much the general as the admiral in his retreat. On the 6th of October, the army ſtruck their tents, and began to march to Fort St. David, the ſeamen and artillery having been previouſly embarked on-board the fleet. Such was the unſucceſsful iſſue of this expedition againſt Pondicherry, in which upwards of 1000 men were loſt, tho' no blame was imputable any where.

Soon

Soon after he had news of the peace, and Madras was delivered up to him by the French. In April 1750, he arrived at St. Helen's in the Exeter, and found that in his abſence he had been appointed rear-admiral of the white. He was next year made one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and choſen an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe. In February 1755, he was appointed vice-admiral of the blue. On the 19th of April, ſailing in order to intercept a French ſquadron bound to North America, he fell in with the Alcide and Leys, of ſixty-four guns each, which were both taken: on this occaſion M. Hoquart became his priſoner a third time, and he returned to Spithead with his prizes and 1500 priſoners.

In 1756, he was appointed vice-admiral of the white; and in 1758, admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of the expedition to Cape Breton; when, in conjunction with General Amherſt and a body of troops from New England, the important fortreſs of Louiſbourg and the whole iſland of Cape Breton were taken, for which he afterwards received the thanks of the houſe of commons.

This excellent officer was ſo anxious for the honour of the ſea-ſervice, and for that of himſelf, that, when Lord Anſon, then firſt lord of the admiralty, refuſed to confirm the promotion of two naval officers to the rank of poſt-captains, in conſequence of their having diſtinguiſhed themſelves at the ſiege of Louiſbourg, he threatened to give up his ſeat at the board of admiralty. Lord Anſon, however, not to be deprived of the advice and experience of this great ſeaman, thought fit to retract his oppoſition.

In ſome French memoirs, Mr. Boſcawen is repreſented as having, at the ſiege of Louiſbourg, wholly given himſelf up to the direction of a particular captain in that arduous and enterpriſing buſineſs. This is by no means true: whoever knew Mr. Boſcawen thoroughly; whoever was acquainted with his knowledge in his profeſſion, with his powers of reſource upon every occaſion, with his intrepidity of mind, his manlineſs and independence of conduct and of character; can never in the leaſt degree give credit to ſo fooliſh and hazarded an aſſertion. The admiral, however, upon other occaſions and in other circumſtances, deferred to the opinions of thoſe with whom he was profeſſedly connected. He was once ſent with a command to intercept a St. Domingo fleet of merchantmen, and was waiting near the track which it was ſuppoſed they would take. One of his ſeamen came to him to tell him that the fleet was now in ſight. The admiral took his glaſs, and from his ſuperior power of eye, or perhaps from previous information, ſaid, that the ſailor was miſtaken, and that what he ſaw was the grand French fleet. The ſeaman, however, perſiſted. The admiral deſired ſome others of his crew to look through the glaſs; who all, with their brains heated with the proſpect of a prize, declared, that what they ſaw was the St. Domingo fleet. He nobly replied, "Gentlemen, you ſhall never ſay that I have ſtood in the way of your enriching yourſelves: I ſubmit to you; but remember, when you find your miſtake, you muſt ſtand by me." The miſtake was ſoon diſcovered, and the admiral, by ſuch an exertion of manœuvres as the ſervice has not often ſeen, ſaved his ſhip.

In 1759, being appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he arrived at Gibraltar, where hearing that the Toulon fleet, under M. de la Clue, had paſſed the Straits, in order to join that at Breſt, he got under ſail, and on the 18th of Auguſt ſaw, purſued, and engaged, the enemy. His ſhip, the Namur, of ninety guns loſing her main-maſt, he ſhifted his flag to the Newark; and, after a ſharp engagement, took three large ſhips, and burnt two in Lagos-bay, and the ſame year arrived at Spithead with his prizes and 2000 priſoners. On December 8, 1760, he was appointed general of the marines with a ſalary of 3000l. per annum, and was alſo ſworn one of the privy-council.

In January 1760, he ſailed from the bay of Quiberon, with a ſmall ſquadron, in order to watch the motions and diſtreſs the commerce of the French;

French; but was driven back, before the end of that month, to Spithead, by ſtreſs of weather. However, he ſailed again on February 6; and, meeting with a ſeries of tempeſtuous weather, was forced into Plymouth, with his little fleet very much ſhattered, on the 15th: but the Ramilies, a ninety-gun ſhip, periſhed. He was, in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer, alternately with Sir Edward Hawke, commander in Quiberon-bay, where, having no object to exert his military talents, he ſhewed his benevolence to mankind by poſſeſſing himſelf of a ſmall iſland near the river Vannes, and cultivating and planting it with vegetables for the uſe of the men afflicted with ſcorbutic diſorders, ariſing from ſalt proviſions, ſea-air, and want of proper exerciſe. That was the laſt public ſervice done by this brave officer, who, if he had an equal, had no ſuperior; for he was cut off by a bilious fever on January 10, 1761. He lies interred in the pariſh-church of St. Michael at Penkevil, in Cornwall, where a monument of exquiſite workmanſhip, deſigned by Mr. Adam, and executed by Mr. Ryſbrack, ſtands erected to his memory, with the following inſcription:

Here lies the right honourable
EDWARD BOSCAWEN,
Admiral of the blue, general of marines,
Lord of the admiralty, and one of his
Majeſty's moſt hon. privy-council.
His birth though noble,
His titles though illuſtrious,
Were but incidental additions to his greatneſs.
Hiſtory,
In more expreſſive and more indelible
characters,
Will inform lateſt poſterity
With what ardent zeal,
With what ſucceſsful valour,
He ſerved his country;
And taught her enemies
To dread her naval power.
In command
He was equal to every emergency,
Superior to every difficulty;
In his high departments maſterly and
upright;
His example formed, while
His patronage rewarded,
Merit.
With the higheſt exertions of military
greatneſs
He united the gentleſt offices of humanity;
His concern for the intereſt, and unwearied
Attention to the health, of all under
his command,
Softened the neceſſary exactions of duty,
And the rigours of diſcipline,
By the care of a guardian, and the tenderneſs
Of a father.
Thus beloved and revered;
Amiable in private life, as illuſtrious in
public;
This gallant and profitable ſervant of his
Country,
When he was beginning to reap the harveſt
Of his toils and dangers,
In the full meridian of years and glory,
After having been providentially preſerved
Thro' every peril incident to his profeſſion,
Died of a fever,
On the tenth of January, in the year 1761,
The 50th of his age,
At Hatchland's park, in Surry,
A ſeat he had juſt finiſhed (at the expence
Of the enemies of his country)
And (amidſt the groans and tears
Of his beloved Corniſhmen) was
Here depoſited.
His once happy wife inſcribes this marble
An unequal teſtimony of his worth,
And of her affection.

Admiral Boſcawen was returned one of the repreſentatives for the borough of Truro, in Cornwall, to the ninth parliament of Great Britain, ſummoned to meet on June 25, 1741. He was likewiſe elected for the ſame borough to the next parliament, which firſt ſat for diſpatch of buſineſs on November 12, 1747; and alſo for Saltaſh, in the ſame county; but choſe his ſeat for the former, by which he was likewiſe elected to the enſuing parliament, which met on May 31, 1754. Among his other offices, he had that of an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, which is conferred on none but thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſome of the maritime departments.

No greater teſtimony of the merit of Admiral Boſcawen can be given than that afforded by the late Lord Chatham, when prime miniſter of this country: "When I apply," ſaid he, "to other officers reſpecting any expedition I may chance to project, they always raiſe difficulties; you always find expedients." Of Lord Chatham Mr. Boſcawen ſaid, "He alone can carry on the war, and he alone ſhould be permitted to make the peace."

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

THE BRITON'S ADIEU TO HIS MISTRESS.

By J. JACKSON.

ADIEU, my fair!—my ſcythed car
Stands idly waiting on the plain,
To bear thy Morcar forth to war,
Amidſt the bold embattled train:
I go to meet th' invading hordes,
To face their darts, and brave their ſwords;
My country's freedom firm to rear,
Or fall a victim to a Roman ſpear.

Yet, ere I go, tranſcendent fair!
Ere the dire force of war I meet,
Ere jav'lins hide the ambient air,
Or blood bedews my courſers feet;—
Smile on thy warrior, ſmile,—and lo!
I'll dauntleſs brave the threat'ning foe;
The breathings of thy ſoul ſincere
Shall ſteel my heart againſt the Roman ſpear.

Imperious Rome! at thy decree
Muſt freeborn nations proſtrate fall?
What right haſt thou to ſhackle me,
Or chain this huge terraqueous ball?
"None, none!" the heav'ns, the earth, reply,
The boon of Heav'n was Liberty,
And ſtill I'll boaſt that bleſſing here,
Or nobly ſink beneath a Roman ſpear.

Ceaſe, Rena, ceaſe, thy tears to pour,
Why thus unman thy hero's ſoul?
Reſtrain that ſoft, that briny, ſhower,
And nought ſhall Morcar's breaſt controul!
With heroic pride I'll meet my death,
Serene and calm reſign my breath,
Or (fill'd with hope, and void of fear)
Tear the proud vict'ry from a Roman ſpear.

And, tho' no bracelets bind my arms,
Nor armour's folds my limbs enchaſe,
'Tis Freedom's fire my boſom warms
Againſt the ſtern Auſonian race;
This clay-built cot, where plenty reigns,
Thy blooming ſmiles, theſe happy plains,
With Freedom bleſt, my ſoul ſhall cheer,
If Morcar's life eludes the Roman ſpear.

But hark!—the clarions ſound to war!—
Ceaſe Rena, ceaſe thy floods of woe;
I haſte! I mount my ratt'ling car!
Fly, fly, my ſteeds, to meet the foe!
Adieu!—the brazen trumpets bray,
No more!—my country chides my ſtay,
The adverſe hoſts around appear,
I fly to brave the Roman ſpear!

THE IRISH WAKE.

A SONG, FROM DIBDIN'S WILL O' THE WHISP.

LIFE's as like as can be to an Iriſhwake,
Where their tapers they light,
And they ſit up all night,
Wid their—Why would you leave your poor Paddy to moan,
Arrah! how could you be ſuch a cake?
Muſha! what will I do!
Lilly lilly lilly la loo!—oh hone!
Fait we're left all together alone!
But, when the grief the liquor puts out,
The fun is all chang'd in a crack;
Away like ſmoke goes the whiſky about,
And they foot it, croſs over, and back to back,
With their tiptelary whack.

Poor miſs, bolted ſafe wid a good lock and key,
Like Thiſbe may call
Through the hole in the wall,
How hard's my misfortune; I'm left here to moan;
Will no one have pity on me!
Muſha! what will I do!
Lilly lilly lilly la loo—oh hone!
I ſhall after be lying alone!
But when the rope-ladder affords her relief,
And ſhe turns on her mother her back,
'Mong her friends and relations ſhe leaves all her grief,
And away to Scotland they trip in a crack.
With their tiptelary whack.

The toper, next morning, low, ſick, and in pain,
The glaſſes all breaks,
Beats his head 'cauſe it akes,
And wiſhes that wine may to poiſon be grown
If e'er he gets tipſy again:
With his—What will I do!
Lilly lilly lilly la loo—oh hone!
From this moment I'll drinking diſown.
But, when in a poſſe come Bacchus's troop,
He changes his tone in a crack;
They drink and they ſing, and they hollow and whoop
Till they don't know the colour of blue from black,
And 'tis tiptelary whack.

And ſo 'tis through life:—widows left in the nick,
Dying ſwains in diſgrace,
Patriots turn'd out of place,

Don't they, curſing their ſtars, make a horrible moan,
Juſt like when the devil was ſick
Wid their—What will I do!
Lilly lilly lilly la loo—oh hone!
Fait we're all left to grunt and to groan!
But, when the widow gets married again,
When the lover is taken back,
When the patriot ouſted a place ſhall obtain,
Away to the devil goes care in a crack,
And 'tis tiptelary whack.

On REPRESENTATIVES.

TO repreſent is but to perſonate,
Which ſhou'd be truly done, at any rate;
Thus they, who're fairly choſe without a fee,
Should give their votes, no doubt, with liberty;
But, when a ſeat is ſold by th' venal tribe,
He repreſents them beſt—who takes a bribe.

SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

LIKE as a damaſk roſe you ſee,
Or like the bloſſom on the tree;
Or like the dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day;
Or like the ſun, or like the ſhade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah had;
E'en ſuch is man, whoſe thread is ſpun,
Drawn out, and cut, and ſo is done;
Withers the roſe, the bloſſom blaſts,
The flower fades, the morning haſtes;
The ſun doth ſet, the ſhadows fly,
The gourd conſumes, and mortals die.

Like to the graſs that's newly ſprung,
Or like a tale that's new begun;
Or like a bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew of May;
Or like an hour, or like a ſpan,
Or like the ſinging of a ſwan;
E'en ſuch is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death;
The graſs decays, the tale doth end,
The bird is flown, the dews aſcend;
The hour is ſhort, the ſpan not long,
The ſwan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glaſs much like a look;
Or like the ſhuttle in the hand,
Or like the writing in the ſand;
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the ſtream;
E'en ſuch is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death;
The bubble's burſt, the look's forgot,
The ſhuttle's flung, the writing's blot;
The thought is paſt, the dream is gone,
The water glides, man's life is done.

On TIME.

SAY, is there aught that can convey
An image of its tranſient ſtay!
'Tis an hand's breadth; 'tis a tale;
'Tis a veſſel under ſail;
'Tis a courſer's ſtraining ſteed;
'Tis a ſhuttle in its ſpeed;
'Tis an eagle in its way,
Darting down upon its prey;
'Tis an arrow in its flight,
Mocking the purſuing ſight:
'Tis a vapour in the air;
'Tis a whirlwind ruſhing there;
'Tis a ſhort-liv'd fading flow'r;
'Tis a rainbow on a ſhow'r;
'Tis a momentary ray,
Smiling in a winter's day;
'Tis a torrent's rapid ſtream;
'Tis a ſhadow; 'tis a dream;
'Tis the cloſing watch of night;
Dying at approaching light;
'Tis a landſcape vainly gay,
Painted upon crumbling clay;
'Tis a lamp that waſtes its fires;
'Tis a ſmoke that quick expires;
'Tis a bubble; 'tis a ſigh;
Be prepar'd, O man! to die.

EPITAPH ON AN INVALID.

HERE lies an head, that often ach'd;
Here lies two hands that always ſhak'd;
Here lies a brain of odd conceit;
Here lies a heart that often beat:
Here lie two eyes that daily wept,
And in the night but ſeldom ſlept;
Here lies a tongue that whining talk'd;
Here lies two feet that feebly walk'd;
Here lie the midriff and the breaſt,
With loads of indigeſtion preſt;
Here lies the liver; full of bile,
That ne'er ſecreted proper chyle;
Here lie the bowels, human tripes,
Tortur'd with wind, and twiſting gripes;
Here lies the livid dab, the ſpleen,
The ſource of life's ſad tragic ſcene;
That left ſide weight, that clogs the blood,
And ſtagnates nature's circling flood;
Here lie the nerves, ſo often twitch'd
With painful cramps and poignant ſtitch;
Here lies the back, oft rackt with pains,
Corroding kidneys, loins and reins;
Here lies the ſkin by ſcurvy fed,
With pimples and eruptions red;
Here lies the man, from top to toe,
That fabric fram'd for pain and woe.

EPIGRAM. By Dr. JOHNSON.

AS a horſe to a fox was one day counting o'er
His anceſtors' glories, and his own martial fame:
"For my part," ſaid the fox, "I conſider much more
To find where I may go, than to know whence I came."

FOREIGN

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

HORSE-GUARDS, *April* 23.

LETTERS, of which the following are a copy and an extract, have been received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-general the Earl of Balcarras, Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Jamaica.

CASTLE WEMYS, *Jan.* 30, 1796.

Sir, I had the honour to inform you, by my dispatch of the 30th of December, 1795, that I had entered into a treaty of peace with the Trelawney Maroons. Two of the articles were very important, namely, the surrender of themselves and arms, and their giving up all the runaway slaves who had joined them in rebellion. Notwithstanding the treaty, I had not the smallest confidence in their sincerity, and every preparation was made to continue the war with vigour.

Three weeks having elapsed without any apparent intention, on the part of the Maroons, to fulfil the treaty, I ordered the Hon. Major-general Walpole to move forward, on the 14th inst. with a strong column of regular troops.

He had only advanced some yards when a message was delivered from the Maroon chief, begging that no further hostile step should be taken.

As we had experienced much duplicity and evasion, it was judged expedient to move slowly on, and the line of march was so arranged as to give the Maroons an opportunity to come in with safety. This had the desired effect. The Maroons, to the number of five hundred, surrendered themselves and were conducted within our posts. Including those whom I had formerly secured, I have in my possession near six hundred.

Thirty Maroon men and one hundred women and children, still remain out: of this number several men are severely wounded, and others sick. I do not compute the effective Maroon warriors now in rebellion to exceed fourteen, and these are afraid to come in from a consciousness of their crimes.

The Maroon rebellion, I think, is drawing to a close; and a substantial proof of my assertion, is, that public credit, which was destroyed by this revolt, is now completely restored. The general opinion is, that property has acquired a degree of security which it never heretofore had in this island.

His majesty's forces, regulars and militia, have fought the rebels in more than twenty actions. They have been impelled by one sentiment, that of crushing a most daring and ungrateful rebellion.

I should indeed find it a most arduous task to detail individual merit. The efforts of the whole community have been directed to shew their attachment to his majesty, and to maintain his government and their own happiness against all banditti whatsoever. I must, however, recommend to his majesty's notice the Hon. Major-general Walpole; and I am proud to say, that much is owing to his personal activity and excellent conduct. Our success, though great, is not without its alloy. The Maroon rebels, like other rebels, have found it easier to raise rebellion than to quell it. Run-away slaves are still in the woods, to the number of nearly one hundred and fifty, all armed, and with very little ammunition. Their reduction may take some time, and create further expence and uneasiness to the country; but they merit the less consideration, as I am happy to give the most unqualified assurances of the excellent and peaceable disposition of the negro slaves throughout the island. I have the honour to be, &c. BALCARRAS.

Extract of two Letters from the Earl of Balcarras.

FEB. 15. My letter of the 30th Jan. apprized you, that thirty Maroon men and one hundred women and children remained out in rebellion.

I have now the honour to inform you, that, after having ineffectually searched for them from four different points, forty-three more have surrendered themselves.

MARCH 26. I have the satisfaction to inform you of the termination of the Maroon war. Thirty-six Trelawny Maroons, and all the runaway negroes who had joined them in rebellion, surrendered their arms on the 17th and 21st of March.

APRIL 23. Dispatches have this day been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Major-general Leigh, dated at Martinique, January 27, and Barbadoes, March 10, 1796.—By the former of which it appears, that, on the 20th of January, the enemy at St. Vincent's made an attack on the British post at Millar's Ridge, which they continued with great violence from day-light until it was quite dark, but were finally repulsed

pulſed with conſiderable loſs, after twice attempting to carry the redoubt. At the commencement of the action Lieut.-col. Prevoſt, having advanced with a view of ſurpriſing an advanced picquet of the enemy, was twice wounded, but is not thought to be in any danger. The behaviour of this officer, of Major M'Leod of the 59th, who commanded at Millar's Ridge, and of the other officers, is mentioned by General Leigh in the ſtrongeſt terms of commendation. The total loſs of the Britiſh during the action, was two ſerjeants and 22 rank and file killed; one lieut. col. (Prevoſt), two ſerjeants, and thirty-one rank and file, wounded. By the diſpatch of the 10th of March it appears, that Major Wright of the 25th regiment, who commanded at Pilot's Hill in the iſland of Grenada, was obliged to abandon that poſition, and fall back to the poſt of Santer, on the night of the 29th of February. It is ſtated, that the want of water, of which the ſupply had been entirely cut off by the enemy, rendered this retreat neceſſary, and that it was effected in good order, with the loſs of two privates badly wounded. Previous to the retreat, Major Wright had been frequently attacked by the enemy without ſucceſs. His loſs on theſe occaſions were—

25th Regiment—two rank and file killed; two ditto wounded.

Black Rangers—eight rank and file killed; ten ditto wounded; two miſſing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *April* 23.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board the Savage ſloop, April 21, 1796.

I have received a letter from Captain Roe, of his majeſty's ſloop Racoon, acquainting me he had taken, on the coaſt of France, a French lugger privateer, with 13 men, armed with blunderbuſſes and muſquets, which had been from Dunkirk five days, but had taken nothing.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Swiftſure, at the Mole, Feb. 29, 1796.

I beg leave to acquaint you, for their lordſhips' information, that the Hon. Capt. Carpenter, of his majeſty's ſhip Intrepid, being ſtationed to cruize off Old Cape François for the reinforcements expected from Cork, fell in with a French frigate, which, after ten hours chace, the latter part being very light airs of wind, ſhe firſt anchored, and afterwards, by their cutting her cables, drove on-ſhore, in a cove a little to the eaſtward of Port Plata, when the crew abandoned her, and ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of and got off, without damage, by Captain Carpenter.

It appears by the log-book that ſhe is called La Perçante, commanded by the Citoyen Jacque Clement Tourtellet, lieutenant de vaiſſeau, mounting twenty nine-pounders and ſix braſs two-pounders, and had on-board near two hundred men, diſpatched by order of the miniſter of marine and colonies, and ſailed from Rochelle the 6th of December laſt, with orders not to be ſpoke with, nor to ſpeak to any thing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *April* 26.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Indefatigable, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Falmouth, April 20, 1796.

I have the pleaſure to inform their lordſhips, that on the 13th inſtant, at four P. M. we fell in with, and gave general chace to, a French frigate to windward; the Revolutionnaire, being far aſtern, was tacked by ſignal to cut the chace from the ſhore.

The night ſetting in cloudy, we loſt ſight of the chace before nine o'clock, when ſhe bore up, but not unobſerved by that zealous and attentive officer Capt. Cole, who purſued and cloſed with her at half paſt eleven; and, not being able to prevail upon her commander to ſurrender without reſiſtance, he opened a cloſe and well-directed fire upon her, which was faintly returned; and, after a ſecond broadſide, the enemy ſtruck, and proved to be the national frigate L'Unité, from L'Orient to Rochfort, mounting 38 guns, twelve and ſix pounders, and manned with 255 men, eight or nine of whom were ſlain, and eleven or twelve deſperately wounded. La Revolutionnaire happily had no men hurt; and it appears that ſhe was manœuvred by Capt. Cole in the moſt officer-like manner.

I have the honour to incloſe the report which he has made of the good conduct of his officers and ſhip's company upon this occaſion; and, from the high terms in which he ſpeaks of his firſt lieutenant Mr. Ellicott, who I know to be a good officer, I have thought proper to give him an order to command the prize to England.

L'Unité was reputed one of the greateſt ſailers in the French navy, and is a very fine frigate, only ſeven years old.

The wife of the governor of the port of Rochfort, Madame Le Large, and her family,

mily were on-board, who, with her ſon, an enſign of the ſhip, I ſuffered to return to France in a neutral veſſel, taking the parole of the young man not to ſerve until exchanged.

[Captain Cole ſays, that the ſecond broadſide, Citizen Durand, commander of L'Unité, called out that he had ſtruck, at the moment directions were given to board her. He attributes his good fortune, in not having loſt an officer or man of his brave crew, to the enemy's firing at the maſt and rigging.]

Indefatigable, FALMOUTH, *April* 23.

Sir, I have moſt ſenſible pleaſure in deſiring you to inform the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty of my arrival at this port, accompanied by the French national frigate La Virginie, of 44 guns, eighteen and nine pounders, and 340 men, commanded by Citizen Bergeret, who ſailed from Breſt ſingly, four days ago, to cruize off the Lizard, in this favourite frigate, which is conſidered the fineſt ſhip and faſteſt ſailer in the French navy, and of the dimenſions, being one hundred and fifty-eight feet long, and thirty-four broad.

Wedneſday morning the 20th inſtant, lying-to under the Lizard, with the ſquadron waiting for the French frigate L'Unité, our prize, to weather that point, I obſerved a ſhip coming in from the ſea, and, on her not anſwering the private ſignal, when ſhe tacked from us, I immediately gave chace to her, accompanied by the Amazon and Concorde, (having by ſignal directed La Revolutionnaire to attend her prize into port, and the Argo to proceed to Plymouth.) The ſuperior ſailing of the Indefatigable gave me the ſatisfaction of coming up with her, after a chace of fifteen hours, and running one hundred and ſixty-eight miles.

A little paſt midnight I commenced action with the enemy, which was cloſely continued, under a crowded ſail, for one hour and forty-five minutes. The enemy, who fought gallantly, was by this time much crippled, her mizen-maſt and main-top-maſt being ſhot away; the Indefatigable was not much leſs diſabled, having loſt her gaff and mizen-top-maſt, the main-top-ſail was rendered uſeleſs by an unlucky ſhot cutting both leech-ropes. In this ſituation we paſſed the enemy without the power of avoiding it, having no after-ſail to back, and I had long diſcovered we had not only to combat a ſhip of large force, but that her commander was completely maſter of his profeſſion, in whoſe preſence I could not commit myſelf with impunity, by throwing my ſhip in the wind, without ſubmitting to be raked by him.

We kept cloſe a-head of her, receiving new braces to enable us to bring the ſhip to, to renew the attack.

At this period La Concorde appeared in ſight, cloſe under her ſtern; and, upon the enemy ſeeing her, ſhe fired a gun, and ſtruck her light, as a ſignal of ſurrender.

I am extremely indebted to Captains Hunt and Reynolds, for their very particular attention in keeping after us during the night on ſo many courſes, which nothing but the moſt delicate obſervance of my ſignals would have enabled them to do, their diſtance being ſo great.

To Lieutenants Pellowe, Thomſon, and Norway, my thanks are above expreſſion. Lieut. Williams of the marines, and Mr. Bell the maſter, who were immediately about my perſon, rendered me the moſt eſſential ſervices. The ſhip's company, who have been my faithful companions during the war, and endeared to me by their uniform exertions, manifeſted on this occaſion nothing but ardour and zeal.

But above all other pleaſures I feel, is that of informing their lordſhips that I have loſt neither officer nor man in the conteſt. The enemy ſuffered conſiderably, having fourteen or fifteen killed, ſeventeen badly wounded, and ten ſlightly; the ſhip much ſhattered in her hull, and four feet water in her hold from ſhot-holes.

I am, &c. EDW. PELLEW.

Commodore Sir J. B. Warren alſo informs the lords of the admiralty, that on the 7th inſt. the boats of his ſquadron captured three brigs, and one ſloop, all together four hundred and twenty tons burthen, laden with wheat and flour, and ſunk a brig of ninety tons, laden with wood and wine, at the entrance of Goulet going up to Breſt.

Sir John, on the 15th, captured La Robuſte ſhip corvette, mounting 22 guns and one hundred and forty-five men, bound from Breſt to L'Orient; and a brig laden with ſalt from Croiſic.

Vice-admiral Murray, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North America, informs their lordſhips of the capture of L'Aurore, (French corvette,) prize to his majeſty's ſhip Cleopatra. She had only fifty men on-board when taken.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *May* 10.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, May 5, 1796.

Sir, I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that a French national cutter, (L'Adeille,) of 14 guns and

and ſeventy men, is juſt brought in here, captured by his majeſty's ſhip Dryad, Capt. Pulling, on Monday laſt, the Lizard bearing north half eaſt, ſixteen or ſeventeen leagues, Uſhant S. S. W. thirteen leagues; the other ſhips of the ſquadron then in chaſe of a corvette, which there was every probability of their coming up with.

The Dryad had before taken a large ſmuggling cutter, laden with ſpirits, and ſent her to Plymouth.

Mr. Fairweather, one of the mates of the Dryad, who commands the cutter L'Abeille, informs me, that ſhe had only been out three days from Breſt, and had not taken any thing. She is three years old, coppered, and appears well found; and ſhall be ſent by the earlieſt opportunity to Plymouth.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Portſmouth and Spithead, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Royal William, at Spithead, May 7.

Sir, Pleaſe to acquaint their lordſhips, that his majeſty's ſloop the Rattler returned to Spithead this morning, with the Pichegru French privateer, of 10 guns and thirty-four men, belonging to Havre, which ſhe captured yeſterday noon off Cherbourg, after a chaſe of eight hours.

HORSE-GUARDS, *May* 14.

The following Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-general Nicholls, dated Port Royal, Grenada, March 28, 1796, *to Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. has been tranſmitted by the latter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.*

I had the honour of writing to your excellency on the 24th inſtant: that day I got on ſhore the detachments of the 8th and 63d regiments, with a part of the 3d or buffs; I alſo got two ſix-pounders and a five and a half inch howitzer to a ridge ſouth of Port Royal, and diſtant about one thouſand yards; a battery was made in the night, by the great exertions of Brevet-major O'Mara, of the 38th regiment, ſo that by day-light it opened on the enemy's redoubt. We ſaw the howitzer diſconcert them very much; but, as it was our object to cloſe with them as ſoon as poſſible, I had determined to get on the ſame ridge with them, or, if I ſaw an opening, to attempt the redoubt by aſſault: for this purpoſe I thought it neceſſary to try to diſlodge ſome ſtrong parties of the enemy, which we ſaw poſted on the heights on our left, as if intending to turn or diſtreſs that flank; I accordingly detached a ſtrong black corps, with fifty of the 88th regiment, the whole under Major Houſton. Owing to the difficulty of the ground, it was near two hours before they could get near the enemy, when a heavy but diſtant fire commenced on both ſides. I had previouſly concerted with him, that in caſe of attaining a particular point, which would have covered our approach to Port Royal, he was to make a ſignal, on which the light company of the buffs, the detachments of the 8th and 63d regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Dawſon, were to advance, while the part of the battalion of the buffs that had landed were to form a reſerve, the whole under Brigadier-general Campbell; but, ſo far from diſlodging the enemy, I ſaw with regret our black corps and the 88th regiment retiring, Major Houſton having tried without ſucceſs to accompliſh the object he was ſent on; this obliged me to detach the 8th regiment to ſupport them, which it did effectually. At this moment an alarming fire broke out in our rear, near the place where all the ſtores we had landed were depoſited; but by the exertions of our people, under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Dyott, they were all preſerved.

In the midſt of theſe untoward circumſtances we heard a firing from our ſhips of war that lay at anchor, and were ſoon informed that it was at two French ſchooners that were making into Marquis; the truth of this was ſoon confirmed, for we ſaw them enter and anchor. I had one of the ſix-pounders turned on them, as they were well within reach, but unluckily we never ſtruck them. The ſituation of affairs was now ſo critical, that an inſtant was not to be loſt. I accordingly directed Brigadier-gen. Campbell to proceed to the aſſault, and I brought up every thing in my power to ſupport him: he therefore advanced with only the buffs and 63d regiment, the 8th having, as I before ſtated, been detached on another ſervice. I ordered up half of the 29th regiment to replace them, and half of the 9th alſo to aſſiſt if neceſſary; but the 29th, that I had to bring from Grand Bacolet, though they came as ſoon as poſſible, did not join him till after the buffs had met with a check, from the advantage the enemy had of the ground, and from a very galling fire to which they were expoſed; they, however, ſoon formed again under cover of a hedge, and being then joined by the 29th regiment, under Captain Clavy, Brigadier-general Campbell ordered the whole to advance to the aſſault, which they did in the moſt determined

determined manner, led by the brigadier himſelf. They ſoon gained the top of the ridge; the enemy then ran towards their redoubt, and were followed by our people, who ſcrambled in at the embraſures, Captain Clavy, of the 29th, being the firſt that entered. The enemy then flew in the utmoſt terror in all directions, ſome throwing themſelves down precipices, whilſt others tried to eſcape down the hill, through bruſh and other wood; but there was ſo heavy a fire kept on them from the top by our people, that they were forced to try to eſcape along a bottom, where the detachment of the light dragoons, under Captain Black, and the St. George's troop of light cavalry, under Captain Burney, (that had previouſly been formed under the hill to profit of any occaſion that offered,) ſeeing the enemy flying, ruſhed on them through a fire of grape from the French ſchooner, and cut down every man they ſaw, ſo that very few, if any, eſcaped that had been in Port Royal. That poſt was chiefly garriſoned, as I hear from the few priſoners we have taken, by the ſans culotte companies from Guadaloupe. We have to regret the loſs of ſome gallant men, and of two officers, Major Edwards and Lieutenant Williams, of the 3d, who fell, leading their men on moſt ſpiritedly. Colonel Dawſon, at the head of the 3d, was wounded through the neck before they got to the bottom of Port Royal Hill. Major Baillie, of the 63d regiment, was then next in command to Brigadier-general Campbell, whoſe conduct the general reports to be ſteady, collected, and officer-like. The command of the 3d devolved on Captain Blunt, whoſe light company, as leading the firſt attack, ſuffered ſeverely. Both he, as oldeſt captain, and Lieutenant Gardener, I beg leave to recommend to your excellency's notice and favour. We have taken but ſix priſoners; among them are the ſecond and third in command to Mr. Joſſey, who commands the people that came from Guadaloupe. Incloſed is a return of our killed and wounded. Our ſucceſs at Port Royal has been followed by the evacuation of Pilot Hill, by the enemy.

Return of his Majeſty's Troops killed and wounded at the Attack of Port Royal, Grenada, March 25, 1796.

Total—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 18 rank and file, and 1 horſe, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 5 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 83 rank and file, 1 ſurgeon, and 2 horſes, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded:

3d regiment, or buffs. Major Edwards and Lieutenant Williams, killed; Lieutenant Campbell and Lieutenant Harding, wounded.

8th, or King's. Lieutenant-colonel Dawſon, wounded.

29th. Lieutenant Tandy and Enſign Arbuthnot, wounded.

63d. Surgeon (attached) Morriſon, wounded.

Total Return of Colonial Troops killed and wounded in the Iſland of Grenada, from the 23d to the 25th of March, 1796.

Two captains, 6 rank and file, and 1 horſe, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 30 rank and file, and 2 horſes, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded:

Royal black rangers. Captain Noel, and Captain John Forbes, killed; Lieutenant Porter wounded.

Captain Brander's black company. Capt. Brander, wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *May* 10.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Majeſtic, at Martinico, March 19, 1796.

La Picque and the Charon have ſent here a privateer brig, of fourteen guns and ninety men, taken to the windward of Barbadoes: and I have intelligence that Captain Vaughan in the Alarm, with one of the ſloops of war, has taken and deſtroyed three privateers in the Gulph of Paria, and retaken four of their captures. Since my letter of the 17th of January, a fourth ſhip, under Daniſh colours, has been taken, attempting to convey French people from Havre de Grace into Guadaloupe.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Richards, of his Majeſty's Ship Alfred, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Barbadoes, April 12, 1796.

I have to requeſt you will be pleaſed to acquaint the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty with my arrival at this iſland in the late national corvette La Favorite, a prize to his majeſty's ſhip Alfred; which corvette was captured on the 5th of March laſt, with two merchant-ſhips that ſhe had taken the morning previous, a part of Admiral Cornwallis's convoy.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated May 9, 1796.

Pleaſe to inform my lord commiſſioners of the admiralty, that another French national cutter, Le Cigne, of 14 guns and ſixty

ſixty men, clinker built, is juſt brought in here: ſhe had been out nine days from the Iſle of Bas, but had not taken any thing, when ſhe fell in with and was captured by his majeſty's ſhip Doris, having the Hazard ſloop in company, on the 7th inſtant, after a chace of twenty-four hours, Scilly bearing ſouth eaſt, diſtant eight leagues. This prize parted from the Doris, off Cape Clear, at one P. M. yeſterday, and ſhall be ſent along with L'Abeille to England.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships in the Downs, to Mr. Nepean, Sec. to the Admiralty, dated May 15.

You will be pleaſed to acquaint their lordſhips, that the Flora armed cutter, Lieutenant Reddy, is juſt arrived here from looking into Dunkirk, and has brought in with him L'Epervier French lugger, mounting two 2-pounders and ſix ſwivels, with twenty-ſix men, which he captured cloſe in with Dunkirk. She ſailed from Havre de Grace on the 10th.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Colpoys, dated on-board his Majeſty's Ship London, at Spithead, the 24th of May, to Mr. Nepean.

I herewith tranſmit you, for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, copies of two letters received from Captain Foote, of his majeſty's ſhip Niger, giving me an account of his proceedings at different times I detached him in ſhore on the coaſt of France.

NIGER, near the Penmarks, April 27.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that from the time I made the ſignal of the chace being an enemy's cruizer, I continued working towards her. By ſunſet our ſhot reached her; and ſhortly after, the ſignal being made for three fathoms, I anchored within half a cable's length of a rock, (moſt of which was covered at high water,) and a mile from the main land; a ſpring was got upon the cable, and a conſtant firing kept up till near nine o'clock, when I ſent Meſſrs. Long and Thompſon, the firſt and third lieutenants, Mr. Morgan, maſter's mate, and Mr. Patton, midſhipman, in the barge and cutters, with their crews and ſix marines, giving directions to Lieutenant Long to ſet fire to the veſſel if he could not bring her off. At half paſt ten the boats returned, with the ſecond captain, a midſhipman, and twenty-ſix men, having ſo effectually performed this ſervice, that at twenty minutes paſt twelve ſhe blew up. It was with great difficulty they got alongſide the enemy, the tide having ebbed conſiderably, and they experienced a very obſtinate reſiſtance, the greateſt part of her crew having remained on board, ſeveral of whom loſt their lives. She proved a corvette, lugger-rigged, called L'Ecureil, mounting eighteen four-pounders, commanded by Monſ. Rouſſeau, having one hundred and five men on board; ſhe was coppered, and had only been built two years. E. J. FOOTE.

Return of Wounded on-board his Majeſty's Ship Niger, April 26, 1796.

Lieutenant Long, firſt lieutenant, ſeverely wounded on the head and hand. Mr. James Patton, midſhipman, on the head. Three ſeamen, and two marines, ſlightly wounded. E. J. FOOTE.

NIGER, at Sea, May 8, 1796.

Sir, In compliance with the orders which I had the honour to receive from you on the 4th inſtant, I ſtood for the French coaſt, and by ſeven o'clock the next morning fetched cloſe in with the eaſtern part of Iſle Dieu, where I diſcovered, and immediately gave chace to and ran on ſhore, a French ſchooner and ſloop. The ſchooner was completely bulged; the ſloop, laden with wine and brandy, was brought off and taken in tow; but, in a ſhort time ſhe became ſo water-logged that I ſcuttled her.

[A letter from Admiral Duncan, in the North Sea, dated May 16, gives an account that the Phœnix had taken the Arro Dutch frigate, of 36 guns and 237 men, and had retaken the Duke of York bye-boat, from Yarmouth to Hamburgh, her prize; alſo that the Sylph had taken the Mercury, of 16 guns and 85 men.—A letter from Capt. Cayley, of the Invincible, ſtates the capture of the Alexander French privateer, of 10 guns, and the re-capture of a merchant-ſhip, her prize.]

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, May 19, his majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, and cloſed the ſeſſion of parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. The ſpeech began, by obſerving, that, the public buſineſs being concluded, his majeſty had thought it proper to cloſe ſeſſion, and to intimate his intention to give immediate directions for calling a new parliament; accordingly, on Friday a council was held at St. James's, at the breaking up of which his majeſty's royal proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the preſent parliament, and calling a new one.

The horſe-guards, and the whole police of London and Weſtminſter, conſiſting of 2000 conſtables, with Juſtices Addington and Ford at their head, eſcorted his majeſty to and from the parliament houſe.

CHARACTER OF CHARLES I. WITH SOME ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO HIS EXECUTION, &c.

CHARLES I. king of England, was a monarch whoſe principles, conduct, fortune, and death, by powerfully engaging the oppoſite intereſts of men, have given riſe to bitter and irreconcilable conteſt. Regarded as the martyr to church and ſtate, the patron of the clergy, the ſupport of the nobility, we behold him, in the repreſentations of a conſiderable party, adorned with every flower of panegyric. By the bigots of a different perſuaſion, his memory, notwithſtanding the tribute he paid to his errors, is held in the higheſt deteſtation. Without approving or condemning either party, this we may aſſert as an inconteſtable truth, that he bore his fate, unparalleled in the annals of princes, with a magnanimity that would have done honour to the beſt cauſe in the world. This will appear by a conciſe recital of his trial, condemnation, and execution, with which every Engliſhman ought to be acquainted, and which is given in the Wars of England annexed.

In the character of Charles, as repreſented by his panegyriſts, we find the qualities of temperance, charity, regularity, piety, equity, humanity, dignity, condeſcenſion, and equanimity; ſome have gone ſo far as to allow him integrity; and many writers who condemn his political principles give him the title of a moral man. Mrs. Macaulay, in her Hiſtory of England, vol. iv. p. 393 & ſeq. has given us his character in the following words: "Paſſion for power was Charles's predominant vice; idolatry to his regal prerogatives his governing principle; the intereſts of his crown legitimated every meaſure, and ſanctified in his eye the wideſt deviation from moral rule. His religion was to this a ſecondary and ſubordinate affection. The prelates of the church of England paid him an impious flattery; they inculcated a ſlaviſh dependence on the regal authority; the corruptions in their eccleſiaſtical diſcipline foſtered ſuperſtition; ſuperſtition ſecured their influence over the people; and on theſe grounds, and to theſe ends, they kept an intereſt in the king's heart, which continued to the laſt period of his life. If Charles had a higher eſtimation of the faith in which he had been educated than of popery, it was becauſe the principles of popery acknowledged a ſuperior allegiance to their ſpiritual than their temporal prince; but, regarding that ſuperſtition to be more favourable to the intereſts of monarchy, he preferred it to the religion of any differing ſect, and publicly avowed his wiſh, that there never had been a ſchiſm in the church. Neither gratitude, clemency, humanity, equity, nor generoſity, have place in the fair part of Charles's character. Of the virtues of temperance, fortitude, and perſonal bravery, he was undeniably poſſeſſed. His manners partook of the diſſipation, and his converſation of the indecency, of a court. His chaſtity has been called in queſtion by an author of the higheſt repute; and, were it allowed, it was tainted by an exceſs of uxorioufneſs, which gave it the properties and the conſequences of vice. The want of integrity is manifeſt in every part of his conduct; which, whether the corruption of his judgment or heart, loſt him fair opportunities of reinſtatement in the throne, and was the vice for which above all others he paid the tribute of his life. His intellectual powers were naturally good, and ſo improved by a continued exerciſe, that, though in the beginning of his reign he ſpoke with difficulty and heſitation, towards the cloſe of his life he diſcovered in his writing purity of language and dignity of ſtile, in his debates a locution and quickneſs of conception. The high opinion he entertained of regal dignity occaſioned him to obſerve a ſtatelineſs and imperiouſneſs of manner, which, to the rational and intelligent, was unamiable and offenſive; by the weak and the formal

it was miſtaken for dignity. In the exerciſe of horſemanſhip, he excelled; had a good taſte, and even ſkill, in ſeveral of the polite arts; but, though a proficient in ſome branches of literature, was no encourager of uſeful learning, and only patronized adepts in the jargon of the divine right and utility of kings and biſhops. His underſtanding in this point was ſo depraved by the prejudices of his education, the flattery of prieſts, and the affections of his heart, that he would never endure converſation which tended to inculcate the principles of equal rights in men; and notwithſtanding the particularity of his ſituation enforced his attention to the doctrines of this kind, he went out of the world with the ſame fond prejudices with which he had been foſtered in the nurſery, and cajoled in the zenith of his power."

At the preſent moment the particulars relating to this unfortunate monarch, at the time of his execution, will receive a new intereſt from the compariſon we are apt to draw between his fate and that of Louis XVI. From the trials of the twenty-nine regicides we gather ſeveral intereſting circumſtances, which can be retained with propriety in the anecdotical, though not in the hiſtorical, page.

Sir Purback Temple gives us the following curious circumſtance reſpecting the behaviour of Cromwell. When the king was brought before the high court of juſtice, Sir P. was intreated to diſcover, if poſſible, ſome part of their conſultations, that they might tend to the king's eſcape. For this purpoſe, by giving money to the officer of the painted chamber, he got in by day-light; and in the lobby, he obſerved a hole in the wall under the hangings, where he placed himſelf till the council met. He heard and ſaw them conſulting on the mode of trying the king. They began by prayer, as was uſual among theſe fanatics. He ſays, 'when their prayer was over, there came news that the king was landing at Sir Robert Cotton's ſtairs, at which Cromwell ran to a window; looking on the king as he came up the garden, he turned as white as the wall; returning to the board, he ſpeaks to Bradſhaw and Sir Henry Mildmay; and then ſaid, turning to the board, "My maſters, he is come, he is come, and now we are doing that great work that the whole nation will be full of; therefore I deſire you to let us reſolve here what anſwer we ſhall give the king when he comes before us; for the firſt queſtion that he will aſk us will be, By what authority and commiſſion we do try him?" To which none anſwered preſently. Then, after a little ſpace, Henry Marten roſe up, and ſaid, "In the name of the commons and parliament aſſembled, and all the good people of England," which none contradicted; ſo all roſe up. When they came to the court in Weſtminſter-hall, I heard the king aſk them the very queſtion that Cromwell had ſaid to them.'

It appears by other depoſitions, that, when the king was urging to be heard, Colonel Axtell encouraged the ſoldiers to fire powder in the palms of their hands, which frequently compelled the king to riſe from his chair, and with his hand to turn away the ſmoke; and after this he would regard the people and ſmile on them. When the king, in addreſſing the court, uſed the following words, after having declared his affection for the liberties of the people, that 'he was their lawful king, and had done them acts of favour,'—Axtell commanded his ſoldiers to cry out Juſtice; he was not readily obeyed, and he beat ſeveral till they cried out with himſelf, Juſtice and execution! Sir Purback ſaid to a friend, Obſerve, my lord, there is not above four or five that cry out Juſtice. When they proceeded to paſs ſentence, Charles, in a paſſionately tender tone repeatedly ſaid, 'I deſire you to hear me, hear me.' He was hurried from the bar into a common ſedan, and the porters, it appears, went barefoot, till Axtell would not ſuffer this ſpontaneous veneration. The people cried out, 'What! do you carry the king a common ſedan, as they carry ſuch as have the plague? God deliver your majeſty out of ſuch enemies hands.' The ſoldiers ſhouted in triumph.

Colonel

Colonel Tomlinſon gives an intereſting interview which he had with the king after his ſentence. Charles complained of hourly inſults offered to him. They would ſmoke tobacco and keep their hats on before him. The day the warrant came, going through the Park, Charles talked concerning his burial; he wiſhed the Duke of Richmond, with other friends, ſhould take the care of it, and deſired he might not be haſtily buried, for 'he had ſome thoughts that his ſon might come to bury him.'

On the ſcaffold, a Mr. Francis tells us, that his majeſty, when he aſcended the ſcaffold, turned towards St. James's, gazed ſome time penſively, and ſmiled.

Oliver Cromwell is ſaid to have put his hand to the neck of Charles as he was placed in his coffin, and to have made obſervations on the extreme appearance of health and a long life that his body exhibited upon diſſection. Oliver was at firſt anxious to have ſtained the king's memory, by pretending that he had a ſcandalous diſeaſe upon him at the time of his death, had he not been prevented by the bold and ſteady aſſertion to the contrary made by a phyſician, who chanced to be preſent at the opening of the body.

Sir Thomas Herbert, who was groom of the bedchamber to Charles, and who waited on him for two years previous to his decapitation, has written a very curious and intereſting account of that period. He attended his maſter to the ſcaffold, but had not the heart to mount it with him. At the ſtaircaſe he reſigned him into the hands of good Biſhop Juxon. He tells this curious anecdote reſpecting General Fairfax's ignorance of the king's death. When the execution was over, Sir Thomas, in walking through the long gallery at Whitehall, met Lord Fairfax, who ſaid to him, "Sir Thomas, how does the king?" "which," adds he, "I thought very ſtrange (it ſeemed thereby that the lord general knew not what had paſſed), being all that morning (and indeed at other times) uſing his power and intereſt to have the execution deferred for ſome days." Cromwell, however, knew better; for on ſeeing Sir Thomas he told him, that he ſhould have orders ſpeedily for the king's burial.—When Charles was told, that he was ſoon to be removed from Windſor to Whitehall, he only ſaid, "God is every where alike in wiſdom, power, and goodneſs."

In the MS. Memoirs of that excellent woman Lady Fanſhawe, ſhe gives the following affecting account of ſome interviews ſhe had with this unfortunate monarch whilſt he was priſoner at Hampton Court. "During the king's ſtay at Hampton Court I went three times to pay my duty to him, both as I was the daughter of his ſervant, and the wife of his ſervant. The laſt time I ever ſaw him, I could not refrain from weeping. When I took my leave of the king, he ſaluted me, and I prayed God to preſerve his majeſty with long life and happy years. The king ſtroked me on the cheek, and ſaid, Child, if God pleaſeth, it ſhall be ſo; but both you and I muſt ſubmit to God's will, and you know what hands I am in. Then, turning to my huſband, he ſaid, Be ſure, Dick, to tell my ſon all that I have ſaid, and deliver theſe letters to my wife. Pray God bleſs her, and I hope I ſhall do well. Then, taking my huſband in his arms, he ſaid, Thou haſt ever been an honeſt man; I hope God will bleſs thee, and make thee a happy ſervant to my ſon, whom I have charged in my letter to continue his love and truſt to you: adding, And I do promiſe you, if I am ever reſtored to my dignity, I will bountifully reward you both for your ſervices and ſufferings. Thus did we part from that glorious ſun, that within a few months afterwards was extinguiſhed, to the grief of all Chriſtians who are not forſaken of their God."

Charles I. was a man of a very elegant mind. He had a good taſte in art, and drew tolerably well. A gentleman at Bruſſels has ſeveral original letters of Rubens in MS. In one of them he expreſſes his ſatisfaction at being ſoon to viſit England; "for (adds he) I am told that the prince of that country is the beſt

judge of art of any of the princes of his time.

Charles uſed to ſay of himſelf, that he knew ſo much of arts and manufactures in general, that he believed he could get his living by any of them, except weaving in tapeſtry.

This unfortunate monarch moſt probably met with his very ſevere fate in conſequence of his duplicity. Cromwell declared that he could not truſt him.—His fate is a ſtriking inſtance of the maxim of Menander, thus tranſlated by Grotius:

In re omni conducibile eſt quovis tempore
Verum proloquier. Idque in vitâ ſpondeo
Securitatis eſſe partem maximam.

At every time, and upon all occaſions,
'Tis right to ſpeak the truth. And this I vouch
In every various ſtate of human life
The greateſt part of our ſecurity.

Charles, according to Sir Philip Warwick, never appeared to ſo much advantage as in the conference in the Iſle of Wight. "He ſhewed," ſays Sir Philip, "that he was converſant in divinity, law, and good reaſon; inſomuch as one day, whilſt I turned the king's chair when he was about to riſe, the Earl of Saliſbury came ſuddenly upon me, and called me by my name, and ſaid, The king is wonderfully improved; to which I as ſuddenly replied, No, my lord, he was always ſo, but your lordſhip too late diſcerned it."

Speaking one day of ſome propoſitions made him by the two houſes reſpecting the government of England, he prophetically ſaid, "Well, they will aſk ſo much, and uſe it ſo ill, that the people of England will be glad to replace the power they have taken from the crown where it is due; and I have offended againſt them more in the things which I have granted them, than in any thing which I ever deſigned againſt them.

The private character of Charles excites that commiſeration, which to his public one cannot be yielded. The petty perſecutions of the low fanatics arouſe indignation; the hireling myrmidons of Cromwell did not heſitate, while he lived, to ſpit in his face; and the ambitious protector, to aſſure himſelf that the axe had not deceived his eye, with a horrid exultation ſearched with his fingers the reeking wound. The errors of Charles were ſcarcely his own; he was cradled in prejudice, but his virtues were independent of pedants or of ſycophants; they were the offſpring of a purity of intention, and an intellectual elegance, which would have embelliſhed the domeſtic circle, but which could not give ſtability to oppreſſive power.—What can give ſtability to oppreſſive power?

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 51.

NEW BRITAIN.

THE country lying round Hudſon's Bay, or the country of the Eſquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of New Britain, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada. A ſuperintendant of trade, appointed by the governor-general of the four Britiſh provinces, and reſponſible to him, reſides at Labrador.

The climate, even about Haye's river, in only lat. 57°, is, during winter, exceſſively cold. The ſnows begin to fall in October, and continue falling by intervals the whole winter; and, when the froſt is moſt rigorous, in form of the fineſt ſand. The ice on the rivers is eight feet thick. Port wine freezes into a ſolid maſs; brandy coagulates. The very breath falls on the blankets of the beds in the form of a hoar froſt, and the bed-clothes often are found frozen to the wall. The ſun riſes, in the ſhorteſt day, five minutes paſt nine, and ſets five minutes before three. In the longeſt day the ſun riſes at three, and ſets about nine. The ice begins to diſappear in May, and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which at times

is ſo violent as to ſcorch the faces of the hunters. Thunder is not frequent, but very violent. But there is a great difference of heat and cold in this vaſt extent, which reaches from lat. 50°, 40′, to lat. 63 north.—During winter the firmament is not without its beauties. Mock ſuns, halos, are not unfrequent; they are very bright and richly tinged with all all the colours of the rainbow. The ſun riſes and ſets with a large cone of yellowiſh light. The night is enlivened with the Aurora Borealis, which ſpreads a thouſand different lights and colours over the whole concave of the ſky, not to be defaced even by the ſplendour of the full moon; and the ſtars are of a fiery redneſs.

In this ſeaſon it however frequently happens, that the air is ſo full of watery vapours, that the ſun will be obſcured for ſeveral weeks together. This is occaſioned by the rime, which aſcends from the open ſea-water, and, being condenſed by the cold, is driven by the wind to a conſiderable diſtance, at times from forty to fifty miles.—The climate is very perceptibly milder in the interior than in the parts on the ſea-coaſt. The ſnow is not half ſo deep, neither are the hotteſt days in ſummer ſo ſultry. If a man is frozen in the upper country, it is owing to his not having taken proper care of himſelf; whereas upon the ſea-coaſt, with every neceſſary precaution, a man will frequently have his noſe, face, or fingers ends, ſkinned.

The heavens in cold winter nights do not exhibit that luminous appearance, which, as before remarked, is obſervable on the ſea-coaſt; nor do the ſtars ſhine with that refulgent luſtre. The Aurora Borealis is not ſo common nor ſo brilliant; the parhelia and paraſelenes are leſs frequent; and fogs in the winter are unknown.

In ſhort, the ſea-coaſt and the upper country will admit of no compariſon: one is temperate and healthy, the land dry, pleaſant, and fertile in ſpontaneous productions, and the animal creation various and excellent for the ſupport of man: in it, a perſon who could live retired, might paſs his days with eaſe, content, and felicity, and, if he did not enjoy an uninterupted ſtate of health, it would not be the fault of the air he lived in. On the other hand, the lower country is one endleſs bog, where the ſavage animals themſelves are ſometimes conſtantly ſwampt. The fineſt ſummer's day will begin with a ſcorching heat, and terminate with a cold eaſterly ſea-fog. The weather uſually incident to autumn and midſummer is experienced in their different extremes during the ſhort ſpace of twelve hours. The inhabitants frequently fall a prey to the ſeverity of the froſt. The whole country furniſhes but one ſpecies of quadruped fit for the ſupport of man; and the Europeans are accurſed with an afflicting epidemical diſorder, which they very emphatically term the "The Country Diſtemper."

As far inland as the Hudſon's Bay Company have ſettlements, which is ſix hundred miles to the weſt of Fort Churchill, at a place called Hudſon Houſe, lat. 53°, long. 106° 27′ W. from London, is flat country: nor is it known how far to the eaſtward the great chain of mountains ſeen by the navigators from the Pacific ocean branches off. From Mooſe River, or the bottom of the bay, to Cape Churchill, the land is flat, marſhy, and wooded with pines, birch, larch, and willows. The pine trees, which are of different kinds, are but ſmall; near the ſea-coaſts they generally run knotty, aud are unfit to be uſed in the ſtructure of good buildings. The ſame may be ſaid of the juniper-trees growing in the ſame ſituation.

But on leaving the marſhy ground, and retiring inland to the ſouthward, the trees are of a more ſtately growth; and, about Mooſe and Albany Forts, they are found of all diameters. Here the climate is much more temperate than at York Fort and Churchill Settlement. Potatoes, turnips, and almoſt every ſpecies of kitchen garden ſtuff, are reared with facility; and no doubt corn might be cultivated, if the lords of the ſoil, the Hudſon's

Bay

Bay Company, had patriotiſm enough to make this extenſive country of any ſervice to Great Britain.

Throughout the woods to the ſouthward the ground is covered with a very thick moſs, among which grow various kinds of ſmall ſhrubs, bearing fruit, ſuch as gooſeberries, currants, ſtrawberries, raſberries, cranberries, &c. A herb, which the natives call *Wee ſuc a puca*, grows very plentifully in all parts of the country. The Indians make uſe of it by way of medicine; it makes a very agreeable tea, and is much uſed here, both by Europeans and natives, not only for its pleaſant flavour, but for its ſalutary effects. Its virtues are many; it is an aromatic, very ſerviceable in rheumatic caſes, ſtrengthens the ſtomach, relieves the head, and alſo promotes perſpiration. Outwardly, it is applied to gangrenes, contuſions, and excoriations; in the latter caſe the powder is made uſe of. Another herb of much utility to the natives grows likewiſe here; this they call *Jack aſh a puck*. They mix it with their tobacco to reduce its ſtrength.

In the interior of the country is a great quantity of coal, which is conveyed down the rivers by the currents. A perſon belonging to Hudſon's Bay Company once brought down a piece he had taken from the earth, where it was piled up in heaps. It was in every reſpect ſimilar to that brought to London from the North of England and Scotland. He ſaid that he aſked the Indians the uſe of it; and, on their expreſſing their ignorance, he put ſome of it in the fire, which burnt violently to their great aſtoniſhment. What other treaſures may be concealed in this unknown repoſitory, or what valuable ores may be intermixed with the coal, we will not take upon us to determine.

All theſe countries are well ſtored with mooſe, beavers, otters, &c. but the red deer, jumping deer, and buffalo, are not to be found till where the country becomes more open, and ſo free from woods, that in many places ſcarce a ſufficiency can be procured to make a temporary fire for travellers, who are obliged inſtead thereof to uſe buffalo dung.

Many ſpacious lakes are to be found in the inland parts. Moſt of theſe abound with fiſh, eſpecially when joined to a river; but the natives ſeldom or never look after them, and the greater part of thoſe Indians who come to the Engliſh ſettlements to trade, will neither eat fiſh, waterfowl, nor any amphibious animal.

How far the ſoil of this country may be favourable to the culture of vegetables we are not enabled to advance. Experiments, which ſhould be our principal guide to knowlege in theſe matters, never having been much made uſe of, though we may venture to aſſert, that many parts would admit of cultivation. The Hudſon's Bay Company ſervants have tried Indian corn and barley, by way of experiment, which came to perfection; potatoes, turnips, carrots, radiſhes, onions, &c. have been lately reared, and found as good as thoſe in Canada.

The fruits, which ſpontaneouſly ſhoot up, are not in ſuch great variety in the wilderneſſes of Canada, as in the country we are ſpeaking of. The natives collect vaſt quantities of a kind of wild cherries, and bring them in for ſale. The Hudſon's Bay people make an excellent beverage of them, which is grateful to the taſte, and is an excellent antiſcorbutic. Raſpberries, ſtrawberries, currants, cranberries, and an infinity of other kinds, are to be found every where. So that a perſon, without the help of ammunition, may in the ſummer ſeaſon procure a very comfortable ſubſiſtence, were he bewildered and alone. Should any one be in this ſituation, almoſt every pond of water would furniſh him with eggs of ducks, &c. and every thicket with a ſatiety of delicious fruit.

The eaſtern coaſt is barren, paſt the efforts of cultivation. The ſurface is every where uneven, and covered with maſſes of ſtone of an amazing ſize. It is a country of fruitleſs and frightful mountains, ſome of an aſtoniſhing height. The vallies are full of lakes, formed not from ſprings, but rain and ſnow, ſo chilly as to be productive of a few ſmall trout only. The mountains have here and there a

blighted

blighted ſhrub, or a little moſs. The vallies are full of crooked ſtunted trees, pines, fir, birch, and cedars, or rather a ſpecies of the juniper. In latitude 60° on this coaſt, vegetation ceaſes. The whole ſhore, like that on the weſt, is faced with iſlands at ſome diſtance from land.

The principal rivers which water this country, are the Wager, Monk, Seal, Pockerekeſko, Churchill, Nelſon, Hayes, New Severn, Albany, and Mooſe, rivers, all which empty into Hudſon's and James Bay from the weſt. The mouths of all the rivers are filled with ſhoals, except Churchill's in which the largeſt ſhips may lie; but ten miles higher the channel is obſtructed by ſand banks. All the rivers, as far as they have been explored, are full of rapids and cataracts, from ten to ſixty feet perpendicular. Down theſe rivers the Indian traders find a quick paſſage; but their return is a labour of many months.

The inhabitants among the mountains are Indians; along the coaſts, Eſquimaux. The Hudſon's Bay Indians, in all probability, were originally tall, properly proportioned, ſtrongly made, and of as manly an appearance as any people whatever. This, however, was before their commerce with Europeans had enervated and debaſed their minds and bodies, by introducing ſpirituous liquors among them, and habituating them to ſevere courſes of drinking. They are naturally much addicted to this fatal cuſtom; but, when it is encouraged and enforced by thoſe who call themſelves an enlightened people, it certainly is not only blameable, but highly criminal. Were common ſenſe but made uſe of to direct the conduct of thoſe who are benefited by the trade carried on with the Indians, ſelf-intereſt and good policy would teach them to diſcourage, as much as poſſible, a habit ſo prejudicial to them, and fatally deſtructive to theſe miſerable people. They are generally of a benevolent diſpoſition, and eaſy to be perſuaded by perſons who underſtand their language; but, as a moſt unconſcionable gain is got by trading in ſpirits with them, it is not to be ſuppoſed the factors will ever be induced to put a ſtop to this unchriſtian practice. An Indian will barter away all his furs, nay even leave himſelf without a rag to cover his nakedneſs, in exchange for brandy. If by ſuch exceſſive intoxication they only irreparably injured their own conſtitutions, and debilitated their race, the conſequences, though pernicious, would not be ſo dreadful as they uſually are; but during their intoxication not only freſh quarrels enſue, old grievances are alſo renewed, and death is frequently the conſequence of former bickerings, which but for this ſtimulator had been buried in oblivion.

The natives are however a people of a middle ſize, of a copper complexion, their features regular, and few diſtorted or deformed perſons are ſeen among them. When young they have exceſſive large bellies, which is to be attributed to the enormous quantity of food they devour; but as they grow towards puberty this part decreaſes to a common ſize. Their conſtitutions are ſtrong and healthy, and their diſorders few; the chief of theſe is the dyſentery, and a violent pain in the breaſt, which the Engliſh call the Country Diſtemper. The latter is ſuppoſed to proceed from the cold air being drawn into the lungs; which, impeding the veſſels from ſpreading throughout that organ, hinders the circulation, and renders reſpiration extremely painful and difficult. They ſeldom live to a great age, but enjoy all their faculties to the laſt.

In their diſpoſitions they are mild, affable, and good-natured, when ſober; but when intoxicated they are loſt to every ſocial quality, and diſcover the greateſt propenſity to quarrelling, theft, and the worſt of vices. When we view the fair ſide of their characters, we find them kind, courteous, and benevolent to each other, relieving the wants and neceſſities of their diſtreſſed brethren with the greateſt good-nature, either by counſel, food, or clothing. The good effects of this excellent diſpoſition are frequently experienced by themſelves; for, as in their mode of life no one knows how ſoon it may be his own fate to be

be reduced to the verge of extremity, he ſecures for himſelf a return of kindneſs, ſhould he experience that viciſſitude. On the other hand they are ſly, cunning, and artful to a great degree; they glory in every ſpecies of ſuracity and artifice, eſpecially when the theft or deception has been ſo well executed as to eſcape detection. Their love to their offspring is carried to a very great height. From the ſtate of childhood to maturity they ſeldom or never correct their children, alleging, that when they grow up they will know better of themſelves. Neither is this indulgence made a bad uſe of when reflection ſucceeds the irregularities of youth; on the contrary, ſentiments of reverence, gratitude, and love, link their affections to the authors of their being; and they ſeldom fail to give the utmoſt aſſiſtance to their aged parents whenever their imbecility requires it.

With reſpect to their corporeal abilities, they are almoſt without exception great walkers; they patiently endure cold, hunger, and fatigue; and bear all misfortunes with admirable fortitude and reſignation, which enables them bravely to encounter the proſpect of ill, and renders the mind ſerene under the preſſure of adverſity. As their country abounds with innumerable herds of deer, elks, and buffaloes, they frequently make great ſlaughter among them; and upon theſe occaſions they have no regard to futurity, or providing for an unſucceſsful day. Whether they happen to be pining under the graſp of pinching neceſſity, or enjoying themſelves in all the happineſs of health and plenty, they kill all they can, having an incontrovertible maxim among them, which is, "the more they kill, the more they have to kill:" and this opinion, though diametrically oppoſite to reaſon or common ſenſe, is as pertinaciouſly held by them, as his tenets are by the moſt bigotted enthuſiaſt. Indeed, they too frequently find it to their coſt to be grounded on folly, as they ſometimes ſuffer extreme hunger through it; nay, many have been ſtarved to death, and others have been reduced to the ſad neceſſity of devouring their own offspring.

As a great part of the factory-proviſions conſiſts of geeſe killed by the Indians, the Engliſh ſupply them with powder and ſhot for this purpoſe, allowing them the value of a beaver-ſkin for every ten geeſe they kill; accordingly, after the Indian has got this ſupply, he ſets off from his tent early in the morning into the marſhes, where he ſits himſelf down, with a degree of patience difficult to be imitated, and, being ſheltered by a few willows, waits for the geeſe. They ſhoot them flying, and are ſo very dexterous at this ſport, that a good hunter will kill, in times of plenty, fifty or ſixty in a day. Few Europeans are able to endure cold, fatigue, hunger, or adverſity in any ſhape, with an equal degree of magnanimity and compoſure to that which is familiar to the natives of this country. After being out a whole day on a hunt, expoſed to the bleakeſt winds and moſt penetrating cold, and that without the leaſt thing to ſatisfy the calls of nature, an Indian comes home, warms himſelf at the fire, ſmoaks a few pipes of tobacco, and then retires to reſt, as calm as if in the midſt of plenty; but, if he happens to have a family, he cannot always boaſt of this equanimity; when reduced to extremity, his affection for them predominates over his philoſophy, if it might be ſo called, and it gives way to the moſt pungent ſorrow.

A belief in ſome over-ruling inviſible power bears a principal ſhare in the character of theſe unpoliſhed Indians. By this he is induced to impute every occurrence of his life to ſupernatural cauſes. His good or bad ſucceſs in hunting, the welfare of his friends and family, his duration in this mortal ſtate, &c. all depend upon the will and pleaſure of ſome inviſible agent, whom he ſuppoſes to preſide over all his undertakings: for inſtance, one man will invoke a conſpicuous ſtar, another a wolf, one a bear, and another a particular tree; in which he imagines the Great Being reſides, and influences his good or ill fortune in this life.

The religious ſentiments of theſe people,

people, though confuſed, are in ſome reſpects juſt. They allow that there is a good Being, and they ſometimes ſing to him; but not out of fear or adoration, for he is too good, they ſay, to hurt them. He is called Kitch-e-man-e-to, or the Great Chief. They further ſay, there is an evil Being, who is always plaguing them; they call him Whit-ti-co. Of him they are very much in fear, and ſeldom eat any thing, or drink any brandy, without throwing ſome into the fire for Whit-ti-co. If any misfortune befals them, they ſing to him, imploring his mercy; and when in health and proſperity do the ſame, to keep him in good humour. Yet, though obſequious ſometimes, at others they are angry with him, eſpecially when in liquor; they then run out of their tents, and fire their guns in order to kill him. They frequently perſuade themſelves that they ſee his track in the moſs or ſnow, and he is generally deſcribed in the moſt hideous forms. They believe that both the good and the bad Being have many ſervants; thoſe of the former inhabiting the air, but thoſe of the latter walking on the earth. They have likewiſe an opinion that this country was once overflowed; an opinion founded on meeting with many ſea-ſhells far inland.

They have no manner of government or ſubordination. The father, or head of a family, owns no ſuperior, nor obeys any command. He gives his advice or opinion of things, but at the ſame time has no authority to enforce obedience: the youth of his family follow his directions, but rather from filial affection or reverence, than in conſequence of any duty exacted by a ſuperior. When ſeveral tents or families meet to go to war, or to the factories to trade, they chooſe a leader, but it is only voluntary obedience they pay to the leader ſo choſen; every one is at liberty to leave him when he pleaſes, and the notion of a commander is quite obliterated as ſoon as the voyage is over. Merit alone gives the title to diſtinction; and the poſſeſſion of qualities that are held in eſteem is the only method to obtain reſpect. Thus a perſon who is an experienced hunter; one who knows the communication between the lakes and rivers; one who can make long harangues; is a conjuror; or if he has a family; ſuch a man will not fail of being followed by ſeveral Indians, when they happen to be out in large parties; they likewiſe follow him down to trade at the ſettlements: he is, however, obliged to ſecure their attendance upon this occaſion by promiſes and rewards, as the regard paid to his abilities is of too weak a nature to command ſubjection. In war a mutual reſentment againſt their enemies forms their union for perpetrating their revenge. Perſonal courage, patience under hardſhips, and a knowledge of the manners and country of their adverſaries, are the qualifications ſought after in the choice of a leader. They follow him, whom they have thus choſen, with fidelity, and execute his projects with alacrity; but their obedience does not proceed from any right in the leader to command, it is ſolely founded on his merit, on the affection of his followers, and their deſire of ſubduing their enemies. Theſe ſentiments actuate every breaſt, and augment the union, while in more civilized nations ſuch a compact is effected by a ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion to military laws; for, as the ſoldier has no choice in his commander, it frequently happens that neither his abilities nor his character are calculated to gain their eſteem.

The Indian's method of dividing the time, is by numbering the nights elapſed, or to come; thus, if he be aſked how long he has been on his journey, he will anſwer, "ſo many nights." From this nocturnal diviſion, they proceed to the lunar or monthly diviſion, reckoning thirteen of theſe in the year, all of which are expreſſive of ſome remarkable event or appearance, that happens during that revolution of the moon.

Their method of computing numbers is rather abſtruſe, as they reckon chiefly by decades; as follows:—Two tens, three tens, &c. ten tens, or an hundred tens. A few units over

over or under are added or ſubtracted. Thus, thirty-two in their tongue is expreſſed, by ſaying three tens and two over.

Thoſe Indians of whom we have now been ſpeaking, and of whom the peltries are obtained, are known by the following names, viz. The Neheth-aw-a, the Aſſinne-poetuc, the Fall, the Suſſee, the Black-feet, the Paegan, and the Blood Indians. Theſe are the only Indians with which the company trade, and conſequently the only ones whoſe manners, cuſtoms, &c. are known.

The laudable zeal of the Moravian clergy induced them, in the year 1752, to ſend miſſionaries from Greenland to this country. They fixed on Neſbit's harbour for their ſettlement; but of the firſt party, ſome of them were killed, and the others driven away. In 1764, under the protection of the Britiſh government, another attempt was made. The miſſionaries were well received by the Eſquimaux, and the miſſion goes on with ſucceſs.

The animals of theſe countries are, the mooſe-deer, ſtags, rein-deer, bears, tygers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martins, ſquirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The rein-deer paſs in vaſt herds towards the north in October, ſeeking the extreme cold. The male polar bears rove out at ſea, on the floating ice, moſt of the winter, and till June; the females lie concealed in the woods, or beneath the banks of rivers, till March, when they come abroad with their twin cubs, and bend their courſe to the ſea in ſearch of their conſorts. Several are killed in their paſſage; and thoſe that are wounded ſhew vaſt fury, roar hideouſly, and bite and throw up in the air even their own progeny. The females and the young, when not interrupted, continue their way to the ſea. In June the males return to ſhore, and by Auguſt are joined by their conſorts, with their cubs, by that time of a conſiderable ſize. The feathered kinds are, geeſe, buſtards, ducks, growſe, and all manner of wild fowls. Indeed multitudes of birds retire to this remote country, to Labrador and Newfoundland, from places more remotely ſouth, perhaps from the Antilles; and ſome even of the moſt delicate little ſpecies. Moſt of them, with numbers of aquatic fowls, are ſeen returning ſouthward with their young broods to more favourable climates. The ſavages in ſome reſpects regulate their months by the appearance of birds; and have their gooſe-month, from the vernal appearance of geeſe from the ſouth. All the growſe kind, ravens, cinereous crows, titmouſe, and Lapland-finch, brave the ſevereſt winter; and ſeveral of the falcons and owls ſeek ſhelter in the woods. Of fiſh, there are whales, morſes, ſeals, codfiſh, and a white fiſh, preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and freſh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout.

All the quadrupeds of theſe countries are clothed with a cloſe, ſoft, warm, fur. In ſummer there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colours of the ſeveral animals; when that ſeaſon is over, which holds only for three months, they all aſſume the livery of winter, and every ſort of beaſts, and moſt of their fowls, are of the colour of the ſnow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. This is a ſurpriſing phenomenon. But what is yet more ſurpriſing, and what is indeed one of the moſt ſtriking things, that draws the moſt inattentive to an admiration of the wiſdom and goodneſs of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudſon's Bay, on the approach of winter have entirely changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, ſofter, and thicker, coat of hair than they had originally.

The knowledge of theſe northern ſeas and countries was owing to a project ſtarted in England for the diſcovery of a north-weſt paſſage to China and the Eaſt Indies, as early as the year 1576. Since then it has been frequently dropped and as often revived, but never yet completed; and from the late voyages of diſcovery it ſeems probable, that no practicable paſſage ever can be found. Forbiſher diſcovered the Main of New Britain, of Terra de Labrador, and thoſe ſtreights to which he had given his

his name. In 1585, John Davis ſailed from Portſmouth, and viewed that and the more northern coaſts, but he ſeems never to have entered the bay. Captain Hudſon made three voyages on the ſame adventure, the firſt in 1607, the ſecond in 1608, and his third and laſt in 1610. This bold and judicious navigator entered the ſtreights that lead into the bay known by his name, coaſted a great part of it, and penetrated to eighty degrees and a half, into the heart of the frozen zone. His ardour for the diſcovery not being abated by the difficulties he ſtruggled with in this empire of winter, and world of froſt and ſnow, he ſtayed here until the enſuing ſpring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to purſue his diſcoveries; but his crew, who ſuffered equal hardſhips, without the ſame ſpirit to ſupport them, mutinied, ſeized upon him and ſeven of thoſe who were moſt faithful to him, and committed them to the fury of the icy ſeas in an open boat. Hudſon and his companions were either ſwallowed up by the waves, or, gaining the inhoſpitable coaſt, were deſtroyed by the ſavages, but the ſhip and the reſt of the men returned home.

Other attempts towards a diſcovery were made in 1612 and 1667; and a patent for planting the country, with a charter for a company, was obtained in the year 1670. In 1646, Captain Ellis wintered as far north as 57 degrees and a half, and Captain Criſtopher attempted farther diſcoveries in 1661. But, beſides theſe voyages, we are indebted to the Hudſon's Bay Company for a journey by land; which throws much additional light on this matter, by affording what may be called demonſtration, how much farther north, at leaſt in ſome parts of their voyage, ſhips muſt go, before they can paſs from one ſide of America to the other. The northern Indians, who came down to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge a river, which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of the Copper Mine River. The company, being deſirous of examining into this matter with preciſion, directed Mr. Hearne, a young gentleman in their ſervice, and who having been brought up for the navy, and ſerved it in the war before laſt, was extremely well qualified for the purpoſe, to proceed over land, under the convoy of thoſe Indians, for that river; which he had orders to ſurvey, if poſſible, quite down to its exit into the ſea; to make obſervations for fixing the latitudes and longitudes; and to bring home maps and drawings, both of it and the countries through which he ſhould paſs.

Accordingly Mr. Hearne ſet out from Prince of Wales's Fort, on Churchill river, latitude 58° 47½′ north, and longitude 94° 7½′ weſt from Greenwich, on the 7th of December, 1770. Mr. Hearne on the 13th of July reached the Copper Mine river, and found it all the way, even to its exit into the ſea, incumbered with ſhoals and falls, and emptying itſelf into it over a dry flat of the ſhore, the tide being then out, which ſeemed by the edge of the ice to riſe about twelve or fourteen feet. This riſe, on account of the falls, will carry it but a very ſmall way within the river's mouth, ſo that the water in it has not the leaſt brackiſh taſte. Mr. Hearne is, nevertheleſs, ſure of the place it emptied itſelf into being the ſea, or a branch of it, by the quantity of whalebone and ſeal ſkins which the Eſquimaux had at their tents; and alſo by the number of ſeals which he ſaw upon the ice. The ſea, at the river's mouth, was full of iſlands and ſhoals, as far as he could ſee, by the aſſiſtance of a pocket teleſcope; and the ice was not then (July 17th) broke up, but thawed away only for about three quarters of a mile from the ſhore, and for a little way round the iſland and ſhoals which lay off the river's mouth. But he had the moſt extenſive view of the ſea when he was about eight miles up the river, from which ſtation the extreme parts of it bore N. W. by W. and N. E.

By the time Mr. Hearne had finiſhed his ſurvey of the river, which was about one o'clock in the morning on the 18th, there came on a very thick fog and drizzling rain; and, as he had found the river and ſea in every reſ-

pect unlikely to be of any utility, he thought it unneceſſary to wait for fair weather, to determine the latitude more exactly by obſervation; but by the extraordinary care he took in obſerving the courſes and diſtances, walking from Congecathawhachaga, where he had two very good obſervations, he thinks the latitude may be depended on within 10′ at the utmoſt. It appears from the map which Mr. Hearne conſtructed of this ſingular journey, that the mouth of the river lies in latitude 72° N. and longitude 25° W. from Churchill river; that is, about 119° W. of Greenwich. Mr. Hearne's journey back from the Copper Mine river to Churchill laſted till June 30th, 1772; ſo that he was abſent almoſt a year and ſeven months. The unparalleled hardſhips he ſuffered, and the eſſential ſervice he performed, have met with a ſuitable reward from his maſters. He has been ſeveral years governor of Prince of Wales's Fort on Churchill river, where he was taken priſoner by the French in 1782.

Though the adventurers failed in the original purpoſe for which they navigated this bay, their project, even in its failure, has been of advantage to England. The vaſt countries which ſurround Hudſon's Bay, as we have already obſerved, abound with animals, whoſe fur and ſkins are excellent. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which at preſent conſiſts of only ſeven perſons, for the excluſive trade to this bay, and they have acted under it ever ſince, with great benefit to the private men who compoſe the company, though comparatively with little advantage to Great Britain.

Prince Rupert was their firſt governor; the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Arlington, and ſeveral other noble perſonages, conſtituted the firſt committee. The tenor of their charter is as full, ample, and comprehenſive, as words can well make it; and, as if they ſuſpected the intruſion of ſome adventurers on their territories, to participate in this valuable trade, the moſt ſevere penalties, with forfeiture of property, are laid on all thoſe, who ſhall haunt, frequent, or trade upon, their coaſts.—Hudſon's Bay Fort at this time has four ſubordinate ſettlements; at which ſettlements, conjointly, the company allow one hundred ſervants, whoſe wages amount to about one thouſand eight hundred and ſixty pounds per annum; beſides a ſloop of ſixty tons, that makes a voyage once a year between York Fort and Severn Factories. In the year 1748, the complement of men at that ſettlement was no more than twenty-five, whoſe wages amounted to four hundred and ſeventy pounds per annum, and the trade then ſtood at thirty thouſand ſkins one year with another. The other eſtabliſhments which the company maintain in the Bay have ſuffered the like proportional change, all decreaſing in trade, and bearing additional incumbrances.

Before the Canadian merchants purſued the fur-trade with ſuch diligence as they now do through the lakes, and had penetrated into the interior parts of Hudſon's Bay, a great number of Indians uſed annually to come down to the company's ſettlements to barter their ſkins. It may not be amiſs to mention the manner in which the Indians proſecute their voyages to the factories.

In the month of March, the upland Indians aſſemble on the banks of a particular river or lake, the nomination of which had been agreed on by common conſent, before they ſeparated for the winter. Here they begin to build their canoes, which are generally completed very ſoon after the river ice breaks. They then commence their voyage, but without any regularity, all ſtriving to be foremoſt; becauſe thoſe who are firſt have the beſt chance of procuring food. During the voyage, each leader canvaſſes, with all manner of art and diligence, for people to join his gang; influencing ſome by preſents, and others by promiſes; for, the more canoes he has under his command, the greater he appears at the factory.

Being come near the journey's end, they all put aſhore; the women to go in the woods to gather pine-bruſh for the bottoms of the tents; while the leaders ſmoke together, and regulate the

the proceſſion. This being ſettled, they re-embark, and ſoon after arrive at the factory. If there is but one captain, his ſituation is in the center of the canoes; if more, they place themſelves on the wings; and their canoes are diſtinguiſhed by having a ſmall flag hoiſted on a ſtick, and placed in the ſtern.

When they arrive within a few hundred yards of the fort, they diſcharge their fowling pieces, to compliment the Engliſh; who, in return, ſalute them by firing two or three ſmall cannon. The leaders ſeldom concern themſelves with taking out the bundles, but the other men will aſſiſt the women. The factor, being informed that the Indians are arrived, ſends the trader to introduce the leaders with their lieutenants, who are uſually their eldeſt ſons or neareſt relations. Chairs are placed for them to ſit down on, and pipes, &c. are introduced. During the time the leader is ſmoking, he ſays very little, but, as ſoon as this is over, he begins to be more talkative; and, fixing his eyes immoveably on the ground, he tells the factor how may canoes he has brought, what Indians he has ſeen, aſks how the Engliſhmen do, and ſays he is glad to ſee them. After this the governor bids him welcome, tells him he has good goods and plenty, and that he loves the Indians, and will be kind to them. The pipe is by this time removed, and the converſation becomes free.

During this viſit, the chief is dreſt out at the expence of the factory in the following manner: a coarſe cloth coat, either red or blue, lined with baize, and having regimental cuffs; and a waiſtcoat and breeches of baize, the whole ornamented with orris lace. He is alſo preſented with a white or check ſhirt; his ſtockings are of yarn, one of them red, the other blue, and tied below the knee with worſted garters; his Indian ſhoes are ſometimes put on, but he frequently walks in his ſtocking-feet; his hat is coarſe, and bedecked with three oſtrich feathers of various colours, and a worſted ſaſh tied round the crown; a ſmall ſilk handkerchief is tied round his neck, and this completes his dreſs. The lieutenant is alſo preſented with a coat, but it has no lining; he is likewiſe provided with a ſhirt and cap, not unlike thoſe worn by mariners.—The gueſts being now equipped, bread and prunes are brought and ſet before the captain, of which he takes care to fill his pockets, before they are carried out to be ſhared in his tent; a two-gallon keg of brandy, with pipes and tobacco for himſelf and followers, are likewiſe ſet before him. He is now conducted from the fort to his tent in the following manner: In the front a halbert and enſign are carried; next a drummer beating a march; then ſeveral of the factory ſervants bearing the bread, prunes, pipes, tobacco, brandy, &c. Then comes the captain, walking quite erect and ſtately, ſmoking his pipe and converſing with the factor. After this follows the lieutenant, or any other friend who had been admitted into the fort with the leader. They find the tent ready for their reception, and with clean pine-bruſh and beaver coats placed for them to ſit on. Here the brandy, &c. is depoſited, and the chief gives orders to ſome reſpectable perſon to make the uſual diſtribution to his comrades. After this the factor takes his leave, and it is not long before they are all intoxicated; when they give looſe to every ſpecies of diſorderly tumult, ſuch as ſinging, crying, fighting, dancing, &c,

After continuing in a ſtate of intoxication for two or three days, their mental faculties return by degrees, and they prepare themſelves for renewing the league of friendſhip, by ſmoking the calimut; the ceremony of which is as follows: A pipe made of ſtone is filled with Brazil tobacco, mixed with an herb ſomething like European box. The ſtem of the pipe is three or four feet long, and decorated with various pieces of lace, bears claws, and eagles talons, and likewiſe with variegated feathers, the ſpoils of the moſt beauteous of the feathered tribe. The pipe being fixed to the ſtem and lighted, the factor takes it in both hands, and with much gravity riſes from his chair, and points the end of the ſtem to the Eaſt, or

ſun-

ſun-riſe, then to the Zenith, afterwards to the Weſt, and then perpendicularly down to the Nadir. After this he takes three or four hearty whiffs, and, having done ſo, preſents it to the Indian leader, from whom it is carried round to the whole party, the women excepted, who are not permitted to ſmoke out of the ſacred pipe. When it is entirely ſmoked out, the factor takes it again, and, having twirled it three or four times over his head, lays it deliberately on the table; which being done, all the Indians return him thanks by a kind of ſighing out the word Ho!

Though the above ceremony made uſe of by the Indians, in ſmoking the calimut, may appear extremely ridiculous and incomprehenſible, yet, when we are made acquainted with their ideas in this reſpect, the apparent abſurdity of the cuſtom will vaniſh. By this ceremony they mean to ſignify to all perſons concerned, that whilſt the ſun ſhall viſit the different parts of the world, and make day and night; peace, firm friendſhip, and brotherly love, ſhall be eſtabliſhed between the Engliſh and their country, and the ſame on their part. By twirling the pipe over the head, they further intend to imply, that all perſons of the two nations, whereſoever they may be, ſhall be included in the friendſhip and brotherhood now concluded or renewed.

After this ceremony is over, and a further gratification of bread, prunes, &c. is preſented, the leader makes a ſpeech, generally to the following purport:

"You told me laſt year to bring many Indians to trade, which I promiſed to do; you ſee I have not lied; here are a great many young men come with me; uſe them kindly, I ſay; let them trade good goods; let them trade good goods, I ſay! We lived hard laſt winter and hungry, the powder being ſhort meaſure and bad; being ſhort meaſure and bad, I ſay! Tell your ſervants to fill the meaſure, and not to put their thumbs within the brim; take pity on us; take pity on us, I ſay! We paddle a long way to ſee you; we love the Engliſh. Let us trade good black tobacco, moiſt and hard twiſted; let us ſee it before it is opened. Take pity on us; take pity on us, I ſay! The guns are bad, let us trade light guns, ſmall in the hand, and well ſhaped, with locks that will not freeze in the winter, and red gun caſes. Let the young men have more than meaſure of tobacco; cheap kettles, thick, and high. Give us good meaſure of cloth; let us ſee the old meaſure; do you mind me? The young men prove they love you, by coming ſo far to ſee you; take pity, take pity, I ſay; and give them good goods; they like to dreſs and be fine. Do you underſtand me?"

As ſoon as the captain has finiſhed his ſpeech, he, with his followers, proceed to look at the guns and tobacco; the former they examine with the moſt minute attention. When this is over they trade promiſcuouſly; the leader being ſo far indulged, as to be admitted into the trading room all the time, if he deſires it.

The limits of the bay and ſtraits comprize a very conſiderable extent; the ſoil of which, in many parts, is capable of much improvement by agriculture and induſtry. The countries abound with moſt kinds of quadrupeds, &c. whoſe ſkins are of great value. The numerous inland rivers, lakes, &c. produce fiſh of almoſt every ſpecies; and in the ſeas in and about the ſtraits, and the northern parts of the bay, white and black whales, ſea-horſes, bears, and ſeals, are killed in great numbers by the Eſquimaux, whoſe implements for this purpoſe are exceedingly ſimple. What advantage might not then ariſe from this branch of trade alone? If able harpooners were ſent on this employ, with ſufficient aſſiſtants, and properly encouraged, greater profits would accrue from this fiſhery than from all the peltry at preſent imported by the company. The diſcovery of numberleſs fine harbours, and an acquaintance with the ſurrounding country, which at preſent is entirely unknown to us, would, in all likelihood, be the conſequence of theſe ſeas being more frequented than they are. And indeed, if ever the forts and ſettlements on the American boundary line are ſurrendered according

according to the treaty of peace, England has no other means in her hands to counterpoiſe the ſuperior advantages the Americans will then poſſeſs in the fur-trade, than to throw the trade to Hudſon's Bay open, or to incorporate with it by a new charter the merchants trading to Canada, and thus infuſe into it a freſh portion of mercantile vigour: by this means an extenſive intercourſe with nations, to which we at preſent are almoſt ſtrangers, might be opened, and a country explored whoſe reſources may equal if not ſurpaſs thoſe of the country round Canada.

If it be objected to this, that the vaſt quantities of ice in the ſtraits muſt impede a veſſel from making diſcoveries, we anſwer, that many years the ice is ſo inſignificant in quantity as not to obſtruct the paſſage of the ſhips in the leaſt; and in thoſe ſeaſons when it is thickeſt, it is diſſolved and diſperſed in the ocean long before the return of the ſhips in September.

Even in the very confined manner in which the company carry on this trade, it is far from being inconſiderable in value, though their ſhips ſeldom ſtop but a very ſhort time for the purpoſe of trading with the Eſquimaux; they employ three ſhips annually, manned with 75 men.

The company export commodities to the value of about ten thouſand pounds, and bring home returns to the value of twenty-nine thouſand three hundred and forty pounds, which yield to the revenue about three thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-four pounds. This includes the fiſhery in Hudſon's Bay. That this commerce, ſmall as it is, affords immenſe profits to the company, and even ſome advantages to Great Britain in general, cannot be denied; for the commodities exchanged with the Indians for their ſkins and furs, are all manufactured in Britain; and, as the Indians are not very nice in their choice, ſuch things are ſent of which there is the greateſt plenty, and which, to uſe a mercantile phraſe, are drugs. Though the workmanſhip happens to be in many reſpects ſo deficient, that no civiliſed people would take it, it may be admired among the Indians. On the other hand, the ſkins and furs brought home in return afford articles for trading with many nations of Europe to great advantage. The only attempt made to trade with Labrador has been directed towards the fiſhery. Great Britain has no ſettlement there. The annual produce of the fiſhery amounts to near 50,000l.

New Britain is included in the government of Lower Canada, the officers for which place are already noted in p. 7 of this volume.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

BERILLA, AND THE TWIN-BROTHERS.

AMIDST the extenſive wilds of Africa lies a territory, the inhabitants whereof are as numerous and even as civilized as the Chineſe. They are called the Mezzoranians.

Two twin-brothers of this country, which is ſtill ſo little known to our geographers, were both enamoured of a young lady, who equally favoured them both. The lovers and the fair-one chanced to meet together at the feſtival inſtituted in honour of the ſun. This feſtival was ſolemnized twice in the year, becauſe, as the kingdom lay between the two tropics, yet ſomewhat more on this ſide the line, it had two ſprings and two ſummers. At the commencement of every ſpring ſeaſon this adoration was paid to the great luminary throughout all the nomes or diſtricts of the land. It was celebrated in the open air, to denote that the ſun was the immediate cauſe of all the productions of nature. They made an offering to it of five ſmall pyramids of frankincenſe in golden diſhes. Five youths and an equal number of virgins are named by the magiſtrate to place them on the altar, where they remain till the fire has conſumed them. Each of theſe young perſons is dreſſed in the colour of their nome, and wears a diadem on the head.

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One of the two brothers, with the damſel of whom we are ſpeaking, compoſed the firſt couple who were to place the incenſe on the altar. This done, they ſaluted one another. It was cuſtomany for them now to change their places, the youth going over to the ſide of the virgin, and ſhe coming to his. When the five pair have done in this manner, then follow all the ſtanders by in the ſame order, by which means they have an opportunity of ſeeing each other completely.

It is here that commonly ſuch as have not hitherto made their choice, determine upon one; and, as it depends ſolely on the determination of the damſel, the young man takes all imaginary pains to win the love of her whom he has ſelected from the reſt. For avoiding every ſpecies of miſunderſtanding and jealouſy, the maiden, when the young man pleaſes her, takes from him a flower not yet fully blown, which he offers to her acceptance, and ſticks it in her boſom. But, if ſhe has already entered into ſome engagement, ſhe gives him to underſtand as much by ſhewinghim a flower; and, if this be only a bud, then it is a ſign that one has made her only the firſt propoſal; if it be half-blown, it implies that her love has already made ſome progreſs; but, if it be fully blown, the virgin thereby betokens that her choice is made, and that ſhe cannot now retract it. So long, however, as ſhe does not publicly wear this token, it is always free for her to do as ſhe pleaſes.

If ſhe be free, and the man that offers her the flower be not agreeable to her, ſhe makes him a profound reverence, and ſhuts her eyes till he is retired. Indeed at times it happens here, as well as in other places, tho' but rarely, that ſhe diſguiſes herſelf to her lover. If a man be already contracted, he likewiſe bears a token. Such maidens as have yet met with no lover have it in their choice either to remain virgins, or to inſcribe themſelves among the widows, which if they do they can only be married to a widower. But let us return to our twin-brothers.

The brother, who ſtood at the altar with the young damſel, felt as violent a paſſion for her as ſhe did for him. They were ſo very intent upon the ceremony, that they forgot to give each other the accuſtomed ſigns. On her leaving the altar, the other brother ſaw her, became enamoured of her, and found opportunity, when the ceremony was over, for preſenting her with a flower. She accepted it at his hands, as being fully perſuaded that it was the perſon who had juſt before been with her at the altar. But, as ſhe took herſelf away in ſome haſte with her companions, ſhe imperceptibly dropped the token ſhe had received. The elder brother accoſted her once more, and offered her a flower. Ah, ſaid ſhe to herſelf, in an amiable confuſion, it is the very ſame! and took it likewiſe. The young man, who heard this, imagined for certain that it meant him: but, as the law allowed them to remain no longer together, they departed their ſeveral ways.

He that had firſt preſented the flower found an opportunity, ſome days afterwards, of ſeeing his charmer by night at a lattice. This ſort of converſation, though ſtrictly prohibited by the laws, was yet connived at. The damſel appeared ſo kind, that he ventured to offer her the token of a half-blown flower. This ſhe accepted, and preſented him with a ſcarf embroidered with hearts interwoven with thorns, meaning thereby, that there were ſtill ſome obſtacles to be ſurmounted: ſhe allowed him at the ſame time to declare himſelf her lover, without, however, giving him her name, and without even acquainting him with the reaſon of her ſilence on that head.

Not long afterwards the elder brother met her at the very ſame window; but the night was ſo dark, that he could not diſtinguiſh the ſecond flower which ſhe wore in her boſom. The extreme ſatisfaction ſhe diſcovered at his coming ſeemed to him indeed ſomewhat extraordinary; but he aſcribed it to a ſympathy which between lovers baniſhes all reſtraint. He began to excuſe himſelf for not having ſeen her ſo long, and aſſured her, that, if he could have his will,

no

no night ſhould paſs but he would come to aſſure her of the ardour of his inclination. She admired the vehemence of his paſſion. The lover received ſuch clear indications of her favourable diſpoſitions towards him, that he thought he might eaſily wave the ceremony of the ſecond token, and accordingly gave her the third, a nearly full-blown flower. She accepted of it, telling him, however, that ſhe would not immediately wear it; that he muſt firſt go through certain forms, and that ſhe muſt ſtill ſee ſome more proofs of the fidelity of his attachment. At the ſame time, to aſſure him of the ſincerity of her love, ſhe gave him her hand through the lattice, which he kiſſed in the greateſt tranſports. Upon this ſhe made him a preſent of a fillet, on which were wrought two hearts in her own hair, over which was a wreath of pomegranates, ſeemingly almoſt ripe; a joyful token, which gave him to underſtand that the time of gathering was at hand.

Thus all three were happy in their error. On all public occaſions the two brothers appeared with the ſigns of their inclinations, and felicitated each other on their ſucceſs; but, as myſteriouſneſs was not deſtitute of charms for them, they cautiouſly avoided every opportunity of explaining themſelves to each other. The return of the grand feſtival was now at no great diſtance, when the youngeſt brother thought it the proper occaſion for venturing to give his beloved the third token of his affection. He told her, that he hoped ſhe would now willingly wear the full-blown flower as a teſtimony of her conſent; at the ſame time preſenting her with an artificial carnation, interſperſed with little flames and hearts. She ſtuck the carnation in her boſom, unable to conceal her joy as ſhe received it; at which her lover was ſo tranſported, that he determined to demand her of her parents.

His elder brother, who had given her the full-blown flower at the ſame time, thought that nothing more was wanting to his happineſs than the approbation and conſent of her relations. Chance brought them both on the very ſame day to the parents of their beloved. But how great was their aſtoniſhment on their meeting each other! As ſoon as the father appeared, each addreſſed him for his daughter. He aſſured them that he had but one child, of whoſe virtue he was fully convinced, that ſhe never, in oppoſition to the laws of the land, could favour two lovers at once. He, however, concluded, from the perfect likeneſs that ſubſiſted between the two brothers, that ſome miſtake had happened, and ſent for his daughter to clear up the matter. She immediately appeared, decorated with the four flowers ſhe had received, in the complete conviction, that the two full-blown had been preſented her by one and the ſame hand.

Venus herſelf, attended by the graces, could not have ſhone more lovely than Berilla—for thus was the damſel called. Her form was noble and majeſtic; and her complexion ſurpaſſed the blooming roſe. No ſooner did ſhe perceive the great reſemblance between her lovers, and the tokens they wore of her inclination, than ſhe exclaimed: "I am deceived! Thou knoweſt my innocence, O almighty Sun!"—She was unable to utter more, but fell motionleſs on the earth. Her beautiful cheeks were covered with the veil of death. The father, frantic with agony, held her in his arms, and preſſed her to his heart. My dear, my only, daughter, live, or I muſt die with thee; I know that thou art innocent.—Her mother and the ſervants were fetched to her relief, and with much difficulty reſtored her to herſelf.

She lifted up her eyes, heaved a deep ſigh, cloſed them again, and ſaid: "Unhappy Berilla, thou art now diſhonoured! Thou wert the comfort of thy parents, who loved thee in their hearts; and, as the reward of their tenderneſs, thou art become the cauſe of their diſtreſs!" On uttering theſe words, ſhe burſt into a flood of tears. Her father, himſelf oppreſſed with ſorrow, ſtrove to calm her tortured mind by every endearing expreſſion, and by giving her repeated aſſurances that he was convinced of her innocence. "O my father, ſaid

ſaid ſhe, am I ſtill worthy of thee?" —"That thou art, he replied, thy ſorrow indicates, which at once is thy juſtification, and the triumph of thy ſenſibility. Compoſe thy ſpirit, added he with ſighs,—I know thy innocence." The two brothers ſtood ſpeechleſs at this mournful ſcene; they alternately caſt on each other looks of diſtruſt, of anger, and then of compaſſion.

In the mean time, the amiable maiden completely revived; at leaſt ſo far as to be able to reply to ſome queſtions that were made her. She declared, that the firſt who led her to the altar was the perſon that made impreſſion on her heart; that ſhe, preſently after, as ſhe believed, accepted from him the firſt token of his inclination, and at length conſented to become his; that thereupon ſhe wore the full-blown flower: but ſhe was totally ignorant which of the two brothers it was by whom it was given her. She concluded by ſaying, that ſhe was ready to abide by the judgment of the elders, and to ſubmit to any puniſhment they ſhould think fit to inflict.

As the marriage-engagement is among the weighteſt concerns of the empire, and as there was no law already provided in regard to ſo peculiar a caſe, it was neceſſarily left to the deciſion of the pophar, or prince of the country. The cauſe was propounded in preſence of him and the elders. The likeneſs of the two brothers was in reality ſo great, that they were ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed aſunder. The prince aſked, which of the two it was that led her to the altar? The eldeſt replied, that it was he. Berilla confeſſed, that indeed he pleaſed her at firſt; but the impreſſion he made on her was but ſlight. Upon this it was aſked, who gave the firſt flower? and it proved to be the youngeſt. Berilla ſaid ſhe loſt that; but ſhortly after, her lover returned it to her, though at this moment he appeared leſs amiable to her than before; however, ſhe conſtantly thought it had been the ſame. The point which moſt perplexed the judge, was, that the maiden had received the full-blown flower from both the lovers. They looked ſteadfaſtly on each other, without daring to utter a word. The pophar interrogated the young lady, whether, at the time ſhe gave her conſent, ſhe did not believe ſhe was giving it to him who had led her to the altar? She affirmed that ſhe did; but likewiſe declared, that her greateſt inclination had fallen on him from whom ſhe received the firſt flower. Both the brothers were now ſet before her, and the queſtion was put to her, which of the two ſhe would chuſe if the election were now freely left to herſelf? She bluſhed; and, after a few moments of conſideration, replied: "The youngeſt ſeems to have the greateſt inclination for me;" at the ſame time darting him a look, that betrayed the ſecret wiſhes of her ſoul.

All men now waited with impatience for the decree of the prince, and eagerly ſtrove to read in his eyes the judgment he was going to pronounce: but particularly the two lovers, who ſeemed expecting the ſentence of life and death. At length the prince addreſſed himſelf to Berilla with a ſtern and gloomy countenance: "Thy misfortune, or rather thy imprudence, prevents thee for ever from poſſeſſing either of the brothers. Thou haſt given to each of them an inconteſtible right to thy perſon. One hope alone remains for thee, and that is, if one of them will forego his his pretenſions. And now, my ſons, continued he, what have you to ſay? —Which of you is diſpoſed to ſacrifice his own ſatisfaction to the happineſs of his brother?" They both made anſwer, that they would ſooner loſe their lives. The prince turned again to the damſel, who ſeemed on the point of ſinking to the earth, and ſaid: "Thy caſe excites my compaſſion; but, as neither of the two will yield, I am obliged to condemn thee to a ſingle ſtate, till one of thy lovers ſhall change his opinion or die."

The lot was cruel; for in Mezzorania the ſtate of celibacy was a heavy diſgrace. The whole aſſembly was about to ſeparate, when the younger brother threw himſelf on his knees before the judge: "I implore your patience for a moment, ſaid he: I will

will rather ſacrifice my right, than ſee Berilla ſo ſeverely doomed. Take her, O my brother: and may ye live long and happily together! And thou, the delight of my life, forgive the trouble my innocent love has cauſed thee! This is the ſole requeſt I have to make thee." The aſſembly roſe up, and the magnanimous lover was about to depart, when the prince commanded him to ſtay. "Son, remain where thou art, ſaid he, thy magnanimity deſerves to be rewarded. The damſel is thine; for, by this ſacrifice, thou haſt merited her love. Give her thy hand, and live happily with her!"

They were married ſhortly after, and the prince acquired great renown by this decree.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF LEARNING IN EUROPE.

IN comparing the preſent century with theſe immediately preceding, it will not be found, that ſo much has been done toward the improvement of ſcience as may be imagined by ſuperficial obſervers, and might have been expected from progreſſive experience. The philologiſts, orators, poets, hiſtorians, and noveliſts, of the 16th and 17th centuries, were by no means inferior, and were in ſome reſpects ſuperior, to thoſe of the eighteenth. In mixt mathematics, particularly in aſtronomy, ſome valuable, at leaſt curious, diſcoveries have been made from the great improvement of teleſcopes and other inſtruments of obſervation. Mechanics have been carried to a much greater degree of perfection; and natural and experimental philoſophy have acquired a certitude and accuracy, beyond what they had in any prior period: pharmacy has alſo been purified from the dregs of former times; anatomy and chirurgery have been eagerly and ſucceſsfully cultivated; and the principles of the healing art have been ſimplified and better arranged.

Such are the parts of ſcience, with reſpect to which our age can boaſt ſome ſort of ſuperiority: for, with regard to the fine arts, as they are termed, we apprehend they are rather languiſhing than acquiring vigour. A partial or local improvement, in ſome of them, may have taken place, and has, no doubt, taken place in this nation; but we greatly miſtake, if, on the whole, they have not loſt more than they have gained.

Whether in political, moral, or religious, knowledge, we are a whit wiſer than our forefathers, appears to us a problem, that may be diſputed with equal plauſibility on both ſides of the queſtion. It is true, the general principles of ſocial compacts and civil inſtitutions have been more thoroughly canvaſſed, and perhaps better underſtood; the natural rights of man more clearly aſcertained and more ſtrongly aſſerted; the various ſorts of government better diſcriminated and more impartially appraiſed: but how far theſe fine theories are compatible with practice, or are likely to be attended with permanent bleſſings to ſociety, is yet to be ſeen.

New ſyſtems of ethics have likewiſe been created, and baſes of various forms have been contrived for the ſtatue of virtue; yet we think it muſt be confeſſed that the goddeſs is not more ſincerely worſhipped, nor her votaries more numerous, than in the days of our predeceſſors; we fear the reverſe is true.

As to theology, or the ſcience of religion, it has certainly undergone ſome conſiderable changes within theſe fifty years, and is apparently on the eve of ſtill greater alterations: but whether theſe alterations will produce a more genuine religion, that is, a more exalted idea of the Supreme Being, a greater reſpect for his beheſts, and a more humble ſubmiſſion to his will, in ſhort a more fervent and diſintereſted piety, ſeems to us highly problematical: Time, the greateſt inſtructor, will ſhew how far our miſtruſt is grounded.

One thing, however, may be advanced as true: religion in general wears a more amiable face; intoleantiſm is no more her inſeparable companion; and mankind ſeem willing

ling to go to heaven without juſtling one another on the road. The principles of religion too have been more minutely examined; many inveterate prejudices exploded; revelation grounded upon more rational motives of credibility; a number of various corruptions, eliminated from the ſacred volumes with which the hand of time had tarniſhed them; and biblical criticiſm eſtabliſhed on ſuch principles, and guided by ſuch rules, as muſt neceſſarily tend to its perfection. This, therefore, is all well: yet if all this conduce not to meliorate the heart of man, to inſpire him with a greater degree of the love of God and of his neighbour; what will religion profit by it?

On the other hand, it is but too true, that irreligion has made great ſtrides during the ſame period. The metaphyſics of Hume, the eloquence of Bolingbroke, the learning of Freret, the wit of Voltaire, and the faſcinating logic of Rouſſeau, (not to mention a numerous but leſs formidable tribe of inferior writers,) have inflicted ſevere wounds on Chriſtianity, and ſpread the contagion of infidelity far and wide: even atheiſm, who before lurked in corners, and covered his face with a deceitful veil, has recently ſhewn himſelf without diſguiſe; and Hammonds and Dantons have appeared, who boldly dared the Deity to puniſh them for diſbelieving his exiſtence. And this is called "The age of reaſon!"

Having thus given a ſhort view of the preſent ſtate of literature in general, we will next, in as few words as poſſible, and we flatter ourſelves with ſtrict diſtributive juſtice, aſſign to the different nations of Europe their reſpective ſhares; and begin by

ITALY.

Every one knows that, on the revival of letters, Italy was their firſt foſter-mother; and the golden age of Leo will ever be accounted a remarkable æra in the hiſtory of human knowledge. For a century, at leaſt, it retained its ſuperiority; and, although it has ſince been viſibly ſinking in the public ſcale, yet it ſtill holds a conſiderable rank in every branch of ſcience, where religion is not directly or indirectly concerned. It has produced excellent hiſtorians, moſt ingenious poets, and ſome tolerable orators; it has greatly embelliſhed its fine melodious language, and was the firſt modern nation that had a good lexicon. In mathematics and experimental philoſophy, it is now below its neighbours; and it has always been deemed the beſt ſchool for muſic, painting, and ſculpture. Divinity alone (and philoſophy in as far as it is connected with divinity) has been bound in fetters by monachiſm, ſuperſtition, and inquiſitorial tribunals. But theſe fetters will probably ſoon be ſhaken off by that ingenious people: God grant they may not at the ſame time ſhake off religion herſelf, under the idea that ſhe had forged their chains: this is no uncommon proceſs in national revolutions. Some change in the religious creed of Italy appears to be inevitable. The ſcriptures are more generally ſtudied, and have been tranſlated into the vulgar tongue; the biſhops of particular dioceſes, ſupported by their reſpective ſovereigns, begin to exerciſe a juriſdiction independently of Rome; papal infallibility is ſcouted every where, ſave in the papal territories, and even there feebly defended, perhaps not believed; ſuperſtitious rites and uſages are daily diminiſhing, and freedom of thought pervades all ranks of men who have had any ſort of liberal education. What may we not augur from ſuch ſymptoms?

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Although theſe nations have, for almoſt two centuries, made very little figure in the field of ſcience, it is not hence to be concluded that this has been owing to want of capacity: they are naturally a thinking and acute people, and, in the ſixteenth century, held a reſpectable rank among the nations of Europe; but here the inquiſition, more rigid and bloody than that of Italy, has ſtifled every ſpark of genius that has come within its reach, and plunged the inhabitants into an ignorance hardly to be credited. The time, however, ſeems to approach, when that diabolical tribunal muſt be aboliſhed; and,

to

to do juſtice to this and the laſt reign, its power has already been greatly curtailed: ſtill, however, it has power enough to prevent a general diſſemination of knowledge; and few, comparatively, are the works of value that have yet been written on the other ſide of the Pyrenées. Yet the Spaniſh language ſeems peculiarly formed for fine compoſition, whether in proſe or verſe; and they have now a national dictionary that vies with any in Europe.

FRANCE.

Unhappy France! Thou waſt once a nation of learned men. Although thou didſt not embrace the muſes ſo early as thy ſouthern neighbour, thou receivedſt them with not leſs tenderneſs, and cultivatedſt them with more induſtry. In what ſpecies of writing (Epic poetry excepted) didſt thou not excel? what art or ſcience didſt thou not improve and adorn? what charms didſt thou not give to one of the moſt barbarous tongues in the univerſe? Thy Gotho-gallic jargon, embelliſhed by the ſkill of thy grammarians and orators, became the language of the world, and the vehicle of knowledge to the ends of the earth. "Ah! how are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of learning periſhed!"

Reader, we mean not, by this apoſtrophe, to debaſe the French nation, nor to throw any ſlur upon their late exertions to ſhake off the yoke of deſpotiſm, and vindicate their juſt rights; we are only penetrated with ſorrow and regret, that the vindication of thoſe rights ſhould be attended with conſequences ſo fatal to learning, and we fear to liberty itſelf, at leaſt for a long portion of time. But is France at preſent without learned men? are the arts and ſciences there totally neglected?—Neither the one nor the other! But, alas! the number of truly-learned men in France, at this moment, are like the gleanings of the field; old age, exile, or the guillotine, has ſwept the great harveſt away; and it will yet a be long, long, winter, before ſuch another crop can appear. The arts and ſciences are not altogether extinct; but they ſhed only a faint light: the rays of which ſerve chiefly to ſhew what vandalic devaſtation has been made among their beſt productions. Let us turn our eyes from ſo diſmal a proſpect, and cheriſh a hope, that the genius of France may yet trim his withered bays, and riſe to his former renown.

GERMANY, HOLLAND, &c.

A petulant French jeſuit once made it a queſtion, Whether a German was capable of wit? And not leſs petulant was the obſervation of an Engliſhman, that the Dutch carried their genius on their backs. Odious aſſertions! The German Luther had at leaſt as much wit as Father Bouhours; and the Colloquies of Eraſmus of Rotterdam contain more attic humour than can be collected from the whole maſs of Engliſh writers from Chaucer to Swift.

That the French, a vain and jealous nation, ſhould contemn German literature, is not much to be wondered at. They have ſometimes affected to deſpiſe their maſters, the Italians. But that we, a Saxon colony, ſhould join in the affront, is certainly a matter of ſurpriſe. The truth is, that although the German be the parent of our own tongue, or at leaſt a ſiſter-dialect, we have not, until very lately, paid any attention to German books, unleſs they were written in Latin. Yet Germany has, in the courſe of the preſent century, produced as many good works in German as any country in the world. We know not if it be ſaying too much, to affirm, that more German books are annualy publiſhed than in one half of the world beſides: they are not all excellent, to be ſure, but moſt of them are good, and few intolerable; and there is not a branch of ſcience which is not highly cultivated, eſpecially in the proteſtant univerſities. Formerly, the Germans wrote in various dialects, as numerous as their various provinces; and ſtill there are ſhades of difference in the languages of Berlin, Leipſic, and Vienna. But having now an excellent lexicon, and ſeveral good grammars, they ſeem to aim at ſome ſort of uniformity, both in ſtyle and phraſeology. Their poetry is greatly

improved

improved, and every day improving; in novel-writing, they are more natural than we; of their oratory we cannot say so much; in mathematics, natural history, physic, experimental philosophy, they are second to none; in rational theology, they have made great progress; and in biblical criticism, hold the very first rank.

What we have said of Germany, is more or less applicable to Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and the other northern regions that border on Germany, and speak Teutonic dialects. To them the German has been chiefly the great vehicle of knowledge, which they have generally transfused into their own tongues; but, in Sweden, of late, many very learned men have arisen, who, in philology, and every species of critical knowledge, are not inferior to the Germans; and they have one of the best translations of the bible that have been made into modern languages.

The literature of Holland is, in some measure, peculiar to itself. Although their language be a German dialect, it has not been much written in; their principal works are in Latin or French. This latter was imported by the French refugees who fled from the persecution of Louis XIV. and, through them, soon become familiar to the Dutch themselves: almost as many French works have issued from the presses of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague, as from those of Paris and Lyons. We speak not at all of the Netherlands, because we know no works of any great merit in the Flemish dialect. It has, for many years, been giving place to the French, which now bids fair to extinguish it. The language of Lisle is become the language of Brussels; and, in half a century more, perhaps there will be no other dialect spoken on this side the Rhine.

It might be expected, that we should say something of Polish and Russian literature; but, we confess, we are little acquainted with either, unless through the medium of German reviews. We know only that the Russian language has been improved in latter times, and is said to be copious and harmonious: if any works of great importance shall appear in it, we will endeavour to get an account of them. We have seen some Polish publications, but their number is not great; and now, we imagine that unfortunate nation will be taught to lisp in the respective languages of its new masters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Having thus made the grand tour as rapidly as most of our modern travellers, we return with pleasure to our native soil; and are happy in the thought that it has not been less productive of every sort of knowledge than climes that enjoy a warmer sun. Montesquieu was wont to say, "That England was a country to think in;" and this concession from a French writer is no small eulogy. In fact, we are a thinking, more than an ingenious, nation: we have seldon been guilty of invention; but we are bold and persevering imitators, and have generally perfected what had been invented by others: of this, our various manufactures are a sensible and striking proof. "*Vos machines sont mieux montées*," said to us an intelligent Frenchmen, whom we met some years ago at Birmingham; and this is pure truth. The employers of our artists spare no cost; and our artists, patient and well paid, leave nothing unfinished in their various operations, from the mill that grinds the sugar-cane, to the screw that draws a cork. Hence the great demand for our wares all over the globe.

If our learning and science had but kept pace with our mechanics, we should have been the most learned and enlightened people under the sun: as it is, we have no reason to blush. Let us see what we have done in the lapse of an hundred years.

In the first place, we have considerably polished, and, at the same time, perhaps, enervated, our language; we write more grammatically, but not more forcibly nor eloquently; we have a good dictionary of our language, but far from being a perfect one, or even equal to those of some other nations, though we are sometimes apt to boast the contrary. Its defects are great and numerous; and we cannot but lament, that a

gentleman,

gentleman, who has long laboured to improve it, and ſupply its deficiencies, has not met with that encouragement to which he had a claim; and without which he could not carry on ſo expenſive an undertaking.

On oratory and elocution, ſeveral uſeful tracts and lectures have appeared, but there is very little new in them, Dr. Cambell's Philoſophy of Rhetoric, and Mr. J. Walker's Melody of Speaking delineated, are the only works of the kind that poſſeſs orginality, yet they have been little read. Hiſtory has had a better fate. We have many good hiſtorians; but Hume ſhines among them like the moon among inferior ſtars. From hiſtory to novels, the tranſition is ſhort: and here, if number prevail, we are invincible. Since the fertile pen of Richardſon poured forth its ſentimental torrent, a thouſand ſtreamlets have emulated its courſe, and purled away, with an uniform ſimilarity, through the enchanted plains. An inundation of pretty poetry has alſo deluged the land; but the grand, the ſublime, the Shakeſperian, and the Miltonic, ſeem beyond the graſp of modern bards. Two or three good comedies have graced the ſtage; but the Tragic Muſe has been in deep lethargy for many years. Natural hiſtory and experimental philoſophy, more eſpecially botany and chemiſtry, have made great progreſs among us; but the Swedes and Germans led the way. The chair of Newton has not been refilled; and this is no matter of aſtoniſhment, ſince academical honours have been made the reward and badge of a party. Politics have been cultivated with uncommon ardour, eſpecially ſince the French revolution; and ſome new ingenious ſyſtems have been broached, which have not yet received the ſanction of public approbation. We avoid mentioning names, that we may eſcape the imputation of partiality.

In theology, a wonderful revolution has happened in this country.—The principles of Calvin, which were once common to Preſbyterians and Epiſcopalians, are now exploded by both; and Arminianiſm has had a complete triumph over the gloomy ſyſtem of Gomarus. There were ſome few Socinians in the days of Charles II. and in every ſucceeding reign; but they were individuals, who had no public conventicles, nor oſtenſible communion. At preſent, they are a numerous and reſpectable body; and are daily increaſing.—The acrimonious oppoſition, which they have met from the eſtabliſhed church, and the obſtinate refuſal of government to repeal the teſt and corporation acts, have not a little contributed to this increaſe. *Sanguis martyrum ſemen ſanctorum*, is an axiom that will always be found to be true, whatſoever be the principles of the perſecuted.—We ſay perſecuted; becauſe we are thoroughly convinced, that every ſort of reſtraint, in matters merely religious, is a ſpecies of perſecution; although it be not perſecution unto death. This latter, indeed, is happily aboliſhed; or, at leaſt, gone gradually unto diſuſe. We no longer hang a popiſh prieſt for ſaying maſs; nor bore the tongue of an Unitarian with a hot iron for denying the Trinity.—The times will not bear ſuch ſeverities; yet we have no heſitation in aſſerting, that as long as a ſingle Briton is, on account of his religious tenets, excluded from any place which he is capable of filling, genuine liberty he does not enjoy. To oblige men, by penal laws, to think alike, is to renew the bed of Procruſtes; which philoſophy ought to have broken in pieces for ever. Difference in opinion is as natural as difference in complexion; and one may be as juſtly perſecuted for being black, brown, or fair, as for being of this or that religious perſuaſion. Theological knowledge is promoted by diviſions; every party exert their talents and ſagacity, to ſeek and draw, from the common arſenal of controverſy, arms to ſupport their own cauſe; and, from the claſh of arms meeting arms, ſome ſparks of unqueſtionable truth are now and then elicited. In one point of divinity, we ſeem almoſt agreed, namely, that the ſcriptures, our common rule of faith, have not been handed down to us in their original purity;

purity; and both the orthodox and diſſenter have acknowledged the expediency of correcting them by the canons of ſound criticiſm. The collation of the MSS. of the New Teſtament by Mills, and of the Old Teſtament by Kennicott, does honour to the univerſity of Oxford; and, from the ſame ſeminary of learning, we expect with avidity, a collection of the MSS. of the moſt ancient and valuable Greek verſion, known by the name of the Septuagint. No doubt the other more ancient verſions, particularly the Syriac and Latin Vulgate, will, in time, be alſo collated; and each of theſe collations will contribute to remove from the ſacred Books, the grubs and ſtraws, that have ſtuck to their amber in the courſe of time.

The fine arts have flouriſhed in England, ſince the commencement of this century; and particularly ſince the inſtitution of the royal academy. The late preſident, both by precept and example, inſpired our painters with a ſpirit of emulation, which has produced as many good artiſts, as, perhaps, any other nation during the ſame period. We have alſo ſculptors, who do honour to the nation; and our engravers are equal to any that France or Italy has produced. Many of theſe are now employed in furniſhing a new and invaluable ſet of ENGRAVINGS for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS, a Work which has moſt deſervedly received the Patronage of his Majeſty, and the approbation of all mankind.

Except the above, there is rather a dearth of important publications; but this, we truſt, like the dearth of proviſions, is only a temporary evil. The fierce Bellona has ever been at variance with the gentle Muſes; although ſhe has often been the ſubject of their ſong. But the flame of war cannot rage for ever; and learning and ſcience muſt again revive in the foſtering lap of Peace. Ah! may ſhe ſoon unfold that lap, and may ſcience and learning acquire new vigour in her warm embraces!

NEW ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES IN PARIS.

ON the 7th of laſt Dec. (1795), the new academy of arts and ſciences, founded on a decree of the new conſtitution, was opened with proper ceremonies. Benezech, the miniſter for the home department, attended the meeting. The decrees were read, and preliminary ſpeeches made.

The decree was to the following purport: "The academy of arts and ſciences belongs to the whole republic, and Paris is its place of reſidence. Its employment is to aim at bringing all arts and ſciences to the utmoſt perfection of which they are capable. It is to notice every new attempt, and all new diſcoveries, and to keep up a correſpondence with all foreign literary ſocieties. And, by the particular orders of the executive directory, its firſt ſtudies are to be directed to thoſe ſubjects, which more immediately tend to the reputation and advantage of the French republic."

The academy is to conſiſt of two hundred eighty-eight members, half of whom are to reſide in Paris, the other half in the departments; and to them is to be added a certain number of foreigners, as honorary members, confined at preſent to twenty-four. The academy is divided into three claſſes, each claſs into ſections, each ſection to contain twelve members. For each claſs a particular room in the Louvre is appropriated. No one can be a member of two claſſes at the ſame time, but a member of one claſs may be preſent at the meetings of any other. Each claſs is to print, yearly, an account of its tranſactions.

Four times a year, there are to be public meetings. On theſe occaſions, the three claſſes meet together. At the end of each year they are to give a circumſtantial account to the legiſlative body, of the progreſs made in that year in the arts and ſciences. The prizes given yearly by each claſs are to be publicly notified at certain times. The ſums requiſite for the ſupport of the inſtitution are to be decreed yearly by the legiſlative body, upon a requiſition made by the executive directory.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

ODE FOR THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY,

By HEN. JAMES PYE, Esq. Poet Laureat.

WHERE are the vows the Muses breath'd,
That Discord's fatal reign might cease?
Where all the blooming flow'rs they wreath'd
To bind the placid brow of Peace;
Whose angel-form, with radiant beam,
Pictur'd in Fancy's fairy-dream,
Seem'd o'er Europa's happy land
Prompt to extend her influence bland,
Calm the rude clangors of the martial lay,
And hail with gentler note our monarch's natal day?

For, lo! on yon devoted shore,
Still through the bleeding ranks of war,
His burning axles deep in gore,
Ambition drives his iron car.
Still his eyes, in fury roll'd,
Glare on fields by arms o'er-run;
Still his hands rapacious hold
Spoils injurious inroad won:
And, spurning with indignant frown
The sober olive's proffer'd crown,
Bids the brazen trumpet's breath
Swell the terrific blast of destiny and death.

Shrinks Britain at the sound? Tho' while her eye
O'er Europe's desolated plain she throws,
Slow to avenge, and mild in victory,
She mourns the dreadful scene of war and woes:
Yet, if the foe misjudging read
Dismay in Pity's gentlest deed,
And, construing mercy into fear,
The blood-stain'd arm of battle rear;
By insult rous'd, in just resentment warm,
She frowns defiance on the threat'ning storm;
And, far as ocean's billows roar
By ev'ry wave-encircled shore,
From where o'er icy seas the gaunt wolf roves
To coasts perfum'd by aromatic groves,
As proudly to the ambient sky
In silken folds her mingled crosses fly;
The soothing voice of peace is drown'd
Awhile in war's tumultuous sound,
And strains from Glory's awful clarion blown
Float in triumphant peal around Britannia's throne.

CUCKOO SONG.

SEE the summer's sweets appear!
Cuckoo! summer's harbinger,
Haste and swell thy tuneful throat;
Let the rose's op'ning bloom,
Let the meadow's soft perfume,
Tempt thy sweet, thy chearful, note.

Lambkins, round their dam that play,
Feel the sun's enliv'ning ray,
See the verdant branches spring!
Heifers gambol o'er the mead,
Deer within their covert feed;
Come, sweet cuckoo, prythee sing,
Hist! hist! she sings! sweet cuckoo, swell thy throat!
And thro' the summer heats prolong thy chearful note.

ADVICE TO A TIMID LOVER.

YOU complain you're in love, yet dislike to reveal it:
How can love be rewarded, if thus you conceal it?
The ladies for candour are justly renown'd,
When a swain they behold with sincerity crown'd:
But, timid and coy in their presence appearing,
Who the deuce could divine that the object's endearing?
Where's the youth that can boast he'll from love be exempt?
The charms of the fair irresistibly tempt.
Let none be asham'd a just passion to own;
Love reigns uncontroul'd on his absolute throne.
When Cupid attacks us, from whom there's no guarding,
We some courage should shew, apprehension discarding.
Let us never anticipate woe by the way:
Should we court Fortune's smiles, she perhaps may obey.
Then no longer refuse to discover your mind:
Eliza is lovely; she may too prove kind.

To Miss W**E, of WINCHESTER.

BEAUTY from fancy often takes its arms,
And every common form some breast may move;
Some in an air, a look, a shape, find charms,
To justify their choice or boast their love:—
But, had the great Apelles seen that face,
When he the beauteous Cyprian goddess drew,
He had neglected all the female race,
Thrown his first Venus by, and copy'd—YOU.

The FIRST HOUR of MORNING.

HOW ſweet to wind the foreſt's tangled ſhade,
When early twilight, from the eaſtern bound,
Dawns on the ſleeping landſcape in the glade,
And fades as morning ſpreads her bluſh around!

When ev'ry infant flower, that wept in night,
Lifts its chill head, ſoft glowing with a tear;
Expands its tender bloſſom to the light,
And gives its incenſe to the genial air.

How freſh the breeze that wafts the rich perfume,
And ſwells the melody of waking birds;
The hum of bees, beneath the verdant gloom,
And woodman's ſong; and low of diſtant herds!

Then doubtful gleams the mountain's hoary head,
Seen through the parting foliage from afar;
And, farther ſtill, the ocean's miſty bed,
With flitting ſails, that partial ſunbeams ſhare.

But vain the ſylvan ſhade—the breath of May—
The voice of muſic floating on the gale,
And forms that beam through morning's dewy veil,
If health no longer bid the heart be gay:
O, balmy hour! 'tis thine her wealth to give,
Here ſpread her bluſh, and bid the parent live!

The PERJURED LOVER.

MEN's vows are falſe, Annette, I own,
The proofs are but too flagrant grown:
To love I vow'd eternal ſcorn,
I ſaw thee, and was ſtraight forſworn.

In jealous rage, renouncing bliſs,
When Damon ſtole a rapt'rous kiſs,
I took, with oaths, a long farewel,
How falſe they were, thou beſt can'ſt tell.

By ſaints I vow'd, and powers divine,
No love could ever equal mine;
Yet I myſelf, though thus I ſwore,
Have daily lov'd thee more and more.

To perj'ries thus I hourly ſwerve,
Then treat them as they well deſerve;
Thy own vows break, at length comply,
And be as deep in guilt *as I.*

LAURA SLEEPING.

WINDS, whiſper gently while ſhe ſleeps,
And fan her with your cooling wings,
Whilſt ſhe her drops of beauty weeps
From pure and yet-unrivall'd ſprings,

Glide over beauty's field, her face,
To kiſs her lip and cheek be bold,
But with a calm and ſtealing pace,
Neither too rude, nor yet too cold.

Play in her beams, and criſp her hair,
With ſuch a gale as wings ſoft love;
And with ſo ſweet, ſo rich, an air,
As breathes from the Arabian grove.

A breath as huſh'd as lover's ſigh,
Or that unfolds the morning's door;
Sweet, as the winds that gently fly
To ſweep the ſpring's enamell'd floor,

The REVENGE of AMERICA.

WHEN Cortez' furious legions flew
O'er ravag'd fields of rich Peru,
Struck with his bleeding people's woes,
Old India's awful genius roſe:
He ſat on Andes' topmoſt ſtone,
And heard a thouſand nations groan;
For grief his feathery crown he tore,
To ſee huge Plata foam with gore;
He broke his arrows, ſtamp'd the ground,
To view his cities ſmoaking round.
What woes, he cry'd, hath luſt of gold
O'er my poor country widely roll'd!
Plund'rers, proceed! my bowels tear,
But ye ſhall meet deſtruction there;
From the deep-vaulted mine ſhall riſe
Th' infatiate fiend, pale avarice;
Whoſe ſteps ſhall trembling juſtice fly,
Peace, order, law, and amity!
I ſee all Europe's children curſt
With lucre's univerſal thirſt:
The rage that ſweeps my ſons away
My baneful gold ſhall well repay.

TRUE BENEVOLENCE.

THE other day, ſays Ned to Joe,
(Near Bedlam's confines groping,)
Whene'er I hear the cries of woe,
My hand is always open.

I own, ſays Joe, that to the poor,
(You prove it ev'ry minute,)
Your hand is open, to be ſure,
But then—there's nothing in it.

The WORLD.

THIS world is a priſon in every reſpect,
Whoſe walls are the heavens in common;
The gaoler is ſin, and the priſoners men,
And the fetters are nothing but women.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *May* 28.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Thomas Freemantle, of his Majeſty's Ship Inconſtant, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Baſtia, April 27, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of encloſing, for the information of their lordſhips, the copy of a letter from me to Sir John Jervis, Knight of the Bath.

T. F. FREEMANTLE.

Inconſtant, at Sea, April 23, 1796.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that on the 19th, cruiſing near Tunis, I received an account of a French frigate that had been ſeen off Cape Mabera, near Bon; I therefore made ſail for that place, and, on the evening of the 20th, perceived a ſhip under French colours at anchor on the coaſt, which I came to, by, and directed to ſtrike; this was prudently complied with: ſhe is called L'Unité, a corvette of 34 guns and 218 men. The crew had made an attempt to ſet her on fire, but by the exertions of Lieutenant Hutchinſon it was ſoon extinguiſhed: had the ſhip been of equal force with the Inconſtant, I have every reaſon to believe it would have afforded me a further proof of the ſpirit and ſteadineſs of every officer and perſon on board the ſhip I command.

T. F. FREEMANTLE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *May* 31.

Copy of a Letter from Captain N. Tomlinſon, Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop Suffiſante, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Falmouth, May 28, 1796.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that, being on a cruiſe in his majeſty's ſloop La Suffiſante under my command, the Lizard bearing north-north-eaſt, diſtance fifteen leagues, early yeſterday morning, we diſcovered a ſail, about ſix miles to windward, and immediately ſtood for her, and, after a chace of eleven hours, came up with her among the rocks between Uſhant and the main, ſhe having endeavoured to make her eſcape to Breſt through the paſſage Le Four; but I was enabled to cut her off, by the ſuperior ſailing of the Suffiſante. We engaged her cloſe on board for half an hour, when ſhe ſtruck, and proves to be the Revanche brig, Bermudas built, a remarkable faſt ſailer, pierced for fourteen guns, mounting twelve long four-pounders, and eighty-five choſen men, commanded by Monſieur George Henri Draveman, lieutenant de vaiſſeau, an old and experienced ſeaman. She was five days from Havre, bound on a cruiſe, but had taken nothing.

I am particularly obliged to the officers and crew of the Suffiſante, for their cool and determined conduct, both in working and fighting the ſloop, when the utmoſt exertions were neceſſary to prevent the enemy from eſcaping, and to avoid the rocks by which we were ſurrounded, on a lee ſhore.

I am happy to add, that there was but one ſeaman wounded on-board the Suffiſante. The Revanche had two men killed and ſeven wounded. I am now proceeding to Plymouth, in company with the prize, and hope we ſhall arrive there to-night. I am, &c.

NICHOLAS TOMLINSON.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Warren, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated La Pomona at Sea, May 25, 1796.

I beg you will inform their lordſhips, that I on this day captured La Fantaſie, a Republican privateer, copper bottomed, mounting fourteen guns and ſeventy-five men, from Morlaix, on a cruiſe. She had been only one day from the above port, and had not taken any thing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *June* 7.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Mowat, of his Majeſty's Ship Aſſiſtance, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Staten Iſland, May 3, 1796.

You will be pleaſed to acquaint my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty that, about four o'clock on the 20th of March, his majeſty's ſhip I have the honour to command left Spithead, and eight o'clock the ſame evening ſhe paſſed the Needle Point, the wind then E. N. E. which carried her in the lat. 43 deg. 57 min. long. 25 deg. 20 min. having been a week out: from that period until laſt evening, that ſhe anchored two miles below New York, the wind did not continue twenty-four hours at any time favourable to her courſe. The day before the fair winds left us, a ſail was diſcovered right a-head; the ſhip being under full ſail with a moderate breeze, ſoon brought the veſſel to be ſeen from the deck ſtanding towards us, which ſhe continued to do within the diſtance of ſeven

or eight miles, when ſhe thought it time to put about, and crouded all the ſail ſhe could from us, and was diſcovered to be a brig. About four hours after ſhe was brought to, and proved to be Le Chaſſeur, French privateer, belonging to Bayonne, pierced for twelve guns, ſix pounders, only four on-board, the others having been reported to be thrown overboard: her crew ſixty-two in number. From the time of her ſailing ſhe had captured only one veſſel, a brig, with a cargo of ſalt from Spain, bound to Newfoundland.

DOWNING-STREET, *June* 8.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Mr. Fraſer to Lord Grenville, dated Hamburgh, May 27.

Information has been received here from Amſterdam of the 24th inſt. that, in conſequence of the late diſturbance in that city, the French General Bournonville had thought it adviſable to propoſe putting a conſiderable number of French troops in garriſon in that city; that that meaſure had at firſt met with much oppoſition on the part of the burghers of that city, who had claimed to themſelves the right of ſettling their own diſputes without the interference of the French military; that however they had been obliged to yield, and that a conſiderable body of French troops had actually marched into Amſterdam.

WHITEHALL, *June* 11.

By a diſpatch from Major-general Gordon Forbes to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, dated Mole St. Nicolas, St. Domingo, April 10, it appears, that a diviſion of Britiſh and colonial troops from the garriſon at Port-au-Prince were embarked, on the 17th and 18th of March, in order to proceed againſt the town and fortreſs of Leogane in the ſame iſland. The troops were landed on the 21ſt, and a firing was opened on the following day from a temporary battery, which had been conſtructed. The enemy having brought their heavy artillery to flank this battery, it was obliged to be abandoned, with the loſs of one ſix-pounder diſabled, and another ſpiked and left behind. On this occaſion Lieut. Bingham, of the artillery, loſt his arm, and that corps, which behaved remarkably well, ſuffered ſome trifling loſs. A very heavy fire had been maintained during the greateſt part of the 22d from the ſhips of war againſt the town and forts; but no impreſſion whatever having been made by them, and the place appearing much ſtronger than it had been repreſented, the forces were judged inadequate to the enterpriſe, and the troops, ſtores, guns, and ammunition of every kind, were therefore reimbarked, without further loſs or accident.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *June* 11.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships, &c. at Jamaica, to Mr. Nepean, dated Swiftſure, at Port-au-Prince, March 27.

For their lordſhips information I beg leave to acquaint you, that, agreeably to my letter of the 28th ultimo, I proceeded to Port-au-Prince with Gen. Forbes, where, upon our arrival, a meeting was called of the general officers, and the propoſal for attacking Leogane diſcuſſed.

On the 21ſt the army was landed, in two diviſions, to the eaſtward and weſtward of the fort and town, covered to the weſtward by the Ceres and Lark, and to the eaſtward by the Iphigenia, and Cormorant and Serin ſloops, with the Africa and Leviathan placed againſt the fort, and the Swiftſure to cannonade the town. The fire of the latter was interrupted in the courſe of half an hour from the ſituation of the army on-ſhore; but the two former kept up an unremitting cannonade, for near four hours, againſt the fort, until dark, and, the land-wind coming freſh, the ſhips were moved off to a proper anchorage.

The day following the army were chiefly employed reconnoitring; and the next day, from what they had obſerved and the intelligence gained, the enemy were found ſo exceedingly numerous, that it was reſolved beſt for his majeſty's ſervice to reimbark the army, &c. and poſtpone the operations for the preſent.

In the courſe of the night, and by noon the next day, the artillery, army, &c. were reimbarked; but I am ſorry to add, that the army loſt a few men, and that the Africa had one man killed and ſeven wounded, and the Leviathan five killed and twelve wounded, two ſince dead, with damage done to the maſts and yards of both ſhips, inſomuch that they muſt go down to Jamaica to have them made good.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *June* 18.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Indefatigable, dated off Falmouth, June 13, 1796, *to Mr. Nepean.*

You will be pleaſed to make known to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty my return off this harbour, accompanied by

by the ſquadron and two national brig corvettes, which we fell in with about eight leagues from Uſhant, on Saturday morning. The early habit they have of making off as ſoon as ſeen led me to ſuſpect they were cruizers; and, after a chace of twenty-four hours, they were both captured. One is called Les Trois Couleurs, mounting 10 guns and ſeventy men, the other La Blonde, of 16 guns and ninety-five men, commanded by Enſigns Du Vaiſſeaux, both coppered; had left Breſt two days, to cruize for ſix weeks; had not taken any thing.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated June 12, 1796.

Sir, By my laſt, of the 10th inſt. you were acquainted, for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that his majeſty's ſhips Unicorn and Santa Margaritta, part of the ſquadron under my orders, had ſent in a large ſhip, under Swediſh colours, laden with Dutch property from Surinam; and that Lieut. Carpenter, of the Unicorn, who brought her here, told me he had left our ſhips in chace of three ſail, ſuppoſed to be enemies.

Their lordſhips will now have the ſatisfaction of being informed, that thoſe three ſail were French frigates, viz. la Tribune of 40 guns, la Tamiſe of 36 guns (formerly the Thames), and la Legere of 24 guns, under the command of Commodore Moulſon. Notwithſtanding that ſuperiority, his majeſty's two frigates, immediately on aſcertaining what they were, crouded ſail after them; upon which the enemy formed in line of battle, but ſhortly after, declining to come to action, they ſeparated, and endeavoured to eſcape. Captain Williams, in the Unicorn, purſued the largeſt, la Tribune, and I have no doubt will give a good account of her; while Captain Martin chaſed and came up with la Tamiſe, which ſtruck to him after a ſmart action, wherein 33 of the enemy were killed and 19 wounded, and only two men were killed and three wounded on-board the Santa Margaritta. Unluckily, as the Legere could not be attended to during this chace and engagement, ſhe got off.

The credit of the Britiſh name has been ſo eminently well ſupported on this occaſion by the zeal, ſpirit, and judgment, with which his majeſty's ſhips were conducted, that it becomes wholly unneceſſary for me farther to expreſs my ſenſe of the merits of their captains, officers, and crews. I am, ſir, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels on the Coaſt of Ireland, to Mr. Nepean, dated Cork Harbour, June 14, 1796.

The expectations my laſt letter to you muſt have raiſed are moſt happily realiſed. I now with peculiar ſatisfaction deſire you will acquaint their lordſhips, that the French frigate La Tribune, of 44 guns and 337 men, bearing Commodore Moulſon's broad pendant, is captured, and brought in here by his majeſty ſhip Unicorn, commanded by Capt. Williams.

It is remarkable, that though they were cloſe engaged for 35 minutes, and the Unicorn's maſts, ſails, and rigging, are much cut and damaged, not a man on-board was hurt, while the enemy had 37 killed and 15 wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Dryad, Plymouth Sound, June 16, 1796, to Mr. Nepean.

Sir, Pleaſe to inform their lordſhips, that, on the 13th inſtant, at one A. M. Cape Clear bearing weſt by north, diſtance twelve leagues, we diſcovered a ſail ſtanding towards us from the ſouthward, but on nearing us hauled her wind and tacked. I immediately chaced, and came alongſide of her at nine P. M. when, after a cloſe action of forty-five minutes, ſhe ſtruck; proves to be the national frigate La Proſerpine, mounting 26 eighteen pounders, 12 nines, and 4 thirty-two pound carronades, with three hundred and forty-eight men, commanded by Citizen Pevrieu; ſailed from Breſt the 6th inſtant, in company with La Tribune, Thames, and La Legere corvette: had not taken any thing. I feel myſelf much indebted to the officers and men under my command for their ſteady and ſpirited exertions during the action. I particularly recommend the ſenior officer, Lieut. King, as truly deſerving their lordſhips notice. It is with pleaſure I add, that our killed conſiſted only of 2, and 7 wounded; La Proſerpine, 30 killed and 45 wounded.

AM. BEAUCLERK.

[Capt. Winthorpe, of his majeſty's ſhip Albacore, has captured L'Athenien French national corvette, of 14 four-pounders and 83 men.—Capt. Watſon, of La Trompeuſe, has taken L'Eveille privateer, of 6 guns 100 men, between Baily Cotton and Cable iſland, and re-captured a collier which ſhe had taken.—Capt. Cochrane, of the Thetis, has captured the French corvette La Volcan, after a cloſe action of one hour and a quarter, with the loſs of one ſeaman killed and one wounded.]

DOWNING-

DOWNING-STREET, *June* 17.

A Letter, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Colonel Graham, dated Peri, May 31.

Yesterday morning the French army, under the command of General Buonaparte, consisting of about 22,000 men, forced the passage of the Mincio, at Valeggio.

General Beaulieu ordered the different corps of his army to retire to Castle Nuovo, except the infantry at Goito, which, being part of the garrison of Mantua, was sent back there; and the dispositions were so well made, that this was executed without any loss: every attempt to molest them in their retreat was not only immediately checked by the distinguished conduct of the cavalry, both Austrian and Neapolitan, but the right of the French army was attacked with great rapidity and success, by eight squadrons (Hulans and the Neapolitan regiment du Roi) coming from Goito, who cut down a great many men, took some prisoners, (among them one of General Buonaparte's aides-de-camp, and three other officers,) and brought off above one hundred and fifty horses.

This morning the army, with all the artillery, (except two pieces cannon lost at Valeggio,) ammunition, stores, and baggage, passed the Adige in perfect order at Chiusa: in this affair the loss of the French must have been considerable; that of the Austrians is trifling, and fell chiefly on one of the battalions of Strafoldo, posted at the bridge of Valeggio, but in all it does not exceed 300 men, many of whom, being wounded, could not be brought off for want of waggons.

This afternoon, while the bridge at Chiusa was removing, the French appeared on the right bank of the Adige, and began a cannonade, which was returned. It has continued during all the evening, with scarcely any loss on the side of the Austrians.

WHITEHALL, *June* 18.

Dispatches from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of Majesty's Forces in the West Indies.

Head-quarters, ST. LUCIA, *May* 2, 1796.

Sir, In my letter of the 9th of April I expressed a desire to detach a body of troops to take possession of Demerary, provided that Admiral Sir John Laforey would afford me the necessary naval force.

The admiral, upon my application to him for that purpose, immediately ordered the Malabar, La Pique, and Babet, on-board of which, and the Grenada transport, with some small vessels, Major-general Whyte, with the 39th, 93d, and 99th, regiments, and a detachment of the royal artillery, embarked and sailed on the 15th ult.

On the 21st this squadron arrived upon the coast of Demerary; and on the 22d the governor and council were summoned to surrender the colony to his Britannic majesty, upon the conditions which I have the honour herewith to inclose. The next day the terms were agreed to, the capitulation signed, and the British troops took possession of the fort and colony. Lieutenant-colonel Hislop of the 39th regiment, is left commandant of Demerary and Issequibo.

From the accounts received, there is produce to an immense value at Demerary, which will be immediately shipped for Great Britain. R. ABERCROMBY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Sir, In obedience to your excellency's commands, I left Barbadoes on the 15th instant, with a detachment of the artillery and part of the 39th, 93d, and 99th, regiments, amounting to 1200 men, escorted by the Malabar, Undaunted, La Picque, and Babet, frigates, with the Grenada transport and five schooners and sloops, and on the 21st made the land, when the Scipio joined the fleet. That evening, when the tide made, the Babet and La Pique frigates, with the Grenada transport, passed the bar, with the schooners and boats of the fleet, and came to anchor within random shot of the fort at the entrance of the river; and having, during the night, prepared every thing for attack, at day-light appeared in force, when I sent a flag of truce by Lieutenant-colonel Hislop of the 39th regiment, summoning the governor to surrender the colony and its dependencies to his Britannic majesty's forces, agreeable to the terms which I have the honour to inclose, and which the governor and council accepted. The unanimity with which the service was carried on, between the fleet and army, was pleasing to all concerned, and Mr. Higgins acquitted himself with much propriety and utility.—Captain Parr, who commanded the fleet, has assisted and supplied us from the fleet liberally. And I have the satisfaction to inform your excellency, that, from every information I have received, and from above seventy ships being actually loaded with the produce of the country, now in the river (most of which will be sent to England), and from every account of the fertility of the soil, it is a most important acquisition to Great Britain.

The

The colony of Berbice adjoining to this being a ſeparate government, I ſhall direct my attention to it without delay; and I ſhall leave Lieutenant-colonel Hiſlop in the command here, agreeably to your excellency's directions.

The Thetis, a Dutch frigate of 24 guns, and a cutter of 12 guns, are added to the fleet; and Captain Parr has given directions for deſtroying or bringing down the river a French brig privateer of force.

J. WHYTE, major-general.

Sir R. Abercromby, K. B.

By Major-General John White, Commander of his Britannic Majeſty's Land Forces, &c. &c. &c. and Captain Thomas Parr, Commander of his Britannic Majeſty's Ships, &c. &c. &c.

Theſe are requiring you, the governor and council, military and naval forces, of the colony of Demarary and its dependencies, to ſurrender the ſaid colony to his Britannic majeſty's forces under our command, and to place the ſaid colony under his majeſty's protection, and quietly and peaceably to ſubmit to his majeſty's government.

In which caſe the inhabitants ſhall enjoy full ſecurity to their perſons, and the free exerciſe of their religion, with the full and immediate enjoyment of all private property, whether on-ſhore or afloat (excepting ſuch as may appear to belong to the ſubjects of the French republic), according to their ancient laws and uſages, or ſuch other as may be determined upon previous to the colony's being placed under his majeſty's government, upon the moſt liberal and beneficial terms.

That, in the event of the colony's remaining under the Britiſh government at the concluſion of a general peace, it ſhall enjoy ſuch commercial rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the Britiſh colonies in the Weſt Indies. With regard to the military and naval forces, that the officers and men of the land forces ſhall, if agreeable to themſelves, be received into Britiſh pay, with leave, at the reſtoration of the ſtadtholder, to return into his ſervice. Each non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier ſhall receive, upon his taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majeſty to ſerve him faithfully during the war, where it may be thought proper to employ him, the ſum of one hundred guilders.

The officers to receive, under the ſame conditions, the allowance of two hundred days bat, baggage, and forage, money, as paid to the Britiſh officers.

The officers and men of the marine forces cannot be taken into the Britiſh ſervice until his majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known, but ſhall receive pay according to their rank, and every indulgence that can be allowed.

That the governor and all civil officers, after having taken the oath of allegiance to his majeſty, which will be adminiſtered by Major-general Whyte, are (if they chuſe) to remain in their reſpective ſituations (excepting thoſe who have ſhewn a decided partiality to the French intereſt), the governor only reſigning the military command. Should ſuch liberal terms be refuſed, the governor, council, and all concerned, muſt be anſwerable for the conſequences, as an immediate attack will be made by the land and ſea forces, which will render every reſiſtance vain.

Major-general Whyte and Capt. Parr give the governor one hour, and no more, from the delivery of this by Lieutenant-colonel Hiſlop, to accept or not.

JOHN WHYTE, Major-general.
THO PARR, Captain Royal Navy.

Dated on-board his majeſty's ſhip Babet, off the river Demerary, April 20, 1796.

Fort William Frederic, Demerary, 22d April, 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

We the governor, members of the council, and commanders of the military and naval forces of the colony, in council of war aſſembled, having attentively peruſed the ſummons, dated of yeſterday, and addreſſed to us by your excellencies, demanding the ſurrender of the ſaid colony to his Britannic majeſty's forces, alſo the terms thereunto annexed, have, after mature deliberation, reſolved to accept ſaid terms, and on them to ſurrender ſaid colony and its dependencies as demanded, whereof we hereby give you notice; alſo, that our colours will be ſtruck on the landing of your forces. It will depend on the ſeveral officers and the troops to decide for themſelves as to the offers made them; and we have the honour to ſubſcribe ourſelves, &c.

(Signed) ANT. BEAUJON, Governor.
J. FRAN. WELL, Major.
C. FIZJCHER, Commandant.

To their Excellencies General Whyte and Commodore Parr, Commanders of his Britannic Majeſty's Forces off Demerary.

Head-quarters, ST. LUCIA, *May* 2, 1796.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you that, on the 22d of April, the fleet with the troops deſtined for the attack of St. Lucia ſailed from Carliſle Bay, and anchored on the evening of the 23d in Marine Bay, Martinique, Admiral Sir J. Laforey ſtill retaining the command. On the 24th, Sir John reſigned the command to Rear-admiral Sir Hugh C. Chriſtian, K. B. and on the evening of the 26th we

ſailed

ſailed for St. Lucia. The diſpoſition for landing was arranged in the following manner: Major-general Campbell was ordered to diſembark with 1700 men at Longueville's Bay, which he accordingly effected without oppoſition, except ſome ſhots fired from Pigeon Iſland.

In the morning of the 27th, he advanced to Choc Bay. As ſoon as the head of the column began to appear, the center diviſion of the army diſembarked near the village of Choc, upon which about 500 men, who had faintly oppoſed Major-general Campbell on his march, retired from Angier's plantation to Morne Chabot.

This Morne is one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt commanding poſts in the neighbourhood of Morne Fortune, and as it was abſolutely neceſſary to occupy it to be able to inveſt Morne Fortune on the north ſide, two detachments from the army, under the command of Brigadier-general Moore and Brigadier-general Hope, were ordered to march that evening to attack it on two different ſides. Brigadier-general Moore marched at twelve that night, by the moſt circuitous road, with ſeven companies of the 53d regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Abercromby and 100 of Malcolm's rangers, with 50 of Lewenſtein's. Brigadier-general Hope, with 350 men of the 57th, 150 of Malcolm's, and 50 of Lewenſtein's, took the ſhorter road.

From a miſcalculation of time, ariſing from the information of guides, Brigadier-general Moore's diviſion fell in with the advanced picquet of the enemy an hour and a half earlier than was expected.—Finding that his march was diſcovered, and that it was impoſſible to halt the troops, who from the narrowneſs of the path were obliged to march in ſingle files, the brigadier inſtantly decided to riſk the attack with his own diviſion, and, after a conſiderable reſiſtance carried the poſt. Brigadier-general Hope's diviſion marched with ſo much preciſion, that they arrived exactly at the hour appointed; and if, fortunately, the attack could have been executed as directed, the whole force of the enemy would have fallen. From forty to fifty of the enemy were found killed, and two hundred ſtand of arms, with ſome ammunition, taken. The next day Brigadier-general Moore occupied Morne Duchaſſaux, in the rear of Morne Fortune. The diviſion under Major-general Morſhead are in poſſeſſion of the bar of the Grand Cul de Sac, and inveſt Morne Fortune on the ſouth ſide.

Yeſterday the enemy attacked the advanced poſts of the grenadiers, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, though I am ſorry to add, that we had forty or fifty men killed and wounded. Captain Kerr, of York rangers, was killed; and ſeveral other officers ſlightly wounded.

MAY 4. It having been part of the original plan for the inveſtment of the Morne Fortune, to drive the enemy from the batteries they had on the baſe of the mountain on the ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac, and by that means to open this bay to the ſhips of war, it naturally fell to the ſhare of Major-general Morſhead to execute that ſervice.

To render the ſucceſs more ſecure, Brigadier-general Hope was detached from the ſide of Morne Chabot with 350 men of the 42d regiment, the light company of the 57th regiment, and part of Malcolm's corps, on the night of the 2d of May, ſupported by the 55th regiment, which was poſted at Ferrands; and yeſterday morning Major-general Morſhead was ordered to march in two columns, the right to croſs the river of the Grand Cul de Sac, at Cools, and the left at the mouth of the ſame river, where it falls into the bay of the Grand Cul de Sac. Major-general Morſhead, being taken ill, was obliged to reſign the command to Brigadier-general Perryn.

Brigadier-general Hope carried the battery Seche, within a ſhort diſtance of the works of the Morne Fortune, with an inconſiderable loſs, had not the brave Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm unfortunately fallen upon this ſpot. Colonel Riddle, who commanded the column on the left, got poſſeſſion of the lower battery, called Chapuis, and remained poſſeſſed of it for a conſiderable time; but the column under the command of Brigadier-general Perryn, never having croſſed the river at Cools, Lieutenant-colonel Riddle remained unſupported, and Brigadier-general Hope's diviſion alſo became unconnected, and conſequently placed in a very critical ſituation. From theſe untoward circumſtances, the plan failed in the execution, and the troops retired to their former poſition. The ſhips of war, which were deſtined to enter the Cul de Sac, returned to their anchorage. Brigadier-general Hope has mentioned to me the very gallant behaviour of Captain Weſt, commanding the light company of the 57th regiment.

From the intricate nature of this country, and the difficulty of approaching the Morne Fortune on any ſide, except by Morne Duchaſſaux, I have been obliged to undertake a laborious communication from Choc Bay to that Morne, and to form a road capable of allowing the tranſportation of heavy artilley. I have the honour to be, &c.

Rt. Hon. H. Dundas. R. ABERCROMBY.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF LORD HAWKE.

THIS intrepid ſon of Neptune, the impetuoſity of whoſe courage equals any thing recorded of the boldeſt of our naval heroes, was the ſon of Edward Hawke, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq. barriſter at law. By the female line, our hero is deſcended from Lord Blaney of the kingdom of Ireland.

Although an only ſon, he was brought up to the ſea from his youth; and, ſo early as in March 1733-4, was appointed captain of the Wolfe ſloop. In the courſe of ten years he was gradually advanced, until he commanded the Berwick, a ſeventy-gun ſhip, which was ſtationed in the van of the Britiſh fleet under Rear-admiral Rowley, in the engagement off Toulon, in which Admiral Matthews commanded in chief. In this action Captain Hawke, riſing ſuperior to the conduct preſcribed by the preciſe form of diſcipline, bore out of the line of battle, and attacked the Poder, a Spaniſh ſixty-gun ſhip, with ſuch impetuoſity, that at the firſt broadſide he killed twenty-ſeven of her men, and diſmounted ſeven of her lower-deck guns; ſoon after which ſhe ſtruck. But being reduced almoſt to a wreck, and the whole French fleet bearing down, he was obliged to abandon his prize. For his conduct on this day he was ſentenced to loſe his commiſſion, which was reſtored to him by the expreſs order of his majeſty.

On the 15th of July, 1747, he was appointed rear-admiral of the white, and ſent with a ſtrong fleet to intercept a number of French merchantmen, which were expected to ſail from Nantes and Breſt, under convoy of ſome men-of-war. He fell in with them near ſhore, when the French men-of-war lay to to engage, by which their convoy had an opportunity of eſcaping. Admiral Hawke hoiſted his flag on-board the Devonſhire, which, at the beginning of the action, was prevented from engaging by the Eagle twice falling on-board her, the wheel of that ſhip being ſhot to pieces, whereby ſhe became unmanageable. Nor was this the only obſtacle to our brave admiral's bearing down, for the breechings of the lower-deck guns of the Devonſhire broke, ſo that the guns flew fore and aft, and the ſhip was obliged to be ſhot a-head; but, as ſoon as this defect was ſupplied, the admiral renewed the action. Six French men-of-war were taken. For this ſignal ſervice Admiral Hawke was inveſted with the order of the Bath. About the ſame time he was appointed vice-admiral of the blue, and choſen an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe.

In the year 1749, Sir Edward Hawke commanded the ſquadron appointed to convoy the tranſports with the new ſettlers for Nova Scotia. He afterwards ſat as preſident on ſeveral court-martials, in which his impartiality, and rigid adherence to juſtice, without regarding rank or connections, were fully diſplayed. On the 15th day of Auguſt, 1750, having the command of a ſquadron riding at Spithead, he was viſited on-board the Monarch by their royal highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, with ſeveral of their children, an honour which no admiral had ever before received.

On January 9, 1755, he was appointed vice-admiral of the white; and on July 21, next following, ſailed from Portſmouth (having under his command a fleet of eighteen men-of-war) upon a cruize in the Bay of Biſcay, from whence he returned to St Helen's on September 29.

In the year 1756, he was appointed to ſucceed Admiral Byng in his command in the Mediterranean, and to retrieve the honour of the Britiſh flag. Accordingly he ſailed from Portſmouth on this important expedition, ſuperſeded Admiral Byng, and commanded the remainder of the year; but arrived too late to convince the French admiral that the ancient courage of the Britiſh ſailors was not impaired, but that, when led by a brave and intrepid commander, they would ſoon oblige the Gallic

ſhips to ſeek their ſafety in flight, and leave the Britiſh maſters of the ſea.—On June 24, 1757, he was appointed to command the ſquadron, which, with a body of land-forces under the command of Sir John Mordaunt, was ſent againſt Rochfort on the coaſt of France. In this expedition General Wolfe went a volunteer, landed on the coaſt of France, and from the obſervations he then made was very deſirous of landing the troops. Sir Edward Hawke alſo engaged to do every thing in his power to aſſiſt the land-forces, in their attempt againſt Rochfort: but nothing was done except taking the ſmall iſland of Aix, though the gallant admiral did all in his power to anſwer the intention of the expedition.

On the 3d day of April, 1785, he forced a numerous fleet of French merchantmen on-ſhore in Baſque road. Afterwards, in the ſame year, he was ſecond in command in the Ramilies, Lord Anſon being commander in chief; but, being ſeized with a violent fever in the Bay of Biſcay, he was obliged precipitately to return home.

But the atchievement which will immortalize the memory of this able ſeaman, was his defeat of the French fleet under M. Conflans, on the 20th of November, 1759, off Belleiſle, by which their long-meditated deſcent on Ireland was fruſtrated, and a deciſive ſtroke given to the naval power of France.

A violent ſtorm, which happened in the beginning of November, had driven the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Sir Edward Hawke, Sir Charles Hardy, and Rear-admiral Geary, off their ſtation, and even obliged them to return to Torbay. Conflans ſeized this opportunity, and ſailed from Breſt, hoping to deſtroy the Engliſh ſquadron under Commodore Duff, which was ſtill in the bay, and was employed in watching the motions of the French at Vannes. The grand fleets of Great Britain and France both put to ſea on the ſame day. On the third day after Sir Edward Hawke ſailed from Torbay, (where he had been joined by ſome of Admiral Boſcawen's ſhips,) he received intelligence of the Breſt fleet being out, whereupon he directed his courſe for Quiberon bay with a preſſed ſail, not doubting but the enemy would proceed thither to take on-board the land-forces, and for the purpoſe of overwhelming the Engliſh ſquadron, which lay at the mouth of the river. On the 20th, the fleet of France appeared in ſight, and the Britiſh ſquadron, which they had chaſed, joined Sir Edward Hawke. When the two fleets were thus ſituated, it was in the option of Conflans either to engage his antagoniſt, or to ſhelter himſelf amidſt the inſcrutible labyrinths of his rocky coaſt. At firſt he ſeemed to have adopted a plan of conduct which was judiciouſly brave. He retreated towards the French coaſt; and as the weather was tempeſtuous, and the Engliſh had no pilots on-board capable of navigating their ſhips, they had greater dangers to encounter than thoſe which conſiſted in fighting French ſhips. Hawke, fully impreſſed with the idea that the French fleet muſt at all events be beaten, bore down impetuouſly upon the enemy.

At half an hour paſt two o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th of November, the engagement began, the Engliſh admiral having thrown out a ſignal to chaſe, and form in a line of battle as the ſhips ſhould come up. The iſland of Belleiſle was then to the northward, and the French admiral, being headmoſt, led round the cardinals, (a cluſter of rocks ſo called.) Every ſhip as ſhe advanced poured in a broadſide on the ſtermoſt of the French, and bore down upon their van, leaving the rear to thoſe that came after. Sir Edward Hawke, however, in the Royal George, purſued a different conduct, for he reſerved his fire, paſſing through the rear of the enemy, and ordered the maſter to bring his ſhip along-ſide of the French admiral in the Soleil Royal. The maſter remonſtrated on the imminent danger that would attend ſuch an attempt, to which Hawke anſwered, "You have done your duty in apprizing me of the danger; let us next ſee how well you can comply with my orders: I ſay, lay me along-ſide the French admiral." The deſperate

perate fury with which the attack was made ſhook the reſolution of the French; but unfortunately the total deſtruction of ſuch a fleet was a buſineſs that required more time than a ſhort winter's afternoon afforded. The French owed more to the ſucceeding darkneſs than their own bravery. Their rear-admiral in the Formidable was attacked with great bravery by Captain Speke in the Reſolution, a ſhip of inferior force; but ſhe maintained the fight until the Royal George came up, when ſhe ſtruck to the admiral. The Britiſh admiral now approached the Soleil Royal, when the Superbe, a French ſeventy-gun ſhip, with great gallantry, ſtruck in between the two admirals, and gave Sir Edward her broadſide. Hawke, who had reſerved his fire for a greater occaſion, was now obliged to diſcharge it upon this forward foe. His ſhot took ſuch effect, that the French ſhip immediately ſunk, and eight hundred men, who were on-board her, periſhed. Night approaching, the wind blew with redoubled violence on a lee-ſhore; and, the Britiſh ſquadron being entangled among unknown ſhoals and iſlands, Sir E. Hawke made the ſignal for anchoring to the weſtward of the ſmall iſland of Dumet; and here the fleet remained all night in a very dangerous riding, alarmed by the fury of the ſtorm, and the inceſſant firing of guns of diſtreſs, without being able to diſtinguiſh whether they proceeded from friend or enemy. The Soleil Royal had, under favour of the night, anchored alſo in the midſt of the Britiſh ſquadron; but at day-break, M. de Conflans, diſcerning his miſtake, ordered her cable to be cut, and ſhe drove aſhore to the weſtward of Crozie. Hawke imediately made ſignal to the Eſſex, Captain Obrien, to ſlip cable, and purſue her; which was done accordingly; but in the purſuit ſhe unfortunately ran on a ſand-bank called Lefour, where the Reſolution, that had vanquiſhed the Formidable, was already grounded. Here theſe two ſhips were irrecoverably loſt, notwithſtanding the endeavours which were uſed to ſave them; but all their men and part of their ſtores were brought off, after which the wrecks were ſet on fire by the admiral's order, who detached the Portland, Chatham, and Vengeance, to deſtroy the Soleil Royal, which was burnt by her own people before the Engliſh ſhips could approach; but they arrived time enough to reduce the Heros to aſhes on the ſame ſand-bank, where ſhe had alſo been ſtranded. The Juſte, another of their capital ſhips, periſhed in the mouth of the Loire.

Seven large French ſhips were ſtill ſeen riding at anchor between point Penvas and the mouth of the river Vilaine; the admiral therefore threw out the ſignal, for the whole fleet to weigh, and bear down upon them; but the tempeſt increaſed to ſuch a height, that he was obliged to countermand this ſignal, again to caſt anchor, and even to ſtrike the top gallant maſts.

The remains of the French fleet, which ſtill kept in ſhore, threw all their cannon, ſtores, and even water-caſks, into the ſea; when thus lightened, they availed themſelves of the tide of flood, and an abatement of the tempeſt, and entered the river Vilaine, where they lay within half a mile of the entrance, protected by ſome occaſional batteries which were erected on the ſhore, and by two large frigates, moored acroſs the mouth of the harbour, which effectually ſecured them from any attempts of ſmall veſſels, and the water was too ſhoal for large ſhips in force to float within fighting diſtance. The other part of the fleet which drove out to ſea in the night, under the command of M. Beaufremont, vice-admiral, ſtretched away for Rochfort.

Thus concluded this memorable action, in which the French had three capital ſhips deſtroyed, two ſunk with one thouſand ſix hundred men on-board, and one taken. Beſides the ſevere loſs ſuſtained by theſe ſhips, thoſe that eſcaped up the river were ſo much damaged, that they were ſuppoſed to be rendered unfit for ſervice, whilſt all their guns were loſt for ever. Thus was the laſt hope of the French marine fruſtrated. The long-threatened invaſion, which was

to repair their loſſes in every part of the world, was rendered impracticable, and their national greatneſs annihilated. The behaviour of the Engliſh captains and ſeamen on this perilous ſervice, was ſuch as added glory to the Britiſh arms, whilſt it brought ſecurity to their country.

On the 28th of January, 1760, Sir Edward attending his duty in parliament, of which he was a member, as repreſentative for the town Portſmouth, to which he was firſt elected in December 1747, Mr. Speaker acquainted him, that the houſe had unanimouſly reſolved, that the thanks of this houſe be given him for the late ſignal victory obtained by him over the French fleet; and Mr. Speaker gave him the thanks accordingly.

He was alſo preſented with the freedom of the city of Cork, in a gold box, for his eminent ſervices to his king and country.

On Auguſt 15, 1760, Sir Edward ſailed from Spithead, in the Royal George, of one hundred guns, to relieve Admiral Boſcawen in the bay of Biſcay; and on the 4th of the next month, he ſent Lord Howe in the Magnanime, with the Prince Frederick and Bedford men of war, to attack a fort on the iſle of Dumet, which ſurrendered ſoon after the Prince Frederick and Bedford were placed againſt it; his majeſty's ſhips receiving no other hurt than one ſhot through the Bedford's mizen maſt; but Sir Edward was not in any other engagement during that war, the French navy being ſo much reduced by repeated defeats, that they could not equip a fleet of ſufficient force to hazard another battle.

On November 5, 1765, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of Great Britain; and on December 2, in the following year, appointed firſt lord of the admiralty, in which poſt he continued till January 9, 1771, when he voluntarily reſigned it.

His majeſty, in conſideration of the great and eminent ſervices which Sir Edward had rendered to his country, was pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the ſtile and title of Baron Hawke of Towton, in the county of York, by letters patent bearing date May 20, 1776.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 79.

NOVA-SCOTIA; COMPREHENDING THE PROVINCES OF NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NOVA-SCOTIA.

THESE provinces are ſituated between 40° 30′ and 49° north latitude and 60° and 67° eaſt longitude from London, or 8° and 15° eaſt longitude from Philadelphia. Their length is four hundred miles, and their breadth three hundred. They are abounded on the north, by the river St. Lawrence; on the eaſt, by the gulf of St. Lawrence, which waſhes its coaſts one hundred and ten leagues in extent, from the gut of Canſo, at its entrance into the gulf, to cape Rozier, which forms the ſouth part of the river St. Lawrence, and by the gut of Canſo, which divides it from Cape Breton; on the ſouth, it is waſhed by the Atlantic Ocean, having a ſea-coaſt of ninety leagues, from cape Canſo, eaſt, to cape Sables, weſt, which forms one part of the entrance into the bay of Fundy, which alſo forms a part of its ſouthern boundary; weſt, by a part of Lower Canada, and diſtrict of Maine.

Notwithſtanding the forbidding appearance of this country, it was here that ſome of the firſt European ſettlements were made. The firſt grant of lands in it was given by James the Firſt to his ſecretary, Sir William Alexander, from whom it had the name of Nova-Scotia, or New-Scotland; ſince then it has frequently changed hands, from one private proprietor to another, and from the French to the Engliſh nation, backward and forward. It was not confirmed to the Engliſh till the peace of Utrecht; and their deſign in acquiring it does not ſeem to have ariſen ſo much from any proſpect of direct profit to be obtained by

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it, as from an apprehenſion that the French, by poſſeſſing this province, might have had it in their power to annoy the other Britiſh ſettlements. Upon this principle, three thouſand families were tranſported in 1749, at the charge of government, into this country, who built and ſettled the town of Halifax.

The tract of country within theſe limits, known by the name of Nova-Scotia, or New-Scotland, was, in 1784, divided in two provinces, New-Brunſwick on the N. W. and Nova-Scotia S. E. The former comprehends that part of the old province of Nova-Scotia, which lies to the northward and weſtward of a line drawn from the mouth of the river St. Croix, through the center of the bay of Fundy to bay Verte, and thence into the gulf of St. Lawrence, including all lands within ſix leagues of the coaſt. The reſt is the province of Nova-Scotia, to which is annexed, the iſland of St. John's, which lies north of it, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

During a great part of the year, the atmoſphere is clouded with a thick fog, which renders it unhealthy for the inhabitants; and for four or five months it is intenſely cold. A great part of this country lies in foreſt, and the ſoil, in many parts, is thin and barren. On the banks of the rivers, however, and ſome other parts, the ſoil is very good, producing large crops of Engliſh graſs, hemp, and flax: many of the bays, and ſalt-water rivers, and ſome parts of the ſea-coaſt, are bordered with fine tracts of ſalt marſh; but the inhabitants do not raiſe proviſions enough for their own conſumption.

The rivers which water this country we ſhall mention in connection with the different countries in which they principally flow: a few, however, call for particular notice. The rivers Riſconge and Nipiſiguit run from weſt to eaſt into Chaleur and Nipiſiguit bays, which communicate with the gulf of St. Lawrence. The river St. Croix (which is the true St. Croix is yet undetermined) empties into Paſſamaquoddy-bay, and forms a part of the boundary between New Brunſwick and Maine. Saint John's is the largeſt river in the province: it empties into the north ſide of the bay of Fundy, and is navigable ſixty miles for veſſels of 50 tons, and for boats upwards of two hundred miles. This is common route to Quebec. The banks of this river, enriched by annual freſhets, are excellent land. About thirty miles from the mouth of this river commences a fine level country, covered with large trees of timber of various kinds. Maſts, from twenty to thirty inches in diameter, have been cut on this tract. The tide flows, in this river, eighty or ninety miles. It furniſhes the inhabitants with ſalmon, baſs, and ſturgeon. Near fort Howe, the river ſuddenly narrows, and occaſions a fall at certain times of tide, like that at London Bridge.

The coaſt of theſe provinces is indented with numerous bays, and commodious harbours. The principal, as you deſcend ſoutherly from the mouth of St. Lawrence river, are Gaſpee, Chaleur, Verte, which is ſeparated from the bay of Fundy by a narrow iſthmus of about eighteen miles wide; cape and harbour of Canſo, forty leagues eaſtward of Halifax. Chedabucto bay, about ten leagues north-weſt of Canſo. Chebucto bay, on which ſtands the town of Halifax. The bay of Fundy, which extends fifty leagues into the country, in which the ebb and flow of the tide is from forty-five to ſixty feet. Chenigto bay is at the head of Fundy bay. Paſſamaquoddy bay borders on the diſtrict of Maine, and receives the waters of St. Croix river. At the entrance of this bay is an iſland, granted to ſeveral gentlemen in Liverpool in Lancaſhire, who named it Campobello. At a very conſiderable expence, they attempted to form a ſettlement there, but failed. On ſeveral other iſlands in this bay there are ſettlements made by people from Maſſachuſets. Among the lakes in theſe provinces, which are very numerous, and many as yet without names, is Grand-lake, in the province of New-Brunſwick, near St. John's river, about thirty miles long, and eight or ten broad, and in ſome places forty fathoms deep.

The

The principal capes are cape Canſo, on the weſt ſide of the entrance into Chedabucto bay; and cape Sables, on the eaſt ſide of the entrance into the bay of Fundy.

Halifax is the capital of the province of Nova-Scotia. It ſtands on Chebucto bay, commodiouſly ſituated for the fiſhery, and has a communication with other parts of this province and New Brunſwick by land and water carriage. It has a good harbour, where a ſmall ſquadron of ſhips of-war lie during the winter, and in the ſummer protects the fiſhery. The town has an entrenchment, and is ſtrengthened with forts of timber. It is ſaid to contain fifteen or ſixteen thouſand inhabitants.

Shelburne, on port Roſeway, near cape Sables, was ſuppoſed, in 1783, to contain ſix hundred families; ſince that time it has become leſs populous. Guyſborough, formerly called Manchester, ſituated on Chedabucto bay, about ten leagues north-weſt of cape Canſo, contained, in 1783, about two hundred and fifty families. Rawdon, forty miles from Halifax, has about ſixty houſes. Annapolis, on the eaſt ſide of Fundy bay, has one of the fineſt harbours in the world. In other reſpects it is a poor inconſiderable place.

Fredericktown, about ninety miles up St. John's river, is the capital of the province of New Brunſwick.

There are ſeveral forts in theſe provinces: theſe are fort Edward, at Windſor, capable of containing two hundred men; Annapolis, in its preſent ſtate, one hundred; Cumberland, three hundred; fort Howe, on St. John's river, one hundred: beſides which there are barracks, incloſed in a ſtockade, at Cornwallis, for about fifty men.

The exports from Great Britain to this country conſiſt chiefly of linen and woollen cloths, and other neceſſaries for wear, of fiſhing tackle, and rigging for ſhips. The amount of exports, at an average of three years, before the new ſettlements, was about twenty-ſix thouſand five hundred pounds. The only articles obtained in exchange are, timber and the produce of the fiſhery, which, at a like average, amounted to thirty-eight thouſand pounds. But, from the late increaſe of inhabitants, it is ſuppoſed that they will now erect ſaw-mills, and endeavour to ſupply the Weſt-India iſlands with lumber of every kind, as well as the produce of the fiſhery, which will be a profitable article to both countries. The whole population of Nova-Scotia and the iſlands adjoining, is eſtimated at fifty thouſand. This eſtimate it is ſuppoſed is conſiderably too large. Recent accounts of theſe ſettlements repreſent them as in a declining ſtate, having great numbers of the houſes built in the new towns uninhabited, and conſiderably reduced in value.

The Indians here are the Micmacks, and the tribe called the Marechites. The former inhabitant the eaſtern ſhore, between Halifax and Cape Breton; between Cumberland county and the north-eaſt coaſt of the province, towards Chaleur bay; about the heads of the rivers which run through the counties of Hants and King's county; and between cape Sable and Annapolis Royal. This tribe is ſuppoſed to have about three hundred fighting men. The Marechites inhabit the river St. John, and around Paſſamaquoddy bay, are eſtimated at one hundred and forty fighting men; they are much ſuperior in all reſpects to the Micmacks.—The animals are the ſame as in the United States, though much leſs numerous.

The preſent officers are—

Lord Dorcheſter, K. B. governor.
Sir John Wentworth, Bt. lieut.-gov.
Rt. Rev. Cha. Inglis, D. D. biſhop.
T. A. Strange Eſq. chief juſtice.
Iſaac Deſcampes, Eſq. ſecond judge.
Jas. Brenton, Eſq. third judge.
Samp. Salter Blowers, Eſq. att. gen.
R. J. Uniacke, Eſq. ſolicitor general.
W. Thomſon, Eſq. prothonotary and clerk of the crown.
J. M. F. Bulkeley, Eſq. ſec. of the province, rec. and clerk of council.
B. Green, jun. Eſq. treaſurer.
Chr. Morris, Eſq. ch. ſurv. of lands.
—— Tonge, Eſq. navy officer.
H. Newton, Eſq. col. of the cuſtoms.
Henry Slater, Eſq. comptroller.
J. Newton, Eſq. ſurv. and ſearcher.

J.

J. Sewall, Eſq. judge of the vice-admiralty court of appeals.
Richard Bulkeley, Eſq. judge of the vice-admiralty court.
Ch. Wright, Eſq. reg. of the vice-admiralty court.
Richard Bulkely, Eſq. judge of the court of eſcheat.
Mr. Francis Shipton, deputy auditor.
Richard Cumberland, Eſq. agent.

ISLAND OF SAINT JOHN.

This iſland lies in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the northern coaſt of the province of Nova-Scotia, and is about ſixty miles long, and thirty or forty broad. It has ſeveral fine rivers, a rich ſoil, and is pleaſantly ſituated. Charlotte-town is its principal town, and is the reſidence of the lieutenant-governor, who is the chief officer on the iſland. The number of inhabitants are eſtimated at about five thouſand. Upon the reduction of Cape Breton in 1745, the inhabitants of this iſland, amounting to about four thouſand, ſubmitted quietly to the Britiſh arms. While the French poſſeſſed this iſland, they improved it to ſo much advantage, that it was called the granary of Canada, which it furniſhes with great plenty of corn, as well as beef and pork. It is attached to the province of Nova-Scotia.

The preſent officers are—
Edm. Fanning, Eſq. lieut. governor.
Peter Stuart, Eſq. chief juſtice.
Joſeph Aplin, Eſq. attorney general.
Tho. Deſbriſay, Eſq. ſec. reg. and clerk of the council.
W. Winter, Eſq. provoſt marſhal.
John Budd, Eſq. clerk of courts.
W. Townſhend, navy officer.
H. W. Perry, Eſq. commiſſ. of ſtores and proviſions.
Rev. Rich. Grant, gov. chaplain.
S. Smith, Eſq. king's agent.

NEWFOUNDLAND ISLAND.

Newfoundland is ſituated to the eaſt of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between forty-ſix and fifty-two degrees of north latitude, and between fifty-three and fifty-nine degrees weſt longitude, ſeparated from Labrador, or New Britain, by the ſtraits of Belleiſle; and from Canada, by the bay of St. Lawrence; being five hundred and fifty miles long and two hundred broad. The coaſts are extremely ſubject to fogs, attended with continual ſtorms of ſnow and ſleet, the ſky being uſually overcaſt. From the ſoil of this iſland the Britiſh reap no great advantage, for the cold is long-continued and ſevere; and the ſummer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable; for the ſoil, at leaſt in thoſe parts of the iſland which have been explored, is rocky and barren; however, it is watered by ſeveral good rivers, and has many large and good harbours. This iſland, whenever the continent ſhall come to fail of timber convenient to navigation, which on the ſea-coaſt perhaps will be at no very remote period, it is ſaid, will afford a large ſupply for maſts, yards, and all ſorts of lumber for the Weſt-India trade. But what at preſent it is chiefly valuable for, is the great fiſhery of cod carried on upon thoſe ſhoals which are called the banks of Newfoundland. Great Britain and North America, at the loweſt computation, annually employ three thouſand ſail of ſmall craft in this fiſhery; on-board of which, and on ſhore to cure and pack the fiſh, are upwards of one hundred thouſand hands; ſo that this fiſhery is not only a very valuable branch of trade to the merchant, but a ſource of livelihood to ſo many thouſands of poor people, and a moſt excellent nurſery for ſeamen. This fiſhery is computed to increaſe the national ſtock three hundred thouſand pounds a year in gold and ſilver, remitted for the cod ſold in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The plenty of cod, both on the great bank and the leſſer ones, which lie to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt of this iſland, is inconceivable; and not only cod, but ſeveral other ſpecies of fiſh, are caught there in abundance; all of which are nearly in an equal plenty along the ſhores of Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New England, and the iſle of Cape Breton; and very profitable fiſheries are carried on upon all their coaſts.

This iſland, after various diſputes about the property, was entirely ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht,

Utrecht, in 1713; but the French were left at liberty to dry their nets on the northern ſhores of the iſland; and by the treaty of 1763, they were permitted to fiſh in the gulf of St. Lawrence, but with this limitation, that they ſhould not approach within three leagues of any of the coaſts belonging to England. The ſmall iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, ſituated to the ſouthward of Newfoundland, were alſo ceded to the French, who ſtipulated to erect no fortifications on theſe iſlands, nor to keep more than fifty ſoldiers to enforce the police. By the laſt treaty of peace, the French are to enjoy the fiſheries on the north and on the weſt coaſts of the iſland; and the inhabitants of the United States are allowed the ſame privileges as in fiſhing before their independence. The chief towns in Newfoundland are, Placentia, Bonaviſta, and St. John's: but not above one thouſand families remain here in winter. A ſmall ſquadron of men-of-war are ſent out every ſpring to protect the fiſheries and inhabitants, the admiral of which, for the time being, is governor of the iſland, beſides whom there are two lieutenant-governors, one at Placentia, and the other at St. John's.

The preſent officers are—

Rear-admiral Sir James Wallace, Knt. governor.
J. Elford, Eſq. lt.-gov. of St. John's.
Wm. Carter, Eſq. judge of the vice-admiralty court.
Richard Routh, Eſq. collector.
D. Coke, comptroller.
A. Buchanan, navy officer.
Dav. Thomas Eſq. king's agent.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

MONSON AND MIRANDA.

CAPTAIN Ingoldſby was a ſoldier of fortune; the younger ſon of a younger branch of a great and reſpectable family: but, his ſword was his patrimony; and, having entered early into the profeſſion of arms for a maintenance, he purſued it with that enthuſiaſtic ſpirit of honour, which is dictated by the conſiderations of family pride, the hope of fame, the dread of diſgrace, and the moſt ardent love of glory and of his country.

He married, too, like a ſoldier: intereſt made no part of his compoſition. He ſaw and admired his Emma; he formed an acquaintance with her, and found her mind the counterpart of her perſon: young, handſome, and gallant, he met with no difficulty in inſpiring mutual regard, or in obtaining the conſent of her father, a venerable, reſpectable, unbeneficed, clergyman.

Happineſs is neither confined to fortune or condition: the amiable couple loved, and love ſupplied all deficiences. Love reſtrained the gaiety of Mr. Ingoldſby's diſpoſition; and taught his amiable partner the prudence neceſſary to regulate expences which were to be bounded by the pay of a lieutenant of foot.

Nor did the increaſe of their family (for Heaven bleſſed them with a female infant within the firſt year after their marriage) add to their difficulties; it ſerved only to augment the attention of the father, and the circumſpection of the mother; and they rejoiced in the participation of their ſcanty poſſeſſions to the offſpring of love, the pledge of the tendereſt affection.

In the care and ſuperintendence of their darling daughter, did their years roll on in peaceable and humble content. If they heaved a ſigh, it was for their Miranda's future welfare: if they breathed a wiſh, it was to ſee her placed in a ſituation which might guard her againſt the attacks of poverty, and the deſigns of iniquity: from the former they were aware beauty and accompliſhments would prove no ſhield; and they trembled when they reflected, that they might prove the moſt powerful incitements to the latter.

The ſweets of life are not to be enjoyed without its accompanying embitterments. Theſe diſquietudes were

were augmented by a circumſtance as unexpected as it was alarming: they were in a moment deſtined to be torn from each other's arms; or to purchaſe a continuance of the joys they had experienced in ſixteen years ſociety, by incurring an expence they were unable to ſupport, and riſquing dangers and difficulties which female delicacy is little calculated to encounter. The regiment in which Mr. Ingoldſby ſerved, received orders to embark for America in tranſports already prepared for their reception.

On the communication of this intelligence, ſo ſubverſive of their little plans of œconomy and felicity, Mrs. Ingoldſby earneſtly entreated, that ſhe and her daughter might be the companions of his voyage; ſhe enumerated, in the moſt lively and affectionate terms, all the advantages that might be derived from keeping their little family together; and ſhe diſplayed, in all the eloquence of feeling grief, the horrors that muſt await her and her daughter at the moment of their ſeparation. No arguments were neceſſary to convince him that what he wiſhed muſt be right; he folded his Emma and Miranda to his boſom; and, whilſt he wept over the diſtreſſes to which all he held dear might be expoſed, a ſmile of approbation burſt through the manly cloud, and he exulted in ſuch a wife and ſuch a daughter. All the difficulties which the narrowneſs of their finances ſuggeſted, were obviated by a thouſand arrangements, the ingenious devices of love; and the command of a company, which was conferred on Mr. Ingoldſby before the embarkation, relieved them from no other anxiety than what concerned a future proviſion for their Miranda.

Few events, differing enough from the common occurrences of life to be worth recording, happened either in the courſe of their voyage, or on their arrival at Boſton: except that the aſſiduities of a young officer of another regiment, who accompanied them in the ſame tranſport, ſeemed to have made ſome impreſſion on the heart of the gentle Miranda; who liſtened to tales of love, ſanctioned by the approbation of her parents, and ſighed out her own confeſſion in ſtrains of artleſs and irreſiſtible harmony.

Mr. Monſon was formed on the model which Captain Ingoldſby had in idea fixed on for the huſband of his Miranda. His manners were as mild as his ſoul was brave: he carried command in one hand, and affection in the other; and his orders were obeyed with that mingled fear and love, with which inferiors in every ſtation look up to thoſe who neither exert their powers in tyranny, nor ſuffer them to fall into contempt by imprudent and ill-timed indulgence. To the qualifications of a ſoldier he added thoſe which moſt highly adorn private life: he was lively, yet ſteady; generous, without profuſion; and, if his expences ever exceeded the ſtricteſt limits of prudence, the exceſs might be attributed to ſome acts of benevolence, to which his heart and his purſe were always equally open. Nor was his income limited: for he was the only ſon of a gentleman of fortune, who had indulged his propenſity to arms at the expence of the moſt acute and agonizing ſenſations; and who, with a parental affection as laudable as it is uncommon, ſubjected him to no reſtrictions but in the choice of a wife; and in this grand object of the happineſs of his life, had only enjoined him to conſider birth, education, and virtue, as the moſt valuable poſſeſſions ſhe could beſtow on him.

But both Captain Ingoldſby and Mr. Monſon were too regardful of decency and propriety to haſten an event of ſo much importance, till the father of the young gentleman had been acquainted with the attachment; and letters from Mr. Ingoldſby and the lover were prepared to be diſpatched by the firſt ſhips which ſhould ſail for Europe: and the young ſoldier conquered his impatience, by the ſuggeſtions of conſcious dignity and rectitude in this diſcharge of his filial duty.

But, alas! theſe precautions were ſoon rendered fruitleſs, by events which diſſolved the bands of affection;

rent aſunder the ties of mutual love; darkened the faireſt proſpects of future happineſs; and involved in a gloom, apparently everlaſting, connubial joys, preſent and promiſed!

On that day, which will ever be marked with horror in the remembrances of thoſe who feel for their country; and which will never revolve without renewing the moſt acute anguiſh in the boſoms of thoſe whoſe fathers, huſbands, brothers, or relatives, ſuffered in the dreadful conflict! on that day, when the attack of Bunker's Hill occaſioned a carnage which thinned the Britiſh ranks, and laid her heroes in the duſt! Captain Ingoldſby, and Mr. Monſon, ſtood foremoſt in the bloody conteſt: accident had placed them in the ſame brigade, and they fought and fell together; the body of the young officer being carried off by the Americans, and the mortally-wounded captain conveyed to the habitation of his wretched wife and daughter!

To attempt the deſcription of ſuch a ſcene, would require a pen inſpired by Pity herſelf: let thoſe who wiſh to paint it, figure to themſelves a brave officer, unſtained by a ſingle act in life which he could poſſibly recollect with regret, expiring of wounds received in the ſervice of his country; and, with all the dignity of virtue, adminiſtering conſolation to the objects of his lateſt affection! let them repreſent the wife ſinking under the load of accumulated woe, on the boſom of the dying poſſeſſor of her heart, and calling back his fleeting ſpirits to guard her againſt giving way to the impulſes of grief, and the impreſſions of deſpair! let them pourtray youth, beauty, and virtue, ſtabbed with a double blow; and bereft, in one moment, of a father unequalled in affection, of a lover unrivalled in fidelity, exclaiming by turns for each, and, with all the frenzy of inarticulate rage, arraigning the juſtice of Heaven, and the villainy of man! And, if they deſire to revel in all the luxuries of woe, let them attend to the heart-piercing ſhriek, which announced the departure of the brave, the regretted, Ingoldſby.

We ſhall not follow the unfortunate mourners through the various progreſſions of grief, from keen and piercing anguiſh to ſilent and corroding melancholy: in the laſt ſtate, they embarked for England; after having received every attention which the governor and garriſon could offer, as a tribute to the memory of the deceaſed, and to the virtues and excellencies of the ſurvivors.

On their arrival in England, the caſe being made known to their gracious and benevolent ſovereign, they were ſoon relieved by his bounty from the apprehenſions of indigence; and, on a penſion granted to the mother, and continued to the daughter in caſe of her death, they retired to a village very remote from the metropolis, and rendered deſirable to them by its being the reſidence of a maiden ſiſter of Captain Ingoldſby, who poſſeſſed a conſiderable portion of the virtues of her brother, and an affection for her niece which could only be exceeded by that of her mother.

As the fortunes of this lady, tho' large enough to gratify her wiſhes, were limited, ſhe and the widow agreed to join their narrow incomes; and, as Miranda was their mutual care, ſo it was the earneſt wiſh of the aunt, that ſhe might be accommodated at their mutual expence; and they entered on their little plan with the moſt affectionate intentions of rendering it as agreeable and comfortable to each other, as the nature of a ſituation, in which they each felt, though in different degrees, the pangs of ſoftened but unabated grief, would admit.

But as no retirement will conceal the charms of beauty, nor any circle, however confined, prevent the fame of accompliſhments from ſpreading beyond its limit; Mr. Maxwell, a neighbouring gentleman of fortune and character, was ſoon captivated with the reports of Miranda's excellencies, and as he was a widower not much paſt the prime of life, and had yet an inclination again to wear the ſilken chains of matrimony, he determined to viſit the fair; and, if he found her worthy his heart, to offer

his

his hand; an offer which he doubted not would be accepted, as his perſon was far from being diſagreeable, his manners poliſhed and elegant, his character unexceptionable, and his fortune very far above any expectations which orphan indigence could form.

To a man of Mr. Maxwell's conſequence, few excuſes were neceſſary for a liberty, which however improper among people of equal fortunes, cuſtom has unworthily commiſſioned the poſſeſſors of wealth to take, with thoſe whoſe ſituations in life are leſs eminently favoured by the ſmiles of the blind and undiſtinguiſhing goddeſs.

But Mr. Maxwell was not of a diſpoſition to avail himſelf of this unmerited ſuperiority; he languiſhed for a proper introduction, and ſuffered all the pains of impatience till accident threw in his way the gratification of his wiſhes. The houſe which the ladies inhabited was advertiſed for ſale; and, under pretence of an intention to purchaſe, he obtained permiſſion, in conſequence of a proper requeſt, to inſpect it on a particular day, which at his inſtance had been named by the fair tenants.

On that day, Mr. Maxwell haſtened to the village, and in the earlieſt moment that had been mentioned; he alighted at Mrs. Ingoldſby's door, not without the moſt flattering expectations that the politeneſs of the ladies would prove inſtrumental to the attainment of the only object he had in view.

Nor were his hopes diſappointed; after he had viewed the houſes and gardens with the air of an intended purchaſer, the refreſhment of tea was propoſed to him, and, being accepted without heſitation, he was introduced to the fair, the amiable, the ſtill mourning, Miranda.

Prepared by the univerſal voice to admire, love was the immediate conſequence of a viſit, which he requeſted leave to repeat in terms with which civility could not refuſe to comply; and a very few days confirmed Mr. Maxwell the ardent and the profeſſed lover of Miranda.

But her heart was ſtill engaged, nor could ſhe abandon even an hopeleſs paſſion; ſhe wiſhed to indulge her regrets through life, and was averſe to every propoſition which tended to turn the edge of her melancholy, and moſt to thoſe which offered a new object for her affections.

Yet the character, the fortune, the unobjectionable perſon, of Mr. Maxwell, were urged to her by her only friends, with ſuch energy but mildneſs of perſuaſion, that, enforced by the declarations of her admirer, that he hoped not to inſpire her with love, but to engage her friendſhip, and an opinion, that, in accepting the hand of a man advanced in years, ſhe offered leſs violence to her former engagement, than if ſhe yielded to the ſolicitations of a young and pleaſing lover; ſhe was prevailed on to promiſe Mr. Maxwell the accompliſhment of his wiſhes; and a day, at no very conſiderable diſtance, was named for completion of his happineſs.

The neceſſary preparations now engaged the attention of Mr. Maxwell and the two matron ladies; whilſt Miranda, like a ſacrifice adorned with garlands for the altar, paſſively yielded to the aſſiduities of her friends, and ſuffered the ornaments of her perſon, and the intended proviſions of ſettlement, to be adjuſted, without interfering in the management, or participating in the reſult.

But, a very few mornings before the appointed day, when the intended nuptials were to take place, as Miranda was at breakfaſt with her mother and aunt, a ſervant put into her hands a letter, which being known by the ſuperſcription to be from Mr. Maxwell, ſhe immediately delivered it to Mrs. Ingoldſby, who, to the utter aſtoniſhment of both her auditors, read aloud the contents of it as follows:

MADAM,

That your heart is not at all intereſted in the intended event, you have with that candour, which renders your character the object of univerſal admiration, frequently acknowledged to me; you will not therefore even wiſh to receive an apology for my

my releaſing you from an unſuitable engagement: but as my heart ſtill holds you dear, and your virtues and beauties will ever poſſeſs my mind with unalterable regard; ſo I think it my duty to explain to you the motives by which I am influenced, in a conduct, which, however cenſurable it may appear in the public eye, will, I am perſuaded, find a full juſtification in your goodneſs of heart, and in the ſenſibility of your worthy relations.

My long-loſt ſon! my ſon, who I had for years reſigned to heaven, is reſtored to me; and Providence, which has beſtowed on me this conſummate of happineſs, will not permit me to add to it a wiſh which concerns myſelf.

But I have another explanation to make, in which I am to beſpeak your forgiveneſs for an impoſition, which however innocent with reſpect to myſelf, I muſt confeſs to have been rather improper with regard to you. My real name is not Maxwell, which I aſſumed upon the ſuppoſed death of my ſon, when I retired from my uſual place of reſidence, in a diſtant part of the kingdom, to avoid the importunities of ſome worthleſs and diſagreeable relations; and this ſecret I entruſted to only one friend in the metropolis, from whom my ſon procured directions to his mourning father.

It is at the particular inſtance of this ſon, that I take the liberty to incloſe an order on my banker for three thouſand pounds, which I intreat you to accept as a ſmall tribute of my gratitude, for your intended goodneſs to him; who, till he has the honour to diſcloſe to you in perſon his real name, begs leave to ſubſcribe himſelf, Madam,

Your moſt devoted, obliged, and
Obedient, ſervant,
J. MAXWELL.

P. S. Let me intreat you to ſuffer me to introduce my ſon to you in the courſe of our morning's ride.

Before the three ladies could recover from the ſurpriſe which this extraordinary epiſtle had occaſioned, the arrival of Mr. Maxwell and another gentleman was announced: and, as the former entered the room, he preſented his ſon to Miranda; who, having uttered the words, "My Monſon!" fell motionleſs into the arms of his father.

The concluſion of the ſtory is obvious. He, who held the welfare of his ſon in higher eſtimation than his own happineſs, could have no objection to a match which heaven itſelf had ordained: and, where worth, honour, beauty, virtue, and fortune, are united, happineſs muſt be the ſure, the conſtant, attendant.

ACCOUNT OF A DUTCH DRUM.—From Pratt's Gleanings.

TWO of the largeſt rooms in the houſe are always appropriated to the occaſion: the better if they communicate, as is indeed uſual abroad, but that is not material. Card-tables are to be ſet in the four corners of each room; the middle being kept perfectly clear:—the place of honour is always determined to be on the right hand ſide of the pier-glaſs. From each ſide of this glaſs you are to place two rows of chairs, with a ſquare box, called a ſtove, at the foot of each chair; and, if in winter, you are to take care theſe ſtoves are well ſupplied with burning turf, or rather with the live aſhes of turf: and, if in ſummer, the fire is to be omitted; but a Dutch woman is too much in the habit of canting up her legs on theſe abominable little footſtools to ſit comfortably without them, and in the cold weather ſhe could neither uſe her hands, or arms, without ſmoke-drying her feet.—By the gentlemen's ſeats you place ſpitting-boxes; and, as if theſe would not contain enough, a dozen or two of ſpitting-pots are to be ſet on the ſide-tables, or grace the corner of the card-equipage: ſlates and pencils are alſo to be provided. All the plate you can muſter is to be crouded on the grand ſide-board, and at leaſt an hundred tobacco pipes, with taſteful devices wrapped about them, not forgetting half a dozen pound boxes of tobacco, with a ſuitable ſervice of ſtoppers.

Theſe preparations being ſettled, you are ready to receive the compa-

ny,

ny, who begin to appear at your Dutch drum about five in the afternoon! The reigning burgomaſter's wife enters firſt. You are to receive her at the door, after a good run to meet her, (by way of teſtifying your joy,) with a dead ſtop, and you are to take care that your curteſy is at leaſt as profound as her's; the better if a little deeper. And, if you would adopt the faſhion of this country, you ſhould revive one of your boarding-ſchool ſinkings at the commencement of a minuet, or one of your ſchool reverences to your governeſs on leaving the room. You are to take her by the hand, you are to ſay you are extremely honoured by the viſit, and then *kiſs her three times!* Then lead her to the right hand ſide of the glaſs, —order a burning red-hot ſtove to be put under her petticoats,—(the genteeler if you condeſcend to place it yourſelf,) and then receive the reſt of the company, ſtoving them and kiſſing in the ſame manner; more carefully, however, placing them according to their rank in the town or village, than if they were ſo many Britiſh peereſſes to be ſettled by the high ſteward, at the trial of a ſiſter peereſs for high treaſon. When all the chairs are filled, you may order refreſhments.

In the firſt place, tea is to be preſented three times round the room. This over, the card-tables are to be arranged, the ſtoves refreſhed, the pipes lighted, and the ſpitting boxes begin to work. You are to preſent four kings to the burgomaſter's wife, and the three you mean to play at her table. To the next lady, in her rank, you preſent the queens: but make a memorandum, that, when once ſeated, nobody ſtirs from the table till the party breaks up at ten o'clock, ſo that you are fixed as a ſtatue for almoſt five hours. The refreſhments are to be handed about every quarter of an hour, but to vary, as the collations. One quarter gives coffee, another wine, another liquors, another orgeat; and at every time the company eat and drink with unabated appetite; and thoſe who offer the moſt good things of this world, are made the moſt honourable mention of in the annals of contre viſitiſm. The ceremonies of taking leave are like thoſe of entrance.

A contre viſite ſeldom includes ſupper; but, when a ſupper is to be given in Holland, it always comprehends cards and tea, with the immenſe et cetera of about eight times coffee, as many times cakes, wines, jellies, &c. &c. and ſuppoſing theſe to begin at half paſt five, and ſupper to be on table at half paſt ten, though the intermediate hours are fully employed in eating and drinking, it does not in the leaſt prevent the ſupper being devoured, as King Richard voraciouſly ſays, "marrow, bones and all;" for though in general life, at home, the Dutch eat but little of ſolid food, they pay it off abroad with moſt incontinent rapacity. Indeed, they ſeem, like certain wild beaſts in training for the grand gorging day, when they are to be turned out upon criminals, to reſerve themſelves for theſe great public occaſions: and a Dutch ſupper, to the end of five hours ſtuffing, might very well furniſh out one of our lord-mayor's feaſts, and ſatisfy all the manſion-houſe monſters on any one of the important days,

Big with the fate of turkeys and of geeſe!

CHARACTERISTIC DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN THE MALE AND FEMALE OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.—By LAVATER.

THE primary matter of which women are conſtituted appears to be more flexible, irritable, and elaſtic, than that of man. They are formed to maternal mildneſs and affection; all their organs are tender, yielding, eaſily wounded, ſenſible, and receptible. Among a thouſand females, there is ſcarcely one without the generic feminine ſigns; the flexible, the circular, and the irritable.

They are the counterpart of man, taken out of man; to be ſubject to man; to comfort him like angels, and to lighten all his cares.—— "She ſhall be ſaved in child-bearing, if

if they continue in faith, and charity, and holineſs, with ſobriety." (1 Tim. ii. 15.) This tenderneſs, this ſenſibility, this light texture of their fibres and organs, this volatility of feeling, render them ſo eaſy to conduct and to tempt; ſo ready of ſubmiſſion to the enterpriſe and power of the man; but more powerful through the aid of their charms, than man with all his ſtrength. The man was not firſt tempted, but the woman, afterwards the man by the woman. And, not only eaſy to be tempted, ſhe is capable of being formed to the pureſt, nobleſt, moſt ſeraphic, virtue; to every thing which can deſerve praiſe or affection. Highly ſenſible of purity, beauty, and ſymmetry, ſhe does not always take time to reflect on internal life, internal death, internal corruption. "The woman ſaw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleaſant to the eyes, and a tree to be deſired to make one wiſe, and ſhe took of the fruit thereof." (Gen. iii. 6)

The female thinks not profoundly; profound thought is the power of the man. Women feel more. Senſibility is the power of woman. They often rule more effectually, more ſovereignly, than man. They rule with tender looks, tears, and ſighs; but not with paſſion and threats; for if, or when, they ſo rule, they are no longer women, but abortions. They are capable of the ſweeteſt ſenſibility, they are capable of the moſt profound emotion, the utmoſt humility, and the exceſs of enthuſiaſm. In their countenance are the ſigns of ſanctity and inviolability, which every feeling man honours, and the effects of which are often miraculous. Therefore, by the irritability of their nerves, their incapacity for deep inquiry and firm deciſion, they may eaſily from their extreme ſenſibility become the moſt irreclaimable, the moſt rapturous, enthuſiaſts. Their love, ſtrong and rooted as it is, is very changeable; their hatred almoſt incurable, and only to be effaced by continued and artful flattery. Men are moſt profound; women are more ſublime.

Men moſt embrace the whole; women remark individually, and take more delight in ſelecting the minutiæ which form the whole. Man hears the burſting thunder, views the deſtructive bolt, with ſerene aſpect, and ſtands erect amidſt the fearful majeſty of the ſtreaming clouds. Woman trembles at the lightning, and the voice of diſtant thunder; and ſhrinks into herſelf, or ſinks into the arms of man. Man receives a ray of light ſingle; woman delights to view it through a priſm in all its dazzling colours. She contemplates the rainbow as the promiſe of peace; he extends his inquiring eye over the whole horizon. Woman laughs, man ſmiles; woman weeps, man remains ſilent. Woman is in anguiſh when man weeps, and in deſpair when man is in anguiſh; yet has ſhe often more faith than man. Man without religion is a diſeaſed creature, who would perſuade himſelf he is well, and needs not a phyſician; but woman without religion is raging and monſtrous. A woman with a beard is not ſo diſguſting as a woman who acts the free-thinker; her ſex is formed to piety and religion; to them our Saviour firſt appeared; but he was obliged to prevent them from too ardently, and too haſtily, embracing him: "Touch me not." They are prompt to receive and ſeize novelty, and become its enthuſiaſts. The whole world is forgotten in the emotion cauſed by the preſence and proximity of him they love. They ſink into the moſt incurable melancholy, as they alſo riſe to the moſt enraptured felicity.

Male ſenſation is more imagination, female more heart. When communicative, they are more communicative than man; when ſecret, more ſecret. In general they are more patient, long-ſuffering, credulous, benevolent, and modeſt. Woman is not a foundation on which to build. She is the gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, wood, hay, ſtubble, (1 Cor. iii. 12.) the materials for building on the male foundation. She is the leaven, or more expreſſively the oil to the vinegar, of man: the ſecond part of the book of man. Man ſingly is but half a man; at leaſt but half human; a king without kingdom. Woman, who feels properly what ſhe is, whether ſtill or in motion, reſts upon the

the man; nor is man what he may and ought to be, but in conjunction with woman: therefore, "it is not good that man ſhould be alone, but that he ſhould leave father and mother, and cleave to his wife, and they two ſhall be one fleſh."

They differ alſo in their exterior form and appearance.—Man is the moſt firm; woman the moſt flexible. Man is the ſtraighteſt; woman the moſt bending. Man ſtands ſteadfaſt; woman gently retreats. Man ſurveys and obſerves; woman glances and feels. Man is ſerious; woman is gay. Man is the talleſt and broadeſt; woman the ſmalleſt and weakeſt. Man is rough and hard; woman ſmooth and ſoft. Man is brown; woman is fair. Man is wrinkly; woman is not. The hair of man is more ſtrong and ſhort; of woman more long and pliant. The eye-brows of man are compreſſed; of woman leſs frowning. Man has moſt convex lines; woman moſt concave. Man has moſt ſtraight lines; woman moſt curved. The countenance of man taken in profile is more ſeldom perpendicular than that of the woman. Man is moſt angular; woman moſt round."

In determining the comparative merit of the two ſexes, it is no derogation from female excellency that it differs in kind from that which diſtinguiſhes the male part of our ſpecies: and if, in general, it ſhould be found, (what upon an impartial enquiry will moſt certainly be found,) that women fill up their appointed circle of action with greater regularity than men, the claim of preference cannot juſtly be decided in our favour. In the prudential and economical parts of life, it is undeniable that they riſe far above us: and, if true fortitude of mind is beſt diſcovered by a cheerful reſignation to the meaſures of Providence, we ſhall not find reaſon, perhaps, to claim that moſt ſingular of the human virtues as our peculiar privilege. There are numbers of the other ſex who, from the natural delicacy of their conſtitution, paſs through one continued ſcene of ſuffering from their cradles to their graves, with a firmneſs of reſolution that would deſerve ſo many ſtatues to be erected to their memories, if heroiſm were not eſteemed more by the ſplendour than the merit of actions.

But, whatever real difference there may be between the moral or intellectual powers of the male and female mind, nature does not ſeem to have marked the diſtinction ſo ſtrongly as our vanity is willing to imagine; and after all, perhaps, education will be found to conſtitute the principal ſuperiority. It muſt be acknowledged, at leaſt, that in this article we have every advantage over the ſofter ſex that art and induſtry can poſſibly ſecure to us. The moſt animating examples of Greece and Rome are ſet before us, as early as we are capable of any obſervation; and the nobleſt compoſitions of the ancients are given into our hands almoſt as ſoon as we have ſtrength to hold them; while the employments of the other ſex, at the ſame period of life, are generally the reverſe of every thing that can open and enlarge their minds, or fill them with juſt and rational notions. The truth of it is, female education is much worſe than none, as it is better to leave the mind to its natural and uninſtructed ſuggeſtions, than to lead it into falſe purſuits, and contract its views, by turning them upon the loweſt and moſt trifling objects. We ſeem, indeed, by the manner in which we ſuffer the youth of that ſex to be trained, to conſider women agreeably to the opinion of certain Mahometan doctors, and treat them as if we believed they had no ſouls: why elſe are they

Bred only and completed to the taſte
Of luſtful appetence, to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, and troul the tongue, and roll the eye?

This ſtrange neglect of cultivating the female mind can hardly be allowed as good policy, when it is conſidered how much the intereſt of ſociety is concerned in the rectitude of their underſtandings. That ſeaſon of every man's life which is moſt ſuſceptible of the ſtrongeſt impreſſions is neceſſarily under female direction; as there are few inſtances, perhaps, in which that ſex is not one of the ſecret ſprings which regulates the moſt important

portant movements of private or public tranſactions. What Cato obſerves of his countrymen is in one reſpect true of every nation under the ſun: "The Romans (ſaid he) govern the world, but it is the women that govern the Romans."

If it be true, then, (as true beyond all peradventure it is,) that female influence is thus extenſive, nothing certainly can be of more importance than to give it a proper tendency, by the aſſiſtance of a well-directed education.

ASSASSINATION OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE BY RAVILLIAC.

RAVILLIAC was the ſon of parents who lived upon alms. His father was that ſort of inferior retainer to the law, to which the vulgar give the name of a pettifogger, and his ſon had been bred up in the ſame way. Ravilliac had ſet up a claim to an eſtate, but the cauſe went againſt him: this diſappoinment affected his mind deeply: he afterwards taught in a ſchool, and, as himſelf ſaid, received charitable gifts, though but of a very ſmall value, from the parents of thoſe whom he taught; and yet his diſtreſs was ſo great that he had much ado to live. When he was ſeized for the king's murder, he was very looſely guarded; all were permitted to ſpeak with him who pleaſed; and it was thought very remarkable that a jeſuit ſhould ſay to him, "Friend, take care, whatever you do, that you don't charge honeſt people." He was removed next day from the houſe of Eſpernon to the Conciergerie, the proper priſon of the parliament of Paris. When he was firſt interrogated, he anſwered with great boldneſs, "That he had done it, and would do it, if it were to do again." When he was told that the king, though dangerouſly wounded, was living, and might recover, he ſaid that he had ſtruck him home, and that he was ſure he was dead. In his ſubſequent examinations he owned that he long had an intention to kill the king, becauſe he ſuffered two religions in his kingdom; and that he endeavoured to obtain an audience of him, that he might admoniſh him. He alſo ſaid that he underſtood the king's great armament to be againſt the pope, and that, in his opinion, to make war againſt the pope was to make war againſt God. We have no diſtinct account of the three laſt examinations; but he is ſaid to have perſiſted, in the moſt ſolemn aſſeverations, that he had no accomplices, and that nobody had perſuaded him to the fact. He appeared ſurpriſed at nothing ſo much as at the univerſal abhorrence of the people, which it ſeems he did not expect. They were forced to guard him ſtrictly from his fellow-priſoners, who would otherwiſe have murdered him. The butchers of Paris deſired to have him put into their hands, affirming that they would flay him alive, and that he ſhould ſtill live twelve days. When he was put to the torture, he broke out into horrid execrations, and always inſiſted that he did the fact from his own motive, and that he could accuſe nobody. On the day of his execution, after he had made the *amende honourable* before the church of Notre Dame, he was carried to the Greve; and, being brought upon a ſcaffold, was tied to a wooden engine in the ſhape of a St. Andrew's croſs. The knife with which he did the murder being faſtened in his right hand, it was firſt burnt in a ſlow fire; then the fleſhy parts of his body were torn with red-hot pincers, and melted lead, oil, pitch, and roſin, poured into the wounds, and through a clay funnel into his bowels by the navel. The people refuſed to pray for him; and when, according to the ſentence pronounced upon him, he came to be dragged to pieces by four horſes, one of thoſe that were brought appearing to be but weak, one of the ſpectators offered his own, with which the criminal was much moved: he is ſaid to have then made a confeſſion, which was ſo written by the greffier Voiſin, that not ſo much as one word of it could ever be

read.

read. He was very earneſt for abſolution, which his confeſſor refuſed, unleſs he would reveal his accomplices; "Give it me conditionally, (ſaid he;) upon condition that I have told the truth," which they did. His body was ſo robuſt, that it reſiſted the force of horſes; and the executioner was at length obliged to cut him into quarters, which the people dragged through the ſtreets. The houſe in which he was born was demoliſhed, and a column of infamy erected; his father and mother were baniſhed from Angouleſme, and ordered to quit the kingdom, upon pain of being hanged, if they returned, without any form of proceſs; his brothers, ſiſters, uncles, and other relations, were commanded to lay aſide the name of Ravilliac and to aſſume ſome other. Such was the fate of this execrable monſter, who, according to his own account, ſuffered himſelf to be impelled to ſuch a fact by the ſeditious ſermons and books of the Jeſuits, whom Henry, rather out of fear than love, had recalled and careſſed, and to whom he had bequeathed his heart.

Neither the dying words of Ravilliac nor ſo much of his proceſs as was publiſhed were credited by his contemporaries. Regalt the hiſtorian ſays, that there were two different opinions concerning this aſſaſſination; one, that it was conducted by ſome grandees, who ſacrificed that monarch to their old reſentments; the other, that it was done by the emiſſaries of the Spaniards. Letters from Bruſſels, Antwerp, Mechlin, and other places, were received before the 15th of May, with a report of the king's death. Though nothing occurs in the examinations of Ravilliac that were firſt publiſhed, in reference to his journeys to Naples and other places; yet as theſe are ſet down as certain truths by good authors, ſo there are probable grounds to believe they were not fictitious. It appears from Sir Ralph Winwood's Memorials, that Ravilliac had been not long before at Bruſſels. Amongſt other circumſtances that created a very great doubt, whether the aſſaſſin ſpoke truth, were the things found in his pocket at the time he was ſeized; amongſt which was a chaplet, the figure of a heart made in cotton, in the centre of which he ſaid there was a bit of the true croſs, but when cut there was none, which he affirmed was given him by a canon at Angouleſme, a piece of paper with the arms of France painted upon it, another full of characters, and a third containing verſes for the meditation of a criminal going to execution. The provoſt of Pluviers or Petiviers, in Beauce, about ſix miles from Paris, had ſaid openly on the day that Henry IV. was murdered, "This day the king is either ſlain or dangerouſly wounded." After the king's death was known, he was ſeized and ſent priſoner to Paris; but, before he was examined, he was found hanged in the ſtrings of his drawers. His body was, notwithſtanding, hung up by the heels on the common gibbet on the 19th of June. What increaſed the ſuſpicions grounded on this man's end, was his having two ſons Jeſuits, and his being a dependent on the family of M. d'Entragues.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS.

THE origin of newſpapers, thoſe pleaſant vehicles of inſtruction, thoſe entertaining companions of our mornings, has not yet been inveſtigated with the preciſion which is undoubtedly due to what has been emphatically called one of the ſafeguards of our privileges. We are ſtill unacquainted with the name of our firſt newſpaper, and we are ſtill ignorant of the epoch of its original publication.

The intelligent editor of Dodſley's old plays has indeed told the Engliſh world, though with leſs certainty than confidence, "that *Gallo-Belgicus* was the name of the firſt newſpaper publiſhed in England:" and he maintains his poſition from ancient plays, and draws his proofs from obſolete poetry.

poetry. May's comedy of the Heir, which was first acted in 1620, opens in the following manner:—

Polymetes. Hast thou divulg'd the news,
That my son died at Athens?

Roscio. Yes, my lord,
With every circumstance, the time, the place,
And manner of his death; that 'tis believ'd,
And told for news, with as much confidence
As if 'twere writ in Gallo-Belgicus.

Inquiring for the certainty of facts rather than the fictions of poetry, I went to the British Museum, where I saw, and handled, Gallo-Belgicus. This collection, which had once belonged to the king's library, shews plainly, though it is not complete, the nature of the work. It may be called the State of Europe; or, the Annual Register; or it may be entitled more truly the History of his own Times: but it is not a newspaper. Gallo-Belgicus seems to have been the first contemporary author, who, in modern times, detailed events as they arose. He appears to have been well received; the first volume, which was printed for the widow of Godfrey Karpensis, having run through a second edition, before the year 1603, with additions and amendments. The fourth volume, which was published in 1603, was compiled by Gaspar Lorchan, for William Lutzenkirch. Success soon gave rise to rivalship. The fifth volume appears to have been collected by Gotard Arthus for Sigismond Latom, and to have been printed at Frankfort, in 1605. This was plainly a rival work. Gallo-Belgicus was now published half-yearly with a title-page and index to every volume; and was now, for the first time, usefully ornamented with maps. It was written, as late as the year 1605, by John Philip Abel, and was printed for the heirs of Latom, with the emperor's special privilege. I flatter myself, the inquisitive reader is now sufficiently acquainted with the parentage, and performances, of Gallo-Belgicus, of whom the poets, and the editor of poets, seem only from "Rumour's tongue to have idly heard."

When Paul came to Athens, he perceived that the Athenians, and the strangers residing there, spent their time in little more than "either to tell or hear some new thing." At a period more early, perhaps, than the time of Paul, the government of China distributed, through that most extensive empire, a written paper, containing a list of the mandarines who were appointed to rule in every province. Yet this Chinese Red Book, which was afterwards printed and is still distributed, can scarcely be deemed a newspaper.

Venice is entitled to the honour of having produced the first Gazetta, as early as the year 1536. It was compiled upon the plan which was afterwards adopted by Gallo-Belgicus, and contained much intelligence, both of Italy and even of the rest of Europe. Yet a jealous government did not allow a printed newspaper; and the Venetian Gazetta continued long after the invention of printing to the close of the sixteenth century, and even to our own days, to be distributed in manuscript.

After inquiring, in various countries, for the origin of newspapers, I had the satisfaction to find what I sought for in England. It may gratify our national pride to be told, that mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Elizabeth and the prudence of Burleigh for the first newspaper. The epoch of the Spanish Armada is also the epoch of a genuine newspaper. In the British Museum, there are several newspapers which had been printed while the Spanish fleet was in the English channel, during the year 1588. It was a wise policy, to prevent, during the moment of general anxiety, the danger of false reports, by publishing real information. And, the earliest newspaper is intitled, The English Mercurie, which, by authority, "was imprinted at London, by Christopher Barker, her highnesses printer, 1588."

Burleigh's newspapers were all Extraordinary Gazettes, which were published from time to time, as that profound statesman wished either to inform or terrify the people. The Mercuries were probably first printed in April 1588, when the Armada approached the shores of England.

After

After the Spaniſh ſhips had been diſperſed by a wonderful exertion of prudence, and ſpirit, theſe Extraordinary Gazettes very ſeldom appeared. The Mercurie, No. 54, which is dated on Monday November the 24th, 1588, informed the public, that the ſolemn thankſgiving for the ſucceſſes which had been obtained againſt the Spaniſh Armada was this day ſtrictly obſerved. This number contains alſo an article of news from Madrid, which ſpeaks of putting the queen to death, and of the inſtruments of torture that were on-board the Spaniſh fleet. We may ſuppoſe, that ſuch paragraphs were deſigned by the policy of Burleigh, who underſtood all the artifices of printing, to excite the terrors of the Engliſh people, to point their reſentment againſt Spain, and to inflame their love for Elizabeth.

Yet are we told, that poſts gave riſe to weekly newſpapers, which are likewiſe a French invention. The inventor was Theophraſt Renaudot, a phyſician, who, laying his ſcheme before Cardinal Richelieu, obtained from him a patent for the Paris Gazette, which was firſt publiſhed in April, 1631. Thus would confident ignorance transfer this invention, which is ſo uſefully advantageous to the governors and the governed, from the Engliſh Burleigh to the French Richelieu. The dates demonſtrate, that the pleaſures and the benefits of a newſpaper were enjoyed in England more than forty years before the eſtabliſhment of the Paris Gazette, by Renaudot, in France: and the Engliſh Mercurie will remain an inconteſtible proof of the exiſtence of a printed newſpaper in England, at an epoch when no other nation can boaſt a vehicle of news of a ſimilar kind.

The Engliſh Mercurie no longer proclaimed his news, when Elizabeth, ſpeaking of the Armada, had ſaid, *Flavit Deus, et diſſipantur*. A newſpaper had now gratified the curioſity of the people; and the curioſity of the people would be no longer ſatisfied without a newſpaper. Burton complains, in his Anatomy of Melancholy, which was firſt publiſhed in 1614, "that, if any read now-a-days, it is a play-book, or a phamplet of news." The newſpapers were at firſt occaſional, and afterwards weekly. Nathaniel Butter, at the Pyde-Bull, St. Auſtin's Gate, eſtabliſhed a weekly paper in Auguſt, 1622, intitled, The certain Newes of this preſent Week. How long Butter, who was a great publiſher of news, continued his hebdomadal intelligences, I am unable to tell. He laid little before his readers which could enlarge knowledge or excite riſibility; though his battles may have ſurpriſed and elevated, and his ſieges may have alternately agitated the hopes and fears of his countrymen.

Whatever may have been his ſucceſs, he certainly had competitors and imitators. In February, 1625-6, was firſt publiſhed, a freſh paper of Weekly News. The foreign intelligence of May the 23d was conveyed in number 13. This too was a ſmall quarto of fourteen pages. And it was printed at London for Mercurius Britannicus, in 1626. This proves, that the well-known title of Mercurius Britannicus had a more early origin than has generally been ſuppoſed. Similar papers were continued, though they aſſumed different names. In the preface to the Swediſh Intelligencer, which was publiſhed in 1632, now the third time reviſed, corrected, and augmented," we are aſſured, that, "very good uſe have alſo been made of the Weekly Currantoes, which, if a man of judgment read, he ſhall find very true and very punctual: whoſoever will be cunning in the places and perſons of Germany, and would underſtand her wars, let him not deſpiſe Currantoes."

Butter, the active newſmonger of the times, was influenced by his intereſt to tell—"News, old news, and ſuch news as you never heard of."

He was thus induced to convert his weekly news into half-yearly news. And he publiſhed the German Intelligencer in 1630, and the Swediſh Intelligencer in 1631. He had for his compiler, William Watts, of Caius College, of whom it may be ſaid, that he was educated for other labours;

labours; and of whom Voſcius ſpeaks as *doctiſſimus et clariſſimus Watſius, qui optime de hiſtoria meruit.* He was born near Lynn in Norfolk, of I know not what parentage. After being tranſplanted from the banks of the Cam to the groves of Oxford, he travelled into ſeveral countries, ſays Anthony Wood, and became maſter of divers languages. He was, on his return, after the acceſſion of Charles I. made one of the king's chaplains, and was preferred ſucceſſively, to livings, and dignities in the church; and, adhering manfully to the king's cauſe, he was ſequeſtered, plundered, and left without a ſhelter for his wife and children. He was carried by his courage and reſentment, into the field with Prince Rupert, during the hardieſt of his exploits; and died, in 1649, on-board his fleet, in the harbour of Kinſale. He had an eſpecial hand, ſays Wood, in Sir Henry Spelman's Gloſſary; he edited Matthew Paris; and, excluſive of other treatiſes, he publiſhed, before the civil wars of England began, ſeveral numbers of new books, in the Engliſh tongue, (more than forty,) containing the occurrences done in the wars between the King of Sweden and the Germans. William Watts may, therefore, be deemed the Gallo-Belgicus of England.

We are now come, by a regular progreſs, to that memorable epoch in Engliſh hiſtory, "When civil dudgeon firſt grew high." Each party, whether political or religious, now hoped to gain their object, by ſpreading their pretenſions. From this ſource, the nation was ſoon over-run with tracts of every ſize, and of various denominations; hence the Diurnal, which continued its hebdomadal round, notwithſtanding the ridicule of Cleveland, from 1640 to 1660: and hence too the different Mercuries, which were ſent abroad, to inflame by their vehemence, or to conciliate by their wit; to convince by their argument, or to delude by their ſophiſtry. Many of them were written with extraordinary talents, and publiſhed with uncommon courage. The great writer of Mercuries was Marchmont Needham, who was born in 1620, and was educated at Oxford; who aſſumed all the colours of the chamelion, during thoſe contentious times: and being diſcharged from writing public intelligence by the council of ſtate, in March 1660, he was allowed to live at the Reſtoration, till at length, ſays Anthony Wood, this moſt ſeditious, mutable, and railing, author, died ſuddenly in Devereux Court, in November 1678.

When hoſtilities commenced, every event, during a moſt eventful period, had its own hiſtorian, who communicated news from Hull, truths from York, warranted tidings from Ireland, and ſpecial paſſages from ſeveral places. Theſe were all occaſional papers. Impatient, however, as a diſtracted people were for information, the news were never diſtributed daily. The various news-papers were publiſhed weekly at firſt; but in the progreſs of events, and in the ardour of curioſity, they were diſtributed twice or thrice in every week. Such were the "French Intelligencer," the "Dutch Spye," the "Iriſh Mercury," and the Scots Dove," the "Parliament Kite," and the "Secret Owl." Mercurius Acheronticus brought them hebdomadal News from Hell, Mercurius Democritus communicated wonderful news from the World in the Moon, the Laughing Mercury gave perfect news from the Antipodes, and Mercurius Maſtix faithfully laſhed all Scouts, Mercuries, Poſts, Spies, and other intelligencers.

Amid this clamour of contradiction, this activity of ridicule, this tumult of laughter, Scotland was not neglected. As early as 1642, there were publiſhed at London, The Scots Scout's Diſcoveries. On the 30th of September 1643, appeared The Scots Intelligencer, or the Weekly News from Scotland and the Court. On the ſame day, flew abroad The Scots Dove;

Our Dove tells newſes from the king's,
And of harmonious letters ſings.

In 1644, arrived weekly, Intelligence from the South Borders of Scotland. Mercurius Scoticus appeared in 1651. And in the ſubſequent year, was given

out the Theme, or Scoto-Preſbyter, which, with admirable ridicule, inquires, Whether it be not as little diſhonourable for the Scots to be conquered by the Engliſh, in 1652, as to have been theſe twelve years paſt ſlaves to the covenant." All theſe papers were aſſuredly publiſhed at London, either to gratify private intereſt, or to promote public meaſures, though ſome of them are miſtakingly ſuppoſed to have been printed at Edinburgh.

It is a remarkable fact, which hiſtory was either too idle to aſcertain, or too much aſhamed to relate, that the arms of Cromwell communicated to Scotland, with other benefits, the firſt news-paper, which had ever illuminated the gloom, or diſpelled the fanaticiſm, of the North. Each army carried its own printer with it; expecting either to convince by its reaſoning, or to delude by its falſehood. King Charles carried Robert Barker with him to Newcaſtle, in 1639; and General Cromwell conveyed Chriſtopher Higgins to Leith, in 1652. When Cromwell had here eſtabliſhed a citadel, Higgins reprinted in November, 1652, what had been already publiſhed at London, a Diurnal of ſome Paſſages and Affairs, for the information of the Engliſh ſoldiers. Mercurius Politicus was firſt reprinted at Leith, on the 26th of October, 1653. The reprinting of it was transferred to Edinburgh, in November, 1654; where it continued to be publiſhed, till the eleventh of April, 1660; and was then reprinted, under the name of Mercurius Publicus.

On SELF-LOVE and SELF-PARTIALITY.

SELF-love is that inſtinctive principle which impels every animal, rational and irrational, to preſerve its life and promote its own happineſs. It is very generally confounded with ſelfiſhneſs; but we think that the one propenſity is diſtinct from the other. Every man loves himſelf; but every man is not ſelfiſh. The ſelfiſh man graſps at all immediate advantages, regardleſs of the conſequences which his conduct may have upon his neighbour. Self-love only prompts him who is actuated by it to procure to himſelf the greateſt poſſible ſum of happineſs during the whole of his exiſtence. In this purſuit the rational ſelf-lover will often forego a preſent enjoyment to obtain a greater and more permanent one in reverſion; and he will as often ſubmit to a preſent pain to avoid a greater hereafter. Self-love, as diſtinguiſhed from ſelfiſhneſs, always comprehends the whole of a man's exiſtence, and in that extended ſenſe of the phraſe we heſitate not to ſay that every man is a ſelf-lover; for, with eternity in his view, it is ſurely not poſſible for the moſt diſintereſted of the human race not to prefer himſelf to all other men, if their future and everlaſting intereſts could come into competition. This indeed they never can do; for though the introduction of evil into the world, and the different ranks which it makes neceſſary in ſociety, put it in the power of a man to raiſe himſelf, in the preſent ſtate, by the depreſſion of his neighbour, or by the practice of injuſtice, yet in the purſuit of a prize which is to be gained only by ſoberneſs, righteouſneſs, and piety, there can be no rivalſhip among the different competitors. The ſucceſs of one is no injury to another; and therefore, in this ſenſe of the phraſe, ſelf-love is not only lawful, but abſolutely unavoidable. It has been a queſtion in morals, whether it be not likewiſe the incentive to every action, however virtuous or apparently diſintereſted?

Thoſe who maintain the affirmative ſide of this queſtion ſay, that the proſpect of immediate pleaſure, or the dread of immediate pain, is the only apparent motive to action in the minds of infants, and indeed of all who look not before them, and infer the future from the paſt. They own, that when a boy has had ſome experience, and is capable of making compariſons, he will often decline an immediate enjoyment which he has formerly found productive of future evil more than equivalent to all its good; but in doing ſo they think, and they

they think juſtly, that he is ſtill actuated by the principle of ſelf-love, purſuing the greateſt good of which he knows himſelf to be capable. After experiencing that truth, equity, and benevolence, in all his dealings is the readieſt and indeed the only certain method of ſecuring to himſelf the kindneſs and good offices of his fellow-creatures, and much more when he has learned that they will recommend him to the Supreme Being, upon whom depends his exiſtence and all his enjoyments, they admit that he will practice truth, equity, and benevolence; but ſtill, from the ſame principle, purſuing his own ultimate happineſs as the object which he has always in view. The proſpect of this great object will make him feel an exquiſite pleaſure in the performance of the actions which he conceives as neceſſary to its attainment, till at laſt, without attending in each inſtance to their conſequences, he will, by the great aſſociating principle, feel a refined enjoyment in the actions themſelves, and perform them, as occaſions offer, without deliberation or reflection. Such ſeems to be the origin of benevolence itſelf, and indeed of every virtue.

Thoſe who take the other ſide of the queſtion, can hardly deny that ſelf-love thus modified may prompt to virtuous and apparently diſintereſted conduct; but they think it degrading the dignity of man to ſuppoſe him actuated ſolely by motives which can be traced back to a deſire of his own happineſs. They obſerve, that the Author of our nature has not left the preſervation of the individual, or the continuance of the ſpecies, to be deductions of our reaſon, computing the ſum of happineſs which the actions neceſſary to theſe ends produce to ourſelves: on the contrary, He has taken care of both, by the ſurer impulſe of inſtinct planted in us for theſe very purpoſes. And is it conceivable, ſay they, that He would leave the care of our fellow-creatures a matter of indifference, till each man ſhould be able to diſcover or to be taught that by loving his neighbour, and doing him all the good in his power, he would be moſt effectually promoting his own happineſs? It is diſhonouring virtue, they continue, to make it proceed in any inſtance from a proſpect of happineſs, or a dread of miſery; and they appeal from theory to fact, as exhibited in the conduct of ſavage tribes, who deliberate little on the conſequences of their actions.

Their antagoniſts reply, that the conduct of ſavage tribes is to be conſidered as that of children in civilized nations, regulated entirely by the examples which they have before them; that their actions cannot be the offſpring of innate inſtincts, otherwiſe ſavage virtues would, under ſimilar circumſtances, every where be the ſame, which is contrary to fact; that virtue proceeds from an intereſted motive on either ſuppoſition; and that the motive which the inſtinctive ſcheme holds up is the moſt ſelfiſh of the two. The other theory ſuppoſes, that the governing motive is the hope of future happineſs and the dread of future miſery; the inſtinctive ſcheme ſupplies a preſent motive in the ſelf-complacency ariſing in the heart from a conſciouſneſs of right conduct. The former is a rational motive, the latter has nothing more to do with reaſon than the enjoyment ariſing from eating or drinking, or from the intercourſe between the ſexes. But we ſhall conclude with obſerving, that there is certainly a virtuous as well as a vicious ſelf-love, and that "true ſelf-love and ſocial are the ſame."

SELF-PARTIALITY is a phraſe employed by ſome, to expreſs that weakneſs of human nature through which men overvalue themſelves when compared with others. It is diſtinguiſhed from general partiality, by thoſe who make uſe of the expreſſion, becauſe it is thought that a man is led to over-rate his own accompliſhments, either by a particular inſtinct, or by a proceſs of intellect different from that by which he over-rates the accompliſhments of his friends or children. The former kind of partiality is wholly ſelfiſh; the latter partakes much of benevolence.

This diſtinction may perhaps be deemed plauſible by thoſe who conſider the human mind as little more than a bundle of inſtincts; but it muſt appear perfectly ridiculous to ſuch

ſuch as reſolve the greater part of apparent inſtincts into early and deep-rooted aſſociations of ideas. If the partialities which moſt men have to their friends, their families, and themſelves, be inſtinctive, they are certainly inſtincts of different kinds; but an inſtinctive partiality is a contradiction in terms. Partiality is founded on a compariſon between two or more objects; but genuine inſtincts form no compariſons.

The origin of ſelf-partiality is not difficult to be found; and our partialities to our friends may be traced to a ſimilar ſource. By the conſtitution of our nature we are impelled to ſhun pain and to purſue pleaſure; but remorſe, the ſevereſt of all pains, is the never-failing conſequence of vicious conduct. Remorſe ariſes from the dread of that puniſhment which we believe will in a future ſtate be inflicted on vice unrepented of in this; and therefore every vicious perſon endeavours by all poſſible means to baniſh that dread from his own mind. One way of effecting this is to compare his own life with the lives of others; for he fancies that if numbers be as wicked as himſelf, the benevolent Lord of all things will not involve them in one common ruin. Hence, by magnifying to himſelf the temptations which led him aſtray, and diminiſhing the injuries which his conduct has done in the world, and by adopting a courſe diametrically the reverſe, when eſtimating the morality or immorality of the conduct of his neighbours, he ſoon comes to believe that he is at leaſt not more wicked than they. Thus is ſelf-partiality formed in the mind, and quickly blinds him who is under its influence ſo completely, as to hide from him the very faults which he ſees and blames in others. Hence the coward thinks himſelf only cautious, the miſer frugal. Partiality is formed in the very ſame manner to natural or acquired accompliſhments, whether mental or corporeal. Theſe always procure reſpect to him who is poſſeſſed of them; and, as reſpect is accompanied with many advantages, every man wiſhes to obtain it for himſelf. If he fail in his attempts, he conſoles himſelf with the perſuaſion that it is at leaſt due to his merits, and that it is only withheld by the envy of the public. He compares the particular branch of ſcience or bodily accompliſhment in which he himſelf moſt excels, with thoſe which have conferred ſplendour on his rival; and eaſily finds that his own excellencies are of the higheſt order, and entitled to the greateſt ſhare of public eſteem. Hence the polite ſcholar deſpiſes the mathematician; the reader of Ariſtotle and Plato all the modern diſcoveries in phyſical and moral ſcience; and the mere experimentaliſt holds in the moſt ſovereign contempt a critical knowledge of the ancient languages. The pupil of the ancients denies the merits of the moderns, whilſt the mere modern allows nothing to the ancients; and thus each becomes partial to his own acquiſitions, and of courſe to himſelf for having been at the trouble to make them.

Partiality to our friends and families is generated in the very ſame way. Whenever we acquire ſuch an affection for them as to conſider their happineſs as adding to our own, we magnify their excellencies, and diminiſh their defects, for the ſame reaſon, and by the ſame proceſs, that we magnify and diminiſh our own. All partialities, however, are prejudices, and prejudices of the worſt kind. They ought therefore to be guarded againſt with the utmoſt care; and he who is partial to his own virtue or his own knowledge, will do well to compare the former, not with the conduct of his neighbour, but with the expreſs rule of his duty; and to conſider the latter as no farther valuable than as it contributes to the ſum of human happineſs.

CURIOUS DUEL.

THE affair of honour, which was lately ſo harmoniouſly ſettled between Giornoviche and young Cramer, brings to our recollection the following whimſical anecdote, which is related of the celebrated Dr. Young.

This eminent writer, and amiable man,

man was remarkable for the urbanity of his manners and the cheerfulneſs of his temper, prior to a moſt diſaſtrous family contingency, which threw a ſhade on all the ſubſequent part of his life. He was once on a party of pleaſure with a few ladies, going up the water to Vauxhall; and he amuſed them with a tune on the German-flute. Behind him ſeveral officers were alſo in a boat rowing for the ſame places, and ſoon came alongſide of the boat where the doctor and the ladies were.

The doctor, who was not very conceited of playing, put up his flute on their approach. One of them inſtantly aſked, "Why he ceaſed playing, or put up the flute in his pocket?" "For the ſame reaſon (ſaid he) that I took it out, to pleaſe myſelf." The ſon of Mars very peremptorily rejoined, "that, if he did not immediately take out his flute and continue his muſic, he would inſtantly throw him into the Thames." The doctor, in order to allay the fears of the ladies, pocketed the inſult with the beſt grace he could, and continued his tune all the way up the river.

During the evening, however, he obſerved the officer, who acted thus cavalierly, by himſelf in one of the walks, and making up to him ſaid, with great coolneſs, "It was, ſir, to avoid interrupting the harmony either of my company or yours, that I complied with your arrogant demand: but, that you may be ſatisfied courage may be found under a black as well as a red coat, I expect you will meet me to-morrow morning at a certain place, without any ſecond, the quarrel being entirely *entre nous*."

The doctor further covenanted in a very peremptory manner, that the buſineſs ſhould be altogether ſettled with ſwords. To all theſe conditions the officer implicitly conſented. The duelliſts met the next morning at the hour and place appointed; but, the moment the officer took his ground, the doctor preſented to his head a large horſe-piſtol. "What, ſaid the officer, do you intend to aſſaſſinate me?" "No, (ſaid the doctor,) but you ſhall this inſtant put up your ſword and dance a minuet, otherwiſe you are a dead man." Some ſhort altercation enſued, but the doctor appeared ſo ſerious and determined, that the officer could not help complying.

"Now, ſir," ſaid the doctor, "you forced me to play yeſterday againſt my will, and I have obliged you to dance this day againſt yours: we are again on an equal footing, and whatever other ſatisfaction you demand I am ready to grant."

The officer forthwith embraced the doctor, acknowledged his impertinence, and begged that for the future they might live on terms of the ſincereſt friendſhip, which they did ever after.

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

THE French certainly deſerve praiſe for altering the names of their months, ſo as to make them expreſs the weather, or the ſtate of agriculture uſual at thoſe ſeaſons. If we were to imitate them in this, we ſhould at leaſt eſcape the abſurdity of calling the 9th month of the year September.

Our Saxon anceſtors could give more ſatisfactory reaſons for the names of their months than we can for ours. December, which ſtood firſt, was ſtiled Midwinter monath. January was Aefter-yula, or after Chriſtmas. February, Sol monath, from the returning ſun. March, Rhede or Rethe monath, rough or rugged month. April, Eaſter monath, from a favourite Saxon goddeſs whoſe name we ſtill preſerve. May was Trimilchi, from the cows being then milked thrice in the day. June, Sere monath, dry month. July, Mæd monath, the meads being then in their bloom. Auguſt was Weod monath, from the luxuriance of weeds. September, Hærfeſt monath. October they called Winter fyllith, from winter approaching with the full moon of that month. And laſtly, November was ſtiled Blot monath, from the blood of the cattle ſlain in that month, and ſtored for winter proviſion.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

SEA-SONG.

From the "LOCK AND KEY."

COME all ye jolly ſailors bold,
Whoſe hearts are caſt in honour's mould,
While Engliſh glory I unfold—
Huzza to the Arethuſa!
She is a frigate tight and brave,
As ever ſtemm'd the daſhing wave;
Her men are ſtaunch
To their favourite launch;
And, when the foe ſhall meet our fire,
Sooner than ſtrike we'll all expire
On-board of the Arethuſa.

'Twas with the ſpring fleet ſhe went out,
The Engliſh channel to cruize about;
When four French ſail, in ſhow ſo ſtout,
Bore down on the Arethuſa.
The famed Belle Poule ſtraight did lie,
The Arethuſa ſcorn'd to fly;
Not theet, or a tack,
Or a brace, did ſhe ſlack;
But the Frenchmen laugh'd, and thought it ſtuff
For they knew not the handful of men how tough
On-board of the Arethuſa.

On deck five hundred men did dance,
The ſtouteſt they could find in France:
We with two hundred did advance,
On-board of the Arethuſa.
Our captain hail'd the Frenchman, Ho!
The Frenchman then cry'd out Hallo!
"Bear down, do ye ſee,
To our admiral's lee."—
"No, no," ſays the Frenchman, "that that can't be."—
"Then I muſt lug you along with me,"
Said the ſaucy Arethuſa.

The fight was off the Frenchman's land;
We forc'd them back upon their ſtrand,
For we fought 'till not a ſtick would ſtand
Of the gallant Arethuſa.
So now we've driv'n the foe aſhore,
Never to fight with Britons more,
Let each take a glaſs,
To his favourite laſs,
A health to our captain, and officers too,
And all that belong to the jovial crew,
On-board of the Arethuſa.

PADDY O'BLARNEY.

A Song, from Dibdin's WILL o'the WISP.

IS't my country you'd know?—I'm an Iriſhman born,
And they chriſten'd me Paddy O'Blarney;
In haymaking time I ſtept over one morn
All the way from the lakes of Killarney;
Turn'd my hand to juſt whatever came in my way;
To be ſure while the ſun ſhin'd I did not make hay!
Well then you know the wives and daughters of the farmers won't—well, they won't—
Have plenty of cauſe to remember the day
When firſt they ſaw Paddy O'Blarney.

Then what does I do?—The next calling I ſeeks,
(Ah! the world for the lakes of Killarney!)
I cries mack'rel alive—that were caught for three weeks;
Ah! let alone Paddy O'Blarney:
Then freſh-gather'd ſtrawb'ries, ſo round and ſo ſweet,—
With juſt half a dozen at top fit to eat.—
"Ah! madam, you need not examine them, bleſs your two good-looking eyes; they are full to the bottom, paper and all!"—"Well, I'll truſt you, I dare ſay you won't cheat me."
So I coaxes her up, and herſelf makes her cheat:
Ah! fait, let alone Paddy O'Blarney.

Next I turn'd to a chairman, and got a good job;
(Ah! the world for the lakes of Killarney!)
I harangu'd at a famous election the mob;
Och! let alone Paddy O'Blarney.
Then to ſee how his honour and I did cajole:
He knock'd down his flats with words, and I mine with my pole.
Then you know when they came to chair him, I was no longer, you ſee, an odd man—there was a pair of chairmen:—
And ſure ſuch a pair was ne'er ſeen, by my ſoul,
As his honour and Paddy O'Blarney.

But this notion of greatneſs was none of the worſt;
(Oh! the world for the lakes of Killarney!)

Having play'd ſecond fiddle, I thought
I'd play the firſt:
Can't you let alone Paddy O'Blarney?
So, ſwearing to plunder, and never to
ſqueak
I my qualification took out, and turn'd
Greek.
Ah! to be ſure we did not make a pretty
dove-houſe of our Pharaoh-bank! let
me ſee, we pigeoned, ay fait, and
plucked them too,—
Four tradeſmen, and ſix bankers' clerks in
one week:
Will you let alone Paddy O'Blarney.

A big man in all circles, ſo gay and polite,
(Ah! the world for the lakes of Killar-
ney!)
I juſt found one who learnt grown-up
jolmen to write,
Juſt to finiſh gay Paddy O'Blarney.
I firſt learnt my name, till, ſo fond of it
grown,
I don't ſay I'd better have let it alone.
But, by my ſoul and conſcience, it had like
to have finiſhed me in good earneſt;
for you ſee, I juſt wrote
Another jolman's ſignature inſtead of my
own—
What a dev'l of a Paddy O'Blarney!

But, ſince fate did not chooſe for to nooſe
me that day,
(Och! the world for the lakes of Kil-
larney;)
With a Venus of ninety I next ran away:
What a fine daſhing Paddy O'Blarney!
So marriage turn'd out the beſt nooſe of
the two:
The old ſoul's gone to heaven, I'm rich
as a Jew.
So that if any jolman has an occaſion for
a friend, or a lady for a lover; or, in
ſhort, if any body ſhould wiſh to be
diſencumbered of the uneaſineſs of a
wife, or a daughter, or a purſe; or any
ſuch kind and civil ſervice that can be
performed—
By a gentleman at large that has nothing
to do;
Let me recommend Paddy O'Blarney.

DELIA. A PORTRAIT.

Oculum percellit *Venus*—ſed animum
conciliat *meritum*.

HER virtuous mind with nought im-
pure is ſtain'd,
Her thoughts alone from ſimple nature
flow;
Her words and actions are alike unfeign'd,
No venal impulſe did her heart e'er
know.

A noble delicacy forms her taſte,
An elegant ſimplicity her mein;
Her ſentiments are juſt, her manners
chaſte,—
Say—could ſuch virtues paſs by me un-
ſeen?

O no! the ſtriking portrait of her ſoul
Struck my firm heart, and fail'd not
to inſpire
The flame of love;—nor reaſon would
controul,
Nor wiſdom's dictates check, the fond
deſire.

How far *her* love reſpondent is to
mine,
The latent truth unknown, I would
obtain;
For on her face chaſte ſmiles complacent
ſhine,
Which bid me hope my ſuit will not
prove vain.

Hear then the wiſhes of a heart ſincere:
Moſt bounteous Providence! her days
prolong;
With equal bleſſings crown each virtue
here,
And guard her ſteps from violence and
wrong.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

ON LEAVING FRANCE.

GALLIA, farewell!—thou pleaſing,
bleſt abode!
Scenes of my youth, ſo gay, ſo fair, ſo
dear!
My primroſe path was once with flow'rets
ſtrow'd;—
Bright ſhone the eye—now gliſt'ning
with a tear.

But though the tall ſhip waft my body
o'er,
From this lov'd land though Mary's
doom'd to part:
Condemn'd to dwell on ſome bleak bar-
ren ſhore,
Yet you, and you alone, poſſeſs my
heart.

Ah me! the leſs'ning ſhore recedes from
ſight,—
O then receive, receive my laſt adieu:
Beloved realms, regions of dear delight,
My flutt'ring ſpirit fondly clings to
you:

Borne on light pinions, borrow'd of the
dove,
Still haunts thoſe ſcenes of happineſs and
love,

FOREIGN

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

DOWNING-STREET, *June* 30.

Diſpatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received from Lieutenant-colonel Crawford, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MY LORD, Baumholder, *June* 1.

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordſhip that hoſtilities commenced yeſterday morning at half an hour paſt ten o'clock. The enemy attacked the village of Walhaufen, ſituated near the ſource of the Nahe, and occupied by the Auſtrians as an advanced poſt; but they were repulſed, loſing from ſixty to ſeventy killed, and near 400 taken priſoners.

The Auſtrian general Schellenberg took poſſeſſion at the ſame time of Kern, upon the Nahe. The enemy made ſeveral unſucceſsful efforts to diſlodge him from that poſt, and ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs.

To-day a part of the Auſtrian hulans, and Salkborough light infantry, attacked and defeated one of the enemy's poſts near Steinberg, towards the ſource of the Blies. There have been other trifling ſkirmiſhes that are not worth noticing; in all which the Auſtrians have had the advantage. In the courſe of yeſterday and to-day, their loſs has been four officers and between ſeventy and eighty non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

C. CRAUFURD.

OBER MUSCHEL, *June* 6.

On the 4th and 5th reports were received from Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, who commanded the corps upon the Sieg; they ſtate in ſubſtance as follows:

The two diviſions of the enemy's troops that were in the neighbourhood of Duſſeldorf, being conſiderably reinforced from their army of the north, marched towards the Sieg, and, after ſome ſevere ſkirmiſhes, forced the Prince of Wirtemberg's advanced poſts to quit that river on the 1ſt. His ſerene highneſs then took a poſition at Crobach, near Hackenburg, having an advanced guard at Altkirchen.

On the 3d the enemy attacked the poſt of Altkirchen, and carried it with great loſs, after experiencing the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance that it was poſſible to make. Nothing could ſurpaſs the bravery diſplayed by the Auſtrian troops, but they were obliged to yield to the great ſuperiority of numbers, the enemy having brought the principal part of the force which they had on the right bank of the Rhine againſt that one point.

Head-quarters of the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, HACKENBURGH, *June* 18.

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordſhip, that the archduke's head-quarters were removed from Hockheim to Schwalbach, near Koningſtein, on the 11th inſtant, to Heſſe Homburg on the 12th, and to Græffin Wiſbach the 13th. The archduke ordered General Werneck to puſh his advanced poſts acroſs the Lahn and the Dille at Wetzlar on the 14th, and to paſs, on the 15th, with his whole corps; to ſupport which manœuvre the Saxons were directed to advance to Wetzlar the ſame day, and General Kray to occupy the heights between Braunfels and Leuhn on the Lahn. The French general Le Fevre was in march with a large corps for the ſame object at the ſame time. The heads of his column attacked General Werneck's advanced guard, which, after making a very long and moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, was obliged to yield to the great ſuperiority of numbers. The enemy then occupied the above-mentioned poſition, with their right to the Lahn and their left to the Dille, and began a ſevere cannonade upon the Auſtrians, who, though at the foot of the heights with the rivers cloſe in their rear, had formed again, and ſtood firm. His royal highneſs the archduke, having arrived juſt as the advanced guard was retiring, ordered the Saxons to accelerate their march, and particularly their cavalry to advance with as much expedition as poſſible. His royal highneſs likewiſe ordered that part of General Werneck's corps, which had remained in reſerve on the left bank of the Lahn, to join their advanced guard, and left the detachments on the left oppoſite Altenbourgh, and on the right at Aſlar near Hermanſtein, as they had been at firſt poſted, in order to ſecure the flanks. In this very critical poſition his royal highneſs remained, anſwering the enemy's cannonade from a battery of twelve-pounders, and determined to attack as ſoon as the head of the Saxon column ſhould have paſſed Wetzlar.

The poſition that General Le Fevre occupied, was compoſed of a range of heights, which, from the broken ground in their front, are difficult of acceſs. Here General Le Fevre waited the arrival

of the reſt of his corps; had it come up before the archduke attacked, the Auſtrians muſt have retired acroſs the Lahn at Wetzlar. His royal highneſs, perfectly aware of this circumſtance, reſolved not to delay his attack a moment after the Saxon cavalry ſhould have arrived. This did not happen till ſeven in the evening, and the diſpoſition was then made in general as follows:—Three ſquadrons of the Auſtrian cavalry, regiment of Carachy, ſupported by that of Naſſau, were ordered to charge the left, and the Saxon cavalry the front of the heights above Hermenſtein, while the Auſtrian grenadiers attacked the enemy's centre in the wood, the left wing was kept back. The regiment of Carachy advanced through the hollow ways and ravines, and, when arrived at the top of the height, charged the enemy with a degree of intrepidity that muſt do them immortal honour; but, as they were very much broken by the extreme badneſs of the ground, and as the French cavalry was numerous and drawn up in perfect order to receive them, they were repulſed. The regiment of Naſſau had, in the mean time, reached the ſummit and formed; they therefore received the regiment of Carachy, which rallied under the protection, charged the enemy again with part of the regiment of Naſſau, on their flanks, and part of the ſecond line, and, after as regular a ſhock as could take place, they proved victorious. This happened before the Saxon cavalry had reached their point of attack, or the grenadiers had arrived at the wood; and the enemy, finding themſelves taken in flank, and moſt vigorouſly purſued, retired; their firſt line with great precipitation abandoning their ſalient point in the centre, and their defeated cavalry threw itſelf in diſorder into the wood behind their infantry. Part of the regiments of Carachy and Naſſau followed them, cut to pieces a battalion which had formed where the road leading from Wetzlar to Greiffenſtein enters the wood, and took ſeveral pieces of cannon; but, upon endeavouring to continue the purſuit ſtill farther, they were received by the ſecond line of French infantry, who gave them a ſevere fire, and obliged them to return out of the wood to form again. However, they brought off all the cannon and ammunition-waggons that they had taken. The enemy ſtill kept the heights of Altenbourg, their line extending thence towards Alteden on the Dille.

The Auſtrian grenadiers now attacked and defeated the French infantry in the wood. In the rear of the enemy's left flank, at the diſtance of about two Engliſh miles, lay the village of Barghauſen on the Dille. In the vicinity of that village the wood retires from the Dille in the form of a half circle, leaving a conſiderable ſpace of open ground; through this the road, by which the left of General Le Fevre's corps was obliged to retreat, paſſes and enters the wood again over an height that affords an excellent poſition for infantry, not only from being ſo immediately on the edge of the wood, but more eſpecially as the foot of it is covered, in the greateſt part of its extent, by a ravine that is very difficult to croſs.

It was on this height that the enemy had formed three battalions, with a battery of artillery, to receive their troops that had been defeated by the Auſtrian cavalry and grenadiers; and, at the ſame time, finding that victory was declared in favour of the Auſtrians, they retired their right from the heights of Altenbourg, forming the troops that had occupied that wing of the poſition in the thick wood which was immediately in their rear. Four ſquadrons of Saxon cavalry, as if determined to emulate the exemplary conduct of the Imperial troops, together with a ſquadron of the regiment of Carachy, advanced through that part of the wood which had been cleared by the grenadiers, and, without waiting for further ſupport, and not accompanied either by cannon or infantry, defiled along the road, and ſcrambled through the ravine under the enemy's fire, formed, and attacked the height which I have juſt deſcribed. After ſuffering great loſs, they broke the three battalions, cut down every man who could not ſave himſelf by flight in the wood, and took the cannon.

The night now came on, and put an end to this very brilliant affair. Nothing could ſurpaſs the ſteadineſs and intrepidity with which the Auſtrian and Saxon troops executed his royal highneſs's maſterly and deciſive manœuvres. The loſs of the Auſtrians and Saxons amounted to 500 men, beſides ſeveral officers; that of the French, judging from the number they left dead in the field, and from the accounts given by deſerters and priſoners, and by the inhabitants of the country through which they paſſed in their retreat, muſt have been very great. It is reported that General Lefevre, who commanded in perſon, was wounded badly in the arm.

Having failed in his attempt to make himſelf maſter of this important poſition, General Jourdan determined to raiſe the blockade of Ehrenbreitſtein, and recroſs the Rhine. Four of the ſix diviſions which compoſed his army marched towards Neuweid; the two others towards Seigburg, Cologne, and Duſſeldorf.

On

On the 16th, the archduke marched in purſuit of General Le Fevre to Greffenſtein, where he was joined by General Kray, who had croſſed the Lahn that morning at Leuhn.

On the 17th his royal highneſs marched to Renderodt; an advanced guard puſhing on to Altenkirchen, and on the 18th to Hackenbourg. The corps at Limbourg, Naſſau, and Weilburg, croſſed the Lahn, and purſued General Jourdan by Montabauer and Thierdorf, while the partiſan corps on the right advanced to the Seig. But, notwithſtanding the utmoſt diligence has been made uſe of by the Auſtrians, no affair of conſequence has taken place ſince the 15th, as the enemy have retired on all ſides with the utmoſt precipitation.

Intelligence is juſt received that Marſhal Wurmſer's poſts in the front of Manheim were attacked on the 14th inſtant, and that his excellency defeated the enemy, and took from them ſeveral cannon.

JUNE 20. I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that his royal highneſs the archduke's advanced corps, commanded by General Kray, marched yeſterday morning at day-break in purſuit of that part of the enemy's army, which, after uniting at Altenkirchen, was retiring, under the orders of General Kleber, towards Siegburg on the Sieg, with the intention of proceeding from thence to Cologne and Duſſeldorf.

Gen. Kleber found himſelf under the neceſſity of halting that day on the heights that lay between Kirpen and Ukareth, on the great road to Siegburg, in order to give time for his reſerve, ammunition, and baggage, to paſs the Sieg: he therefore occupied the very advantageous poſition that theſe heights afford, with about twenty-four thouſand men. The front of both his wings, as well as his flanks, were covered by two deep ravines, that could only be paſſed at a very few points. The approach to his centre was about three hundred yards broad, and ran along a ridge that connected this poſition with the heights of Kirpen, and in which the two ravines above-mentioned take their ſource. At the village of Kirpen there is another range of advantageous heights, parallel to thoſe where the enemy was poſted; their right (looking towards Ukareth) terminates in a deep ravine; their left on a plain oppoſite to the enemy's center. This plain is bounded on its left by a ſmall wood that extends towards the ravine, which covered the enemy's right wing, leaving the approach to their center cloſe on its right. From this wood a long range of incloſures and ſmall copſes, intermixed with two villages and ſeveral ſcattered houſes, extend in a parallel direction to the right of the enemy's poſition, nearly on a line with the height of Kirpen.

On the Alterkirchen ſide of Kirpen, above ſeven hundred yards from the latter, is a third range of heights, which take exactly the ſame direction as thoſe I have juſt deſcribed, their right being covered by a deep ravine, their center and left falling gradually into a plain that is bounded by Kirpen, and by the incloſures and ſmall villages above-mentioned.

General Kray's corps conſiſted of about eleven thouſand men, viz. thirty-two ſquadrons of light cavalry, two battalions of grenadiers, ſix battalions of fuſileers, two battalions of Sclavonian light infantry, with a corps of rifflemen, and a proportionate number of heavy and horſe artillery.

The Auſtrian huſſars fell in with a large patrole of the enemy at the village of Weyberbuſch, and drove it back to Kirpen; there they came up with General Kleber's poſts, which they immediately forced back towards his poſition, and General Kray's advanced guard, conſiſting of one Sclavonian light infantry and one Walloon battalion, with ſeveral ſquadrons of light cavalry, and ſome horſe artillery, formed upon the heights of Kirpen.

General Kleber, who could eaſily diſcover General Kray's ſtrength, immediately determined upon attacking part of the infantry of his right wing, advanced into the wood that bounded the plain below the heights of Kirpen, and into the incloſures and villages that extended from thence between the two poſitions and the cavalry of that wing, marched in the rear of the infantry, ready to advance and attack General Kray's left, as ſoon as the latter (viz. the infantry) ſhould have eſtabliſhed itſelf along the edge of the plain. A ſmall part of the infantry of this left wing advanced through the ravines againſt General Kray's right, in order to prevent his detaching from thence, whilſt his principal body of cavalry, ſupported by nine battalions of infantry, and a great proportion of heavy artillery, marched from his centre againſt the heights of Kirpen. The Auſtrian cavalry, which was poſted near Kirpen, attacked the French cavalry as they were forming at the head of the ridge before deſcribed, but partly from the fire which they received in their left flank from the wood, and partly from the very great ſuperiority of numbers, they were repulſed. However, the battalion of Walloons, and Sclavonian light infantry kept their ground, the cavalry rallied under their protection, and in this ſituation the advanced

vanced guard waited the enemy's attack. The French cavalry, as ſoon as its formation was completed, advanced againſt the heights of Kirpen, and, ſupported by a part of their infantry, drove back the Auſtrian cavalry, the Sclavonian battalion, and the artillery, all of whom retired behind the line of the poſition in the rear. The Walloon battalion, commanded by Colonel Brady, ſtood firm, repulſed the repeated and combined attacks that were made upon it, and at laſt, finding itſelf ſurrounded, began its retreat through the village towards the poſition, which it effected in a manner that deſerves to be repreſented as an example of bravery and diſcipline which may be equalled, but can never be ſurpaſſed. The French were now maſters of the village and height of Kirpen; their right wing had eſtabliſhed itſelf on the edge of the incloſures, and in the villages that border the plain; and their left extended from Kirpen in a parallel line to the Auſtrians, with whoſe right it was already engaged in a diſtant muſketry fire.

General Kray formed his advanced guard again behind his center as a reſerve, and remained upon his poſition to receive the formidable attack that the enemy were now preparing to make upon him.

General Kleber brought a great quantity of artillery on the height of Kirpen, and formed two principal attacks; the one with two lines of cavalry, ſupported by his right wing of infantry, againſt General Kray's left; and the other with nine battalions of infantry, ſupported by a large body of cavalry, againſt the center, whilſt his left advanced ſufficiently to keep the Auſtrian right in check.

The enemy now attacked General Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, as their great ſuperiority of numbers gave them an opportunity of gaining its flank. But the battalion and battery, which occupied a height on the left of the infantry poſition, changed their front, and kept up ſuch a heavy fire on the flank of the French cavalry as checked their purſuit. The Auſtrian cavalry rallied under the protection of this able manœuvre, and returning to the charge, ſupported by four ſquadrons of Saxons who had juſt arrived, drove back the French into the villages and defiles from which they had advanced, and decided the affair on that ſide.

Whilſt this was going on, the nine battalions, and the cavalry that were formed at Kirpen, advanced againſt the center of the Auſtrian poſition, ſupported by a moſt formidable fire of artillery. This point was occupied by three battalions and ſome ſquadrons of cavalry in the firſt line, to which the advanced guard, that had been obliged to abandon Kirpen, formed, as has been before obſerved, a ſecond line. Theſe moſt gallant troops allowed the French to approach them within a hundred paces, without firing, except from their cannon. The firſt line of infantry then gave a general diſcharge, and charged with their bayonets. This deciſive movement produced the deſired effect; the French gave way; General Kray's cavalry purſued them into the village, and the Auſtrians proved finally victorious. They were not, however, in ſufficient force to profit of this victory in the manner they might otherwiſe have done, eſpecially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a ſtrong reſerve, and as their right ſtill remained in the villages and incloſures which they had taken poſſeſſion of in the beginning of the action; General Kray was therefore obliged to content himſelf with forcing the enemy to abandon the heights of Kirpen: in the evening Gen. Kleber retired his right wing into his poſition; but a battalion at the extremity of his left, that had advanced to turn the right of the Auſtrians, was completely cut off.

Thus, my lord, ended an affair, which, tho' leſs important than that of the 15th near Wetzlaer, becauſe the object of contention was not of ſuch magnitude, may with juſtice be ſtiled equally brilliant; particularly when we conſider that the French had more than double the force of the Auſtrians.

General Kray loſt between five and ſix hundred men. The enemy had above ſeven hundred taken priſoners, left ſeveral hundred dead on the field, and according to all reports had a very great number wounded.

General Kleber retreated laſt night as ſoon as it was dark acroſs the Sieg at Siegbourg, from whence he is directing his march towards Duſſeldorf, and Gen. Jourdan has recroſſed the Rhine with all the reſt of his army at Neuwied.

DOWNING-STREET, *July* 1.

Diſpatches have been this day received from Colonel Graham, dated at the head-quarters of General Beaulieu, Cagliano, near Rovoredo, June the 13th and 14th, by which it appears, that nothing material had occurred in that quarter ſince the 31ſt of May.

ADMIRALTY-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *June* 28.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated on-board the Victory, off Toulon, May 11, 1796.

I deſire you will communicate to the lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty the encloſed letter from Commodore Nelſon, addreſſed to me; and the ſatisfaction I feel in having an officer of ſuch zeal and local knowledge on the important ſtation he occupies:

Agamemnon, off Laona, April 25.

Sir, This morning having received information that a convoy, laden with ſtores for the French army, had anchored at Laona, I loſt no time in proceeding off that place, with the Meleager, Diadem, and Petterel. I was ſorry to obſerve, on my approach, that, inſtead of a convoy, only four veſſels were lying under the batteries, which opened on our approach, and their fire was returned as the ſhips got up, under cover of which our boats boarded the four veſſels, and brought them off. The veſſels lying very near the ſhore, a heavy fire of muſquetry was kept on our boats, and it is with the greateſt grief I have to mention that Lieutenant James Noble, of the Agamemnon, a moſt worthy and gallant officer, is, I fear, mortally wounded. The fire from the ſhips keeping under the fire of the batteries, we ſuſtained no damage; the Agamemnon was, I believe, the only ſhip ſtruck by ſhot. The principal part of this ſervice fell on our boats, whoſe conduct and gallantry could not, on any occaſion, have been exceeded, and I wiſh fully to expreſs the ſenſe I entertain of the gallantry of every officer and man employed on this occaſion. Herewith I tranſmit a liſt of wounded, and of the veſſels taken, none of which had any colours hoiſted or men on-board when taken. I have the honour to be, &c. HORATIO NELSON.

Sir John Jervis, K. B.

Wounded.

Lieutenant James Noble, of the Agamemnon. 2 ſeamen of the Meleager.

Liſt of Veſſels taken.

One ſhip of eight guns, (four of which are braſs) and twenty braſs patteraroes, laden with corn and rice.

One ketch, laden with muſkets and caſes of ammunition.

One galley, laden with wine.

One ditto, laden with corn.

Officers employed in the Boats.

Lieutenants Suckling, Noble, and Compton, of the Agamemnon.

Lieutenant Culverhouſe, of the Meleager.

Lieutenant Ryder, of the Diadem.

HORATIO NELSON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *July* 2.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Onſlow, commanding his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Plymouth, to Mr. Nepean, dated June 30, 1796.

Herewith I have the pleaſure to incloſe a letter from Captain Tomlinſon, of his majeſty's ſloop La Suffiſante, containing particulars of his ſucceſs in capturing the Morgan French privateer, and recapturing the ſix Engliſh merchant-ſhips named in the incloſed liſt, that had been taken by her, and which you will be pleaſed to lay before my lord commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

So complete a piece of ſervice, performed by a veſſel of ſuch ſmall force as the Suffiſante, I am perſuaded their lordſhips will admit, reflects great credit on Capt. Tomlinſon, his officers, and men.

La Suffiſante, Plymouth, June 30.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that his majeſty's ſloop La Suffiſante, under my command, has retaken two Engliſh merchant-ſhips, on the 27th inſt. near the Iſle de Bas, (from Oporto, loaded with wine.) I gained intelligence from the priſoners, that the French privateer which they belonged to carried 16 guns and 10 ſwivels; and that on the preceding day ſhe was to the northward of Scilly, in chace of ſeveral Engliſh veſſels; I therefore immediately diſpatched the prizes, with orders to go to Plymouth, and ſtood in for the French coaſt, between Uſhant and the Iſle de Bas, in hopes of meeting her on her return, or any other prizes that ſhe ſhould ſend into Morlaix or Breſt.

On the following morning I had the good fortune to diſcover the above-mentioned privateer and four loaded merchant ſhips (her prizes) ſtanding towards us; and, as I fetched within gun-ſhot of the privateer, we gave her ſeveral broadſides as we paſſed on oppoſite tacks; and, on our putting about to follow him, he made the ſignal for his prizes to diſperſe. They were then about ſeven miles from us to the N. W.

At one P. M. we fetched very near her lee-quarter, and opened a well-directed fire of muſquetry upon them from forward, which obliged them to ſtrike before we could get alongſide to bring our great guns to bear upon her.

As the greateſt diſpatch was neceſſary to enable us to overtake the prizes, which were endeavouring to eſcape by ſteering on different directions, I ordered Lieut. Pickford to take command of the privateer,

vanced guard waited the enemy's attack. The French cavalry, as ſoon as its formation was completed, advanced againſt the heights of Kirpen, and, ſupported by a part of their infantry, drove back the Auſtrian cavalry, the Sclavonian battalion, and the artillery, all of whom retired behind the line of the poſition in the rear. The Walloon battalion, commanded by Colonel Brady, ſtood firm, repulſed the repeated and combined attacks that were made upon it, and at laſt, finding itſelf ſurrounded, began its retreat through the village towards the poſition, which it effected in a manner that deſerves to be repreſented as an example of bravery and diſcipline which may be equalled, but can never be ſurpaſſed. The French were now maſters of the village and height of Kirpen; their right wing had eſtabliſhed itſelf on the edge of the incloſures, and in the villages that border the plain; and their left extended from Kirpen in a parallel line to the Auſtrians, with whoſe right it was already engaged in a diſtant muſketry fire.

General Kray formed his advanced guard again behind his center as a reſerve, and remained upon his poſition to receive the formidable attack that the enemy were now preparing to make upon him.

General Kleber brought a great quantity of artillery on the height of Kirpen, and formed two principal attacks; the one with two lines of cavalry, ſupported by his right wing of infantry, againſt General Kray's left; and the other with nine battalions of infantry, ſupported by a large body of cavalry, againſt the center, whilſt his left advanced ſufficiently to keep the Auſtrian right in check.

The enemy now attacked General Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, as their great ſuperiority of numbers gave them an opportunity of gaining its flank. But the battalion and battery, which occupied a height on the left of the infantry poſition, changed their front, and kept up ſuch a heavy fire on the flank of the French cavalry as checked their purſuit. The Auſtrian cavalry rallied under the protection of this able manœuvre, and returning to the charge, ſupported by four ſquadrons of Saxons who had juſt arrived, drove back the French into the villages and defiles from which they had advanced, and decided the affair on that ſide.

Whilſt this was going on, the nine battalions, and the cavalry that were formed at Kirpen, advanced againſt the center of the Auſtrian poſition, ſupported by a moſt formidable fire of artillery. This point was occupied by three battalions and ſome ſquadrons of cavalry in the firſt line, to which the advanced guard, that had been obliged to abandon Kirpen, formed, as has been before obſerved, a ſecond line. Theſe moſt gallant troops allowed the French to approach them within a hundred paces, without firing, except from their cannon. The firſt line of infantry then gave a general diſcharge, and charged with their bayonets. This deciſive movement produced the deſired effect; the French gave way; General Kray's cavalry purſued them into the village, and the Auſtrians proved finally victorious. They were not, however, in ſufficient force to profit of this victory in the manner they might otherwiſe have done, eſpecially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a ſtrong reſerve, and as their right ſtill remained in the villages and incloſures which they had taken poſſeſſion of in the beginning of the action; General Kray was therefore obliged to content himſelf with forcing the enemy to abandon the heights of Kirpen: in the evening Gen. Kleber retired his right wing into his poſition; but a battalion at the extremity of his left, that had advanced to turn the right of the Auſtrians, was completely cut off.

Thus, my lord, ended an affair, which, tho' leſs important than that of the 15th near Wetzlaer, becauſe the object of contention was not of ſuch magnitude, may with juſtice be ſtiled equally brilliant; particularly when we conſider that the French had more than double the force of the Auſtrians.

General Kray loſt between five and ſix hundred men. The enemy had above ſeven hundred taken priſoners, left ſeveral hundred dead on the field, and according to all reports had a very great number wounded.

General Kleber retreated laſt night as ſoon as it was dark acroſs the Sieg at Siegbourg, from whence he is directing his march towards Duſſeldorf, and Gen. Jourdan has recroſſed the Rhine with all the reſt of his army at Neuwied.

DOWNING-STREET, *July* 1.

Diſpatches have been this day received from Colonel Graham, dated at the head-quarters of General Beaulieu, Cagliano, near Rovoredo, June the 13th and 14th, by which it appears, that nothing material had occurred in that quarter ſince the 31ſt of May.

ADMIRALTY-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *June* 28.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated on-board the Victory, off Toulon, May 11, 1796.

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teer, to ſend the French captain and officers on-board the Suffiſante immediately, and then to make ſail and aſſiſt me in taking the merchant-ſhips; which ſervice was performed very much to my ſatisfaction, he having taken two of them, one of which I had not the hopes of his being able to come up with, as ſhe was very far to the windward.

Beſides the privateer, which is a fine copper-bottomed brig, capable of doing much miſchief, we have likewiſe retaken ſix valuable Engliſh merchant-ſhips, which are all that ſhe had captured.

NICHOLAS TOMLINSON.

Liſt of Veſſels retaken by the Suffiſante, on the 27th and 28th of June, 1796.

Draper, burthen 200 tons, of Dublin, from Oporto, bound to Dublin, laden with 400 pipes of wine and 11 bales of cotton.

Brothers, burthen 180 tons, of Liverpool, from Oporto, bound to Liverpool, laden with 350 pipes and 30 hogſheads of wine, and 72 bales of cotton.

Mary Ann, burthen 170 tons, of Dublin, from Oporto, bound to Dublin, laden with 272 pipes of wine, 11 bags of cotton, and 5 caſks of vinegar.

Ann, burthen 170 tons, of Dublin, from Oporto, bound to Dublin, laden with 303 pipes of wine, 15 boxes, and 20 baſkets of lemons.

Vine, burthen 110 tons, of Lancaſter, from Oporto, bound to Lancaſter, laden with 108 pipes and 4 hogſheads of wine, 175 bags of cotton, 3 tons and half cork, lemons, &c.

Eliza, burthen 160 tons, of Dublin, from London bound to Dublin, laden with 520 cheſts of tea, 250 barrels of porter, a quantity of ſteel, and other dry goods.

[His majeſty's ſhips Apollo and Doris have taken La Legre, French national corvette, of 22 guns and 168 men. By this laſt capture, the whole diviſion which ſailed from Breſt on the 4th of June, are taken by the ſquadron under the command of Vice-admiral Kingſmill. See p. 93.]

SURRENDER OF ST. LUCIA.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *July* 4.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-admiral Sir Hugh Chriſtian to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board the Thunderer, in Choc-bay, St. Lucia, June 1, 1796.

Sir, I am to communicate to you, for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that the iſland of St. Lucia and its dependencies ſurrendered by capitulation on the 25th of May, and that the Morne was taken poſſeſſion of by his majeſty's troops on the 26th at noon.

In the progreſs of the ſiege great difficulties were to be ſurmounted, and much ſervice of fatigue undertaken. The more effectually to aſſiſt the operations of the army, I directed 800 ſeamen to land, under the command of Captain Lane, of the Aſtrea, and Captain Ryves, of the Bulldog. The merit of their ſervices will be better reported by the commander in chief of his majeſty's troops; but I feel it an indiſpenſible duty to acquaint their lordſhips, that the conduct of the officers and ſeamen equalled my moſt ſanguine expectation, that it has been in every inſtance highly meritorious.

The Madras, under the command of Captain Dilkes, had been, in the firſt arrangements, detached to land, and co-operated with a diviſion of troops on the left wing of the army anchored for that purpoſe at Marrigot des Roſleaux, where his exertion and aſſiduity have been highly commendable: he took poſſeſſion of a point at the ſouthern entrance of the Grand Cul de Sac, with great labour and perſeverance, placed upon the pinnacle of the hill two eighteen pounders and two carronades, from which he conſiderably annoyed the batteries of Siſſeron and Agille. The general wiſhing to eſtabliſh batteries on the ſouthern ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac, Captain Wolley, of the Arethuſa, was detached to join Captain Dilkes, and directed to land a proportion of ſeamen to aſſiſt this ſervice, which was very ſpeedily and cheerfully executed. More exertion has not been evinced, and I believe there has not occurred an inſtance of more cordial co-operation than has ſubſiſted between the army and navy during this ſiege. Great have been the ſervices of fatigue, conſidering the nature of the country and the ſituation of the Morne, and very rapidly have they been brought to effect the reduction of the iſland.

On the morning of the enemy's attack on the 24th inſtant, with a view to repoſſeſs themſelves of the advanced poſt from the Morne, it became neceſſary to detach the 14th regiment to the ſupport of the troops employed at the poſt; in conſequence of which 320 marines were landed to take the ground occupied by the 14th. The conduct of the marines upon this, as upon all other occaſions, was moſt perfectly correct.—The garriſon amounted to 2000 men.

HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

[The Dutch ſettlement of Berbice, in the vicinity of Demerary, on the continent of America, has alſo ſurrendered to the Britiſh troops, under General White.]

NAVAL ANECDOTES of Sir RICHARD PEARSON.

SIR [illegible] born at Lanc[illegible] Appleby, in Westmorland, in March, 1731. He went to sea from Dover, in 1744; and in the spring of 1745 he embarked in the navy-line on-board his majesty's ship Dover in the Downs, and was sent in her to the Mediterranean, to join his relation Captain Wilson commander of his majesty's ship Seaford, which ship he joined off Corsica, and served in her during the war. After that time, there being a long peace and little or no promotion going forward, he was not made a lieutenant till 1755; when he was appointed to his majesty's ship Elizabeth by Lord Anson, in which ship he went to the East Indies third lieutenant with Admiral Stephens in April, 1757. He was in three general actions with the French fleet off Pondicherry, in one of which he was dangerously wounded by part of a cannon shot, which struck the muzzle of the gun he was pointing, broke in three pieces, and killed and wounded five men: one piece of this shot grazed him on the side, broke two of his ribs, and bruised him so much inwardly, that he was not able to stand or walk alone for three months after, yet he did not quit his quarters until the action was over, which was not for an hour after he was wounded.

He was the commander in chief's first lieutenant at the reduction of Pondicherry, and at the time the monsoon so unexpectedly broke upon our fleet, whilst blockading Pondicherry, on the 31st of December, 1760, when almost the whole of the fleet were lost. In this most violent gale, which lasted from nine at night till near three in the morning, the admiral (being rather an unwieldy kind of a man) was obliged to be lashed in an arm-chair in his cabin, and the chair lashed down to the deck; and Captain Kempenfelt, on the first of the gales coming on, got an unfortunate fall, by which he was rendered speechless the whole night; so that the whole charge and management of the ship devolved on him as first lieutenant, to whose steady, firm, and exemplary, [illegible] seamen and an officer, it was attributed, that the admiral's ship was prevented sh[illegible] the same fate that the rest of the fleet had done. After this he lost his promotion by the sudden death of the admiral at Bombay, the 21st of May, 176[illegible]; his his commission having been made out for the Tyger, and left unsigned; from which unfortunate circumstance, he lost 12 years rank as post-captain, and upwards of an hundred got on the post-list before him, who must otherwise have been junior to him. He was, after this, first lieutenant to his majesty's ship Lenox at the reduction of Manilla, from whence he came home with Sir William Draper and Captain Kempenfelt, in his majesty's ship Seahorse; and in the year 1769, he was sent out first lieutenant with Commodore Forrest on the Jamaica station, to have the first vacancy, but there he unfortunately met with nearly the same disappointment (by the death of Commodore Forrest) he had done at Bombay in the year 1761.

In August, 1770, (after Mr. Forrest's death,) and on the death of Capt. Tonyn, he was appointed to the command of the Phœnix by Captain Sterling, then senior officer, and was afterwards superseded by order of Captain Carket; but, his case being represented to the admiralty, he was afterwards appointed to the Druid sloop. In June, 1773, he was made a post-captain; and, in 1776, he went out with a large convoy, to Quebec, in his majesty's ship Garland, where, at the requisition of Sir Guy Carleton, he remained two years and a half commanding officer in the river St. Laurence, for which service he received the thanks of the lords commissioners of the admiralty; and was appointed to the command of his majesty's ship Serapis, and was ordered to convoy the Baltic trade, on which service, he was so fortunate as to save the whole of that valuable fleet intrusted to his care, from falling into the hands of of a very superior force of the enemy, by that memorable action with Paul Jones;

teer, to ſend the French captain and officers on-board the Suffiſante immediately, and then to make ſail and aſſiſt me in taking the merchant-ſhips; which ſervice was performed very much to my ſatisfaction, he having taken two of them, one of which I had not the hopes of his being able to come up with, as ſhe was very far to the windward.

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Sir, I am to communicate to you, for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that the iſland of St. Lucia and its dependencies ſurrendered by capitulation on the 25th of May, and that the Morne was taken poſſeſſion of by his majeſty's troops on the 26th at noon.

In the progreſs of the ſiege great difficulties were to be ſurmounted, and much ſervice of fatigue undertaken. The more effectually to aſſiſt the operations of the army, I directed 800 ſeamen to land, under the command of Captain Lane, of the Aſtrea, and Captain Ryves, of the Bulldog. The merit of their ſervices will be better reported by the commander in chief of his majeſty's troops; but I feel it an indiſpenſible duty to acquaint their lordſhips, that the conduct of the officers and ſeamen equalled my moſt ſanguine expectation, that it has been in every inſtance highly meritorious.

The Madras, under the command of Captain Dilkes, had been, in the firſt arrangements, detached to land, and co-operated with a diviſion of troops on the left wing of the army anchored for that purpoſe at Marrigot des Roſſeaux, where his exertion and aſſiduity have been highly commendable: he took poſſeſſion of a point at the ſouthern entrance of the Grand Cul de Sac, with great labour and perſeverance, placed upon the pinnacle of the hill two eighteen pounders and two carronades, from which he conſiderably annoyed the batteries of Siſſeron and Agille. The general wiſhing to eſtabliſh batteries on the ſouthern ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac, Captain Wolley, of the Arethuſa, was detached to join Captain Dilkes, and directed to land a proportion of ſeamen to aſſiſt this ſervice, which was very ſpeedily and cheerfully executed. More exertion has not been evinced, and I believe there has not occurred an inſtance of more cordial co-operation than has ſubſiſted between the army and navy during this ſiege. Great have been the ſervices of fatigue, conſidering the nature of the country and the ſituation of the Morne, and very rapidly have they been brought to effect the reduction of the iſland.

On the morning of the enemy's attack on the 24th inſtant, with a view to repoſſeſs themſelves of the advanced poſt from the Morne, it became neceſſary to detach the 14th regiment to the ſupport of the troops employed at the poſt; in conſequence of which 320 marines were landed to take the ground occupied by the 14th. The conduct of the marines upon this, as upon all other occaſions, was moſt perfectly correct.—The garriſon amounted to 2000 men.

HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

[The Dutch ſettlement of Berbice, in the vicinity of Demerary, on the continent of America, has alſo ſurrendered to the Britiſh troops, under General White.]

NAVAL ANECDOTES of Sir RICHARD PEARSON.

SIR [illegible] Pearson was born at Lanteglos near Appleby, in Westmorland, in March, 1731. He went to sea from Dover, in 1744; and in the spring of 1745 he embarked in the navy-line on-board his majesty's ship Dover in the Downs, and was sent in her to the Mediterranean, to join his relation Captain Willon commander of his majesty's ship Seaford, which ship he joined off Corsica, and served in her during the war. After that time, there being a long peace and little or no promotion going forward, he was not made a lieutenant till 1755; when he was appointed to his majesty's ship Elizabeth by Lord Anson, in which ship he went to the East Indies third lieutenant with Admiral Stephens in April, 1757. He was in three general actions with the French fleet off Pondicherry, in one of which he was dangerously wounded by part of a cannon shot, which struck the muzzle of the gun he was pointing, broke in three pieces, and killed and wounded five men: one piece of this shot grazed him on the side, broke two of his ribs, and bruised him so much inwardly, that he was not able to stand or walk alone for three months after, yet he did not quit his quarters until the action was over, which was not for an hour after he was wounded.

He was the commander in chief's first lieutenant at the reduction of Pondicherry, and at the time the monsoon so unexpectedly broke upon our fleet, whilst blockading Pondicherry, on the 31st of December, 1760, when almost the whole of the fleet were lost. In this most violent gale, which lasted from nine at night till near three in the morning, the admiral (being rather an unwieldy kind of a man) was obliged to be lashed in an arm-chair in his cabin, and the chair lashed down to the deck; and Captain Kempenfelt, on the first of the gales coming on, got an unfortunate fall, by which he was rendered speechless the whole night; so that the whole charge and management of the ship devolved on him as first lieutenant, to whose steady, firm, and exemplary, [illegible] seamen and an officer, it was attributed, that the admiral's ship was prevented sh[illegible] the same fate that the rest of the fleet had done. After this he lost his promotion by the sudden death of the admiral at Bombay, the 21st of May, 1761; his his commission having been made out for the Tyger, and left unsigned; from which unfortunate circumstance, he lost 12 years rank as post-captain, and upwards of an hundred got on the post-list before him, who must otherwise have been junior to him. He was, after this, first lieutenant to his majesty's ship Lenox at the reduction of Manilla, from whence he came home with Sir William Draper and Captain Kempenfelt, in his majesty's ship Seahorse; and in the year 1769, he was sent out first lieutenant with Commodore Forrest on the Jamaica station, to have the first vacancy, but there he unfortunately met with nearly the same disappointment (by the death of Commodore Forrest) he had done at Bombay in the year 1761.

In August, 1770, (after Mr. Forrest's death,) and on the death of Capt. Tonyn, he was appointed to the command of the Phœnix by Captain Sterling, then senior officer, and was afterwards superseded by order of Captain Carket; but, his case being represented to the admiralty, he was afterwards appointed to the Druid sloop. In June, 1773, he was made a post-captain; and, in 1776, he went out with a large convoy, to Quebec, in his majesty's ship Garland, where, at the requisition of Sir Guy Carleton, he remained two years and a half commanding officer in the river St. Laurence, for which service he received the thanks of the lords commissioners of the admiralty; and was appointed to the command of his majesty's ship Serapis, and was ordered to convoy the Baltic trade, on which service, he was so fortunate as to save the whole of that valuable fleet intrusted to his care, from falling into the hands of of a very superior force of the enemy, by that memorable action with Paul

Jones; in which with two ſhips, carrying but 64 guns, and 380 men, he protected a fleet of merchant-ſhips of immenſe value, againſt four ſhips of the enemy, carrying 136 guns, and 1100 men. His perſonal bravery in that action is allowed without example: he defended the ſhip he commanded for an hour after he was left *alone* on the quarter-deck of the Serapis, every every man being killed and wounded but himſelf; and the very great ſervice he rendered his country in this remarkable engagement is univerſally acknowledged.

His majeſty, on that occaſion, was graciouſly pleaſed to confer on him the honour of knighthood. The towns of Hull, Scarborough, Lancaſter, and Dover, the Ruſſia and royal exchange aſſurance companies, gave teſtimonies of their gratitude in the freedoms of their corporations, and in donations of plate. On an elegant large cup of curious workmanſhip, preſented him by the royal exchange aſſurance company, on that occaſion, is the following inſcription, viz,

"Preſented to Sir RICHARD PEARSON, Knight, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship SERAPIS, by the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company, in teſtimony of their ſenſe of his exemplary conduct on the 23d of September, 1779; on which memorable Day, by ſuſtaining a moſt obſtinate Engagement againſt a greatly ſuperior Force of the Enemy, Sir Richard Pearſon, his Officers, and Men, gained immortal Honour."

Again, on a moſt elegant box of heart of oak, preſented to him, by the Corporation of Scarborough, who were ſpectators to the action, is the like Inſcription and the following Mottos:

On the Top.

"LIFE IS BUT A SP[illegible] [illegible]ORY IS IMMO[illegible]

On the front Medallion,

"THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS, AND THE COASTS ARE DEFENDED.

On the back Medallion.

"UNDER YOUR AUSPICES THE SEA IS SAFE.

There are alſo mottos, and inſcriptions to the ſame purport, on two boxes from Hull, one containing the freedom of the corporation, and the other from the Trinity Houſe of Hull, incloſing the brotherhood of their houſe. And alſo an elegant cup from the merchants, and underwriters of Hull; and on three pieces of plate from the Ruſſia company.

Yet little attention has been paid to this gentleman's long and faithful ſervices, by the government of this country. In 1788, when the lieutenant governorſhip of Greenwich Hoſpital was likely to become vacant, he made application for it, and certainly no man in the ſervice was more fully entitled, or had ſo juſt a claim on government for the appointment; but, inſtead of that, he was allured into Greenwich Hoſpital as a captain, from the expectations given him, of ſucceeding to the other whenever it might become vacant; by which means he was deprived of ſucceeding to his rank in the ſervice. And, when the lieutenant governorſhip did become vacant, a very reſpectable deſerving man was appointed to it, *but not Sir Richard.* Such has been his reward for the whole of the foremention[illegible] ſervices, ſince the year 1744.

ON PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

THE public executions in this country have rather a tendency to harden ſuch of the ſpectators as are embarked in vicious courſes, by holding out flattering examples to them, in favour of their general maxim, "a ſhort life and a merry one," which they oppoſe to the dull proſpect of procuring a maintenance by ſtrenuous honeſt labour.

There is no obſervation more common, than that of the condemned convicts dying well, or, as the vulgar term it, "like a cock;" this often proceeds from a cauſe directly contrary to that which is aſſigned, namely, courage. An exceſs of timidity to meet death will make a man grieve till nature is exhauſted of her tears; a placid reſignation follows, which

which is ſupported by the view of his inevitable fate; beſides which, the hopes of [illegible] of future miſery, through [illegible] held out by religion, take place in ſome, and in others, vanity, the laſt vital ſpark that quits the human frame, animates, even the moſt atrocious, to make a momentary diſplay of ſomething generally admired, and excites them to be emulous of that fame, which has been beſtowed on others in like circumſtances.

The influence of puniſhment, on the ſpectators, is regulated by what they ſee, and, whatever may be the extent of that, if it is nicely proportioned to the crime, which is not always eaſy to fix, will excite the neceſſary terror, whether it be the halter, the rack, or the refinements of tyrannic cruelty.

If, inſtead of a public exhibition of ſuch as the law had doomed to ſuffer its extreme ſeverity, an act of parliament were paſſed, for conducting the puniſhment privately in the preſs-yard, and, upon ſome occaſions, that the corpſe ſhould be expoſed on a ſtage erected for that purpoſe, before the priſon, it might tend to fix that terror in the minds of the common people, which is the object of the legiſlative; the ſight of the lifeleſs lump, would raiſe many ideas in the ſpectators, concerning the ſufferings of the ſubject of their curioſity; they would ſuppoſe cruelties in the executioner which had not been practiſed, ſuch as the refuſal of his aſſiſtance to ſhorten the pains of the puniſhment, a denial of only one minute more of exiſtence, and a variety of other circumſtances, would crowd upon their minds, of a melancholy caſt; whereas in our public executions, which are ſo frequent, the ſcries is ſo conſtantly uniform, and the ſentence executed with ſo much tenderneſs, that the fear of death in that ſhape is ſtifled in all thoſe who, by their diſhoneſt habits, are forced into the conſideration, that their career will finiſh with a like cataſtrophe.

The objects of puniſhments being to deter, or prevent the criminal from doing the ſame in future, and to excite an abhorrence of his crime and infamy in others, that which is beſt proportioned to the nature of the deed will make the moſt efficacious and durable impreſſion on all; in this country, the legal puniſhments are always inflicted, ſo as to convey the idea of lenient juſtice, and the total abſence of paſſion and tyranny.

The pains impoſed on Damiens, as a puniſhment for his attack on the life of Louis XV. were cruel and unjuſt, for, if the cauſe be traced to its ſource, it will be found to have taken its riſe in the folly and vice of the religion of the country; to the truth of which, the expulſion of the jeſuits, ſince, bears teſtimony; and indeed it may be aſſerted, that an act ſo atrocious as the aſſaſſination of a king, between whom and his ſubject there are ſo many intervening cauſes to ſhield him from perſonal malice, can ſcarcely ever happen but from madneſs, or the beaſtly fury of fanaticiſm.

Exceſs of puniſhments not only ſtrains the minds of the ſufferer to meet the ferocity of the law, but it is a ſpur to the commiſſion of many crimes, to avoid the penalty, which would be inflicted on one only; for which reaſon it is, that in thoſe countries where the law is exceſſive in ſeverity, the hand of the legiſlator may be ſaid to guide that of the aſſaſſin; if a man is to be tortured for a highway robbery, he will commit a murder to prevent a diſcovery.

What mode of puniſhment is there which does not debaſe the dignity of human nature? It is painful to a generous mind to look upon the trifling puniſhment, as it is thought, of whipping; how repugnant than to the philanthropy cheriſhed in ſuch a breaſt, is the idea of deliberately inflicting death; how diſmal to reflect, that the misfortune of his fellow creature originated in the neglect of thoſe whoſe duty it was to have put him in the right way, and who perhaps perverted his mind at a time it was equally diſpoſed to have received wholeſome inſtruction; whilſt others urge the neceſſity of puniſhments, the philoſopher in ſilence laments, that more care is not taken by the legiſlature, to prevent ſuch calamities.

If it be hopeleſs to think of effecting, in a ſhort time, the means of preventing thoſe evils which diſturb the repoſe and ſafety of ſociety, it is not ſo with reſpect to the remedy for the preventing the predetermined murders, that are ſo frequently made the morning amuſement of many thouſands.

The ſafeguard to the welfare of the common people is a ſpirit of induſtry: all incitements to honeſt labour carry with them ſure means of content; and, in proportion as the wiſdom of the legiſlature is exerted to attain that point, a nation is well or ill governed; many of our laws have this object in view, but a variety of accidents, remote from our preſent purpoſe to deſcribe, has rendered the political ſyſtem of government in this country, and the happineſs of the people, diſtinct objects; in ſome caſes, they are at open war with each other; we find therefore the leſs to wonder at, if the conſequences ſhould fall heavy upon the lower orders of ſociety.

It is unneceſſary to enumerate the cauſes which have brought a defection of manners, and of the morals of the common people; a concurrence of circumſtances, which always accompany the purſuit of an increaſe of commerce and riches, has had the ſame effects here, which it has had at all times and in all places, wherever it ſpreads its baneful influence; inſomuch that it may be deemed an axiom, that the greateſt commerical people is in danger of becoming the moſt ſcoundrel nation.

We are poſitive that the welfare of the lower people is attached to their habits of induſtry, for almoſt every ſpecies of wickedneſs which calls for the rigorous arm of the magiſtrate, ariſes from the deſertion of thoſe principles, which are known to the meaneſt capacity; and, if we are certain that a man commits a robbery becauſe he will not work, we have the proper puniſhment before our eyes.

When a man is certain that if he is convicted of a robbery he ſhall be ſentenced to labour the remainder of his life in durance, under an unrelenting taſkmaſter, it may be ſuppoſed that he will rather ſettle his inclination to maintain himſelf by an unreſtrained regulation of labour, than run the riſk of the conſtantly irkſome puniſhment attending that temporary relaxation from work, which theft or any other unlawful meaſure may furniſh.

Should this kind of puniſhment be adopted, it might check that depravity of character, which is no rarity in the metropolis, that of having decidedly given the preference in favour of idleneſs, followed by an ignominous death, when even it might happen, rather than to exiſt on a more ſcanty allowance, reſulting from honeſt labour.

Places might be contrived at Plymouth, Portſmouth, and all the great arſenals, where theſe people ſhould be employed to ſome national benefit, in return for their depredations on the public: a plan very different from the practice in our priſons muſt be followed; no perſon ſhould be ſuffered to ſee them, or hear of them, till their behaviour had obtained ſo much favour from their governors, who, upon a proper amendment in them, might be allowed to recommend them as proper to make a part of the civil community; the habits of daily labour, and the hopes of enlargement, would undoubtedly produce a reformation in moſt of them. Some have pretended that the ſight of ſlaves, as they term theſe people, might in time beget a want of reſpect for liberty in the nation; our plan precludes the appearance of theſe men out of their proper place: but we think that the frequent ſight of them in the ſtreets, if requiſite, could not produce any uncomfortable ideas, when they were conſidered as men making retribution to the public, and in the road to reformation and future happineſs; whereas the homicides we have mentioned might diſguſt a Catabaw Indian; the odium and expence, of ſending ſo many of our countrymen to the uttermoſt parts of the earth, rather than take the pains to make them uſeful and happy ſubjects,

jects, might be avoided. It is at leaſt our duty, if we are more enlightened than our forefathers, to do all we can, that we may have no cauſe to exclaim:

Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitioſiorem.

From age to age vice takes a wider courſe:
Bad as we are, our ſons will yet be worſe.

On the FEMALE CHARACTER. From the LOOKER-ON.

IT has always appeared to me (ſaid Miranda), that we are to aſcribe the principal faults that degrade, at this moment, the female character, to the ſort of education we receive at our moſt faſhionable ſchools. This blame, however, does by no means reſt with theſe places of inſtruction, but falls more deſervedly on parents and guardians, whoſe vanity and falſe judgments interpoſe between the true intereſts of the ſcholars, and the perſons to whom they are committed. If the main ſtream be diſcoloured, the rivulets which join it in its courſe will take the ſame complexion. However that may be, nothing is more certain than that we poor females are educated as if we had no ſouls to be ſaved, or old age to be provided for. To figure away with a fine exterior, and to ſhare the ſtupid admiration of coxcombs with their horſes and their equipages, ſeems to be all that is required of us by our grave inſtructors. When this view is accompliſhed, we are brought forward in all the mockery of dreſs, for the entertainment of the men, caſed up like Indian idols, or carried out as victims to the altar.

Only that little of our lives is conſulted which can contribute to the brilliancy of a drawing-room or the decoration of a court; ſo that juſt the prime and middle of our days is called for, the reſt being thrown away like the tops and tails of radiſhes.—To accompliſh us in the flouriſhing trade and myſtery of multiplying words without knowledge, to enable us to propagate repetition, and give wings to nonſenſe, we are taught as many languages as our memories can hold, without any enlargement of capacity, or acceſſion of ideas—without any exerciſe of reaſon, or elevation of thought.

Nothing, however, (ſhe continued,) gives me ſuch ſerious concern, as to obſerve, in the ſyſtem of modiſh education, the perverſe direction of the noble principle of ſhame, which was given us for the greateſt purpoſes. That tender conſcious ſpirit which was deſigned to be the principal guard of our virtue, and the ſupport of all the great qualities of womankind, is applied to circumſtances and occaſions the moſt frivolous and abſurd. To be hungry, healthy, roſy, and robuſt, are circumſtances of ſhame to a girl of faſhion. To run is rude, to laugh is vulgar, and to play is monſtrous, becauſe it is natural. Ignorance of cards is ſhocking; ignorance of faſhions is abominable; and ignorance of French is heretical. But, while they are taught ſhame at theſe exceſſes or deficiences, they can brave the recollection of an uncharitable or unjuſt action; they can tell untruths without flinching; they can read the memoirs of actreſſes without confuſion; they can ogle without a bluſh; and hug themſelves in viſions of rope-ladders, and chaiſes and four, accompliſhed dancing-maſters, and ſentimental ſtay-makers!

Methinks (continued Miranda) that a truly faſhionable ſchool might conſiſtently enough advertiſe, to refine and reduce the appetite ſo common in young people educated at ordinary ſchools; to baniſh all diſagreeable redneſs from the cheeks; to correct the errors of nature, in the vulgar propenſity youth have to exerciſe and play; to contract the waiſt, where nature has forgotten to do it; to pinch the foot to a ſizeable diſproportion and beautiful deformity; to comprehend all religious duties within a very ſmall compaſs, and teach ſound morals and virtuous principles at moderate rates.

It is ſurpriſing what transformations are ſometimes formed by this perverſe direction of the principle of ſhame. I remember a very promiſ-

ing

ing girl, the daughter of a worthy neighbour, who had learned, under her mother's inſtructions, many uſeful arts and accompliſhments: ſhe could make paſtry and pickles, knew the price and quality of meat, and was a tolerable proficient in carving; ſhe could write legibly, ſpell correctly, and ſpeak her own language purely and gramatically: in ſhort, her mind was ſo vulgariſed, that ſhe knew more of the Bible than of Lord Cheſterfield or Voltaire; and I really once detected her knitting ſtockings for prizes to the Sunday-ſchool girls, whom ſhe often inſtructed herſelf. On the death of her mother, ſhe was ſent by her father to a place of faſhionable education; and, in the courſe of three weeks, roſe to ſuch a pitch of modeſty, as to bluſh at the mention of her former meanneſſes. She is now ſquared and tortured into a very fine married lady; and ſo ſenſibly delicate, that, on paſſing by a butcher's ſhop the other day, ſhe was ſeized with an agony in every joint; and on meeting, by mere accident, a charity-girl when ſhe was far gone in her pregnancy, ſhe has ever ſince been under the terrible apprehenſion of bringing into the world a child with a pair of knit ſtockings on its legs.

I would not pretend to ſuggeſt any new ſyſtem, in the place of that againſt which I have ſo much deſcanted; I would only preſume to recommend a little more of the Chriſtian religion, and a little leſs of faſhionable idolatry. I do not deſire, that learning, or politics, or riding aſtride, ſhould ſucceed to this miſchievous culture: I wiſh only to ſee the native ornaments of a woman's mind primarily attended to; I wiſh to ſee her arrayed in all her natural perfections of ſenſibility, ſoftneſs, and grace; and to contemplate, through a curtain of unaffected modeſty, an underſtanding furniſhed with every thing that has a tendency to make the heart good, and the conduct exemplary.

How can I here reſiſt the temptation to quote a paſſage from an admirable writer? to quote whom cannot be pedantry, even in a woman; while not to have read and ſtudied him, is want of taſte in man or woman. It is thus that Dr. Hawkeſworth ſums up the character of Stella, in his life of Swift: "Beauty, which alone has been the object of univerſal admiration and deſire, which alone has elevated the poſſeſſor from the loweſt to the higheſt ſituation, has given dominion to folly, and armed caprice with the power of life and death, was in Stella only the ornament of intellectual greatneſs; and wit, which has rendered deformity lovely, and conferred honour upon vice, was in her only the decoration of ſuch virtue as, without either wit or beauty, would have compelled affection, eſteem, and reverence."

I am very far from deſiring to level thoſe diſtinctions which cuſtom has eſtabliſhed between the virtues and excellencies of the male and female character. Nature has clearly enough appointed our different offices and deſtinations; and, by the many domeſtic wants and dependencies with which ſhe has encompaſſed us, has circumſcribed the ſphere of our exertions, and our ambition, within the circle of our families and our houſes. When I ſee a woman launching out beyond this natural line of ability, and challenging the rewards of popular talents, I look upon her as a kind of deſerter, or as a ſoldier fighting under foreign banners, whoſe renown is infamy, and whoſe victories are diſgraces.

The expediency of life, and the moral order of the world, demand the obſervance of this natural diſtinction between our duties and capacities; and not only our greateſt pleaſures, but the higheſt concerns of our being, depend upon their ſeparation. I regard the ſocial ſyſtem of the world as a great machine, which requires a regular diſtribution of labour for the uniform courſe of its operation: a deficiency of hands in one part of it, is little remedied by the ſuperfluity of them in another; and ſuch as are out of their place, can only be regarded as ſo much loſs in quality, and incumbrance in quantity.

We ſurely can never reaſonably complain of our unimportance in the ſyſtem, when we conſider ourſelves as charged with the firſt care of the ſpecies,

ſpecies, and entruſted with the heirs of immortality during that important interval when the ſeeds of virtue or of vice are ſown in their minds. For the execution of ſo high and delicate a truſt, we have a right to every advantage of culture and inſtruction in our youth, which will be neceſſary to correct our judgments, to regulate our deſires, and multiply our innocent pleaſures: but the duties which this paramount object of our lives impoſes upon us, require alſo, that nothing ſhould enter into the ſcheme of our education, that can taint our minds with a reliſh for thoſe attainments and exertions which belong to a different ſphere of action and other obligations.

By keeping theſe objects—I mean the care of infant minds, and the management of our families—conſtantly in our view, we ſhall obtain a rational rule of female education, and a proper eſtimate of female worth. This meaſure will direct us in the caſt of our ſtudies, and the choice of our amuſements. It will exclude, as well all the follies of the mode, and the laborious importance of faſhionable culture, as the dangerous and diſtorted leſſons of ambition and enterpriſe; while it will let in all thoſe ſenſibilities and graces of the heart and underſtanding, which are of real weight and utility in the tender concerns of a wife or a mother, and are the ornaments of the female character in every ſcene and allotment of life.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 104.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

THIS iſland, the largeſt of the Antilles, and the moſt valuable, lies between 17° and 19° north latitude, and between 76° and 79° weſt longitude, is near one hundred and eighty miles in length, and about ſixty in breadth; it approaches in its figure to an oval. The windward paſſage right before it hath the iſland of Cuba on the weſt, and Hiſpaniola on the eaſt, and it is about twenty leagues in breadth.

This iſland was diſcovered by Columbus in his ſecond voyage, who landed upon it May 5, 1494, and was ſo much charmed with it, as always to prefer it to the reſt of the iſlands; in conſequence of which, his ſon choſe it for his dukedom. It was ſettled by Juan d'Eſquival, A. D. 1509, who built the town, which, from the place of his birth, he called Seville, and eleven leagues farther to the eaſt ſtood Melilla. Oriſton was on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, ſeated on what is now called the Blue Fields river. All theſe are gone to decay, but St. Jago, now Spaniſh-Town, is ſtill the capital. The Spaniards held this country one hundred and ſixty years, and in their time the principal commodity was cocoa: they had an immenſe ſtock of horſes, aſſes, and mules, and prodigious quantities of cattle. The Engliſh landed here under Penn and Venables, May 11, 1654, and quickly reduced the iſland. Cocoa was alſo their principal commodity till the old trees decayed, and the new ones did not thrive; and then the planters from Barbadoes introduced ſugar-canes, which have been the great ſtaple ever ſince.

The proſpect of this iſland from the ſea, by reaſon of its conſtant verdure, and many fair and ſafe bays, is wonderfully pleaſant. The coaſt, and for ſome miles within the land, is low; but, removing farther, it riſes, and becomes hilly. The whole iſland is divided by a ridge of mountains running eaſt and weſt, ſome riſing to a great height; and theſe are compoſed of rock, and very hard clay, through which, however, the rains that fall inceſſantly upon them have worn long and deep cavities, which they call gullies. Theſe mountains, however, are far from being unpleaſant, as they are crowned even to their ſummits by a variety of fine trees. There are alſo about a hundred rivers that iſſue from them on both ſides; and though none of them are navigable for any thing but canoes,

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are both pleaſing and profitable in many other reſpects. The climate, like that of all countries between the the tropics, is very warm towards the ſea, and in marſhy places unhealthy; but in more elevated ſituations cooler, and, where people live temperately, to the full as wholeſome as any part of the Weſt-Indies. The rains fall heavy for about a fortnight in the months of May and October; and as they are the cauſe of fertility, are ſtiled ſeaſons. Thunder is pretty frequent, and ſometimes ſhowers of hail; but ice or ſnow, except on the tops of the mountains, are never ſeen, but on them, and at no very great height, the air is exceedingly cold.

The moſt eaſtern parts of this ridge are famous under the name of the Blue Mountains. This great chain of rugged rocks defends the ſouth ſide of the iſland from thoſe boiſterous north-weſt winds, which might be fatal to their produce. Their ſtreams, though ſmall, ſupply the inhabitants with good water, which is a great bleſſing, as their wells are generally brackiſh. The Spaniards were perſuaded that theſe hills abounded with metals; but we do not find that they wrought any mines, or, if they did, it was only copper, of which they ſaid the bells in the church of St. Jago were made. They have ſeveral hot ſprings, which have done great cures. The climate was certainly more temperate before the great earthquake, and the iſland was ſuppoſed to be out of the reach of hurricanes, which ſince then it hath ſeverely felt. The heat, however, is very much tempered by land and ſea breezes, and it is aſſerted, that the hotteſt time of the day is about eight in the morning. In the night, the wind blows from the land on all ſides, ſo that no ſhips can then enter their ports.

In an iſland ſo large as this, which contains above five millions of acres, it may be very reaſonably conceived that there are great variety of ſoils. Some of theſe are deep, black, and rich, and mixed with a kind of potter's earth; others ſhallow and ſandy; and ſome of a middle nature. There are many ſavannahs, or wide plains, without ſtones, in which the native Indians had luxuriant crops of maize, which the Spaniards turned into meadows, and kept in them prodigious herds of cattle. Some of theſe ſavannahs are to be met with even amongſt the mountains. All theſe different ſoils may be juſtly pronounced fertile, as they would certainly be found, if tolerably cultivated, and applied to proper purpoſes. A ſufficient proof of this will ariſe from a very curſory review of the natural and artificial produce of this ſpacious country.

It abounds in maize, pulſe, vegetables of all kinds, meadows of fine graſs, a variety of beautiful flowers, and as great a variety of oranges, lemons, citrons, and other rich fruits. Uſeful animals there are of all ſorts, horſes, aſſes, mules, black cattle of a large ſize, and ſheep, the fleſh of which is well taſted, though their wool is hairy and bad. Here are alſo goats and hogs in great plenty, ſea and river fiſh, wild, tame, and water, fowl. Amongſt other commodities of great value, they have the ſugar-cane, cocoa, indigo, pimento, cotton, ginger, and coffee; trees for timber and other uſes, ſuch as mahogany, manchineel, white wood, which no worm will touch, cedar, olives, and many more. Beſides theſe, they have fuſtic, red wood, and various other materials for dyeing. To theſe we may add a multitude of valuable drugs, ſuch as guaiacum, china, ſarſaparilla, caſſia, tamarinds, vanellas, and the prickle pear or opuntia, which produces the cochineal, with no inconſiderable number of odoriferous gums. Near the coaſt they have ſalt ponds, with which they ſupply their own conſumption, and might make any quantity they pleaſed.

As this iſland abounds with rich commodities, it is happy likewiſe in having a number of fine and ſafe ports. Point Morant, the eaſtern extremity of the iſland, hath a fair and commodious bay. Paſſing on to the ſouth, there is Port-Royal; on a neck of land which forms one ſide of it, there ſtood once the faireſt town in this iſland; and the harbour is as fine a one as can be wiſhed, capable of holding a thouſand large veſſels, and

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ſtill the ſtation of the Engliſh ſquadron. Old Harbour is alſo a convenient port, ſo is Macca[illegible] bay; and there are at leaſt twelve more between this and the weſtern extremity, which is point Negrillo, where ſhips of war lie when there is a war with Spain. On the north ſide there is Orange bay, Cold harbour, Rio Novo, Montego bay, Port Antonio, one of the fineſt in the iſland, and ſeveral others. The north-weſt winds, which ſometimes blow furiouſly on this coaſt, render the country on that ſide leſs fit for canes, but pimento thrives wonderfully; and certainly many other ſtaples might be raiſed in ſmall plantations, which are frequent in Barbadoes, and might be very advantageous here in many reſpects.

The town of Port-Royal ſtood on a point of land running far out into the ſea, narrow, ſandy, and incapable of producing any thing; yet the excellence of the port, the convenience of having ſhips of ſeven hundred tons coming cloſe up to their wharfs, and other advantages, gradually attracted inhabitants in ſuch a manner, that, though many of their habitations were built on piles, there were near two thouſand houſes in the town in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate, and which let at high rents. The earthquake by which it was overthrown happened on the 7th of June, 1692, and numbers of people periſhed in it. This earthquake was followed by an epidemic diſeaſe, of which upwards of three thouſand died; yet the place was rebuilt, but the greateſt part was reduced to aſhes by a fire that happened on the 9th of January, 1703, and then the inhabitants removed moſtly to Kingſton. It was, however, rebuilt for the third time, and was riſing towards its former grandeur, when it was overwhelmed by the ſea, Auguſt 28, 1722; there is, notwithſtanding, a ſmall town there at this day. Hurricanes ſince that time have often happened, and occaſioned terrible devaſtation; one in particular, in 1780, which almoſt overwhelmed the little ſea-port town of Savannah la Mar.

The iſland is divided into three counties, Middleſex, Surry, and Cornwall, containing twenty pariſhes, over each of which preſides a magiſtrate, ſtyled a cuſtos; but theſe pariſhes in point of ſize are a kind of hundreds. The whole contains thirty-ſix towns and villages, eighteen churches and chapels, and about twenty-three thouſand white inhabitants.

The adminiſtration of public affairs is by a governor and council of royal appointment, and the repreſentatives of the people in the lower Houſe of Aſſembly. They meet at Spaniſh-town, and things are conducted with great order and dignity. The lieutenant-governor and commander in chief has five thouſand pounds currency, or three thouſand five hundred and ſeventy-one pounds eight ſhillings and ſix-pence three farthings ſterling, beſides which, he has a houſe in Spaniſh-town, a pen or a farm adjoining, and a polink or mountain for proviſions, a ſecretary, an under ſecretary, and a domeſtic chaplain, and other fees, which make his income at leaſt eight thouſand five hundred and fifty pounds currency, or ſix thouſand one hundred pounds ſterling.

The council conſiſts of a preſident and ten members, with a clerk, at two hundred and ſeventy pounds, chaplain one hundred pounds, uſher of the black rod and meſſenger two hundred and fifty pounds.

The Houſe of Aſſembly conſiſts of forty-three members, one of whom is choſen ſpeaker. To this aſſembly belong a clerk, with one thouſand pounds ſalary; a chaplain, one hundred and fifty pounds; meſſenger, ſeven hundred pounds; deputy, one hundred and forty pounds; and printer, two hundred pounds.

The number of members returned by each pariſh and county are, for Middleſex ſeventeen, viz. St. Catharine three, St. Dorothy two, St. John two, St. Thomas in the Vale two, Clarendon two, Vere, two, St. Mary two, St. Ann two: for Surry ſixteen, viz. Kingſton three, Port-Royal three, St. Andrew two, St. David two, St. Thomas in the Eaſt two, Portland two, St. George two: for

Cornwall ten, viz. St. Elizabeth two, Weſtmorland two, Hanover two, St. James two, Trelawney two.

The high court of chancery conſiſts of the chancellor (governor for the time being), twenty-five maſters in ordinary, and twenty maſters extraordinary, a regiſter, and clerk of the patents, ſerjeant at arms, and mace-bearer. The court of vice-admiralty has a ſole judge, judge ſurrogate, and commiſſary, king's advocate, principal regiſter, marſhal, and a deputy-marſhal. The court of ordinary conſiſts of the ordinary (governor for the time being) and a clerk. The ſupreme court of judicature has a chief juſtice and ſixteen aſſiſtant judges, attorney-general, clerk of the courts, clerk of the crown, ſolicitor of the crown, thirty-three commiſſioners for taking affidavits, a provoſt-marſhal-general, and eight deputies, eighteen barriſters, beſides the attorney-general and advocate-general, and upwards of one hundred and twenty practiſing attornies at law.

The trade of this iſland will beſt appear by the quantity of ſhipping, and the number of ſeamen to which it gives employment, and the nature and quantity of its exports. The following is an account from the books of the inſpector-general of Great-Britain, of the number of veſſels of all kinds there regiſtered, and the number of men, which cleared from the ſeveral ports of entry in the year 1787, excluſive of coaſting ſloops, wherries, &c.

For	Veſſels.	Men.
Great-Britain -	242	7748
Ireland - -	10	91
American States -	133	893
Britiſh American Colonies	66	449
Foreign Weſt-Indies	22	155
Africa - - -	1	8
Total	474	9344

It muſt, however, be obſerved, that, as many of the veſſels clearing for America and the foreign Weſt-Indies make two or more voyages in the year, it is uſual, in computing the real number of thoſe veſſels, and their men, to deduct one third from the official numbers. With this correction the total to all parts is four hundred veſſels, containing ſeventy-eight thouſand eight hundred ſixty-two tons, navigated by eight thouſand eight hundred and forty-five men.

The preſent officers are—

Earl of Balcarras, lieutenant-gov.
Nev. Aldworth, provoſt-marſhal.
James Irvine, Eſq. naval-officer.
T. W. Pattington, Eſq. rec. gen.
Hon. P. C. Wyndham, rec. in chan.
Hon. Cha. Wm. Wyndham, ſec.
Evan Nepean, clerk of court.
John Munro, vendue-maſter.
George C. Ricketts, Eſq. art. gen.
Edward Long, Eſq. judge of the vice-admiralty court.
Stephen Fuller, Eſq. agent.
E. Smith, Eſq. gov. of Fort Charles.

BARBADOES.

Barbadoes, the moſt eaſterly of all the Caribbee iſlands, ſubject to Great Britain, and, according to the beſt geographers, lying between 59. 50. and 62. 2. of weſt longitude, and between 12. 56. and 13. 16. of north latitude. Its extent is not certainly known; the moſt general opinion is, that it is twenty-five miles from north to ſouth, and fifteen from eaſt to weſt; but theſe menſurations are ſubject to ſo many difficulties and uncertainties, that it will perhaps convey a more adequate idea of this iſland to tell the reader, that in reality it does not contain above one hundred and ſeven thouſand acres. The climate is hot but not unwholeſome, the heat being qualified by ſea breezes; and a temperate regimen renders this iſland as ſafe to live in as any climate ſouth of Great Britain; and, according to the opinion of many, as even Great Britain itſelf. This iſland has on its eaſt ſide two ſtreams that are called rivers, and in the middle is ſaid to have a bituminous ſpring, which ſends forth a liquor like tar, and ſerves for the ſame uſe as pitch or lamp-oil. The iſland abounds in wells of good water, and has ſeveral reſervoirs for rain water. Some parts of the ſoil are ſaid to be hollowed into caves, ſome of them capable of containing three hundred people. Theſe are imagined to have been the lurking-places of runaway negroes, but may as probably be natural excavations

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The woods that formerly grew upon the iſland have been all cut down, and the ground converted into ſugar plantations. When thoſe plantations were firſt formed, the ſoil was prodigiouſly fertile, but has ſince been worn out, inſomuch, that about the year 1730, the planters were obliged to raiſe cattle for the ſake of their dung, by which means the profit of their plantations was reduced to leſs than a tenth of its uſual value. Notwithſtanding the ſmallneſs of Barbadoes, its ſoil is different, being in ſome places ſandy and light, and others rich, and in others ſpungy, but all of it is cultivated according to its proper nature, ſo that the iſland preſents to the eye the moſt beautiful appearance that can be imagined. Oranges and lemons grow in Barbadoes in great plenty, and in their utmoſt perfection. The lemon juice here has a peculiar fragrancy. The citrons of Barbadoes afford the beſt drams and ſweetmeats of any in the world, the Barbadoes ladies excelling in the art of preſerving the rind of the citron fruit. The juice of the limes, or dwarf lemons, is the moſt agreeable ſouring we know, and great quantities of it have of late been imported into Britain and Ireland. The pine-apple is alſo a native of Barbadoes, and grows there to much greater perfection than it can be made to do in Europe by any artificial means. A vaſt number of different trees peculiar to the climate are alſo found to flouriſh in Barbadoes in great perfection, ſuch as the aloe, mangrove, calabaſh, cedar, cotton, maſtic, &c. Here likewiſe are produced ſome ſenſitive plants, with a good deal of garden ſtuff, which is common in other places. In ſhort, a native of the fineſt, and richeſt, and moſt diverſified, country in Europe, can hardly form an idea of the variety of delicious and at the ſame time nutritive vegetable productions with which the iſland abounds.

When Barbadoes was firſt diſcovered by the Engliſh, few or no quadrupeds were found upon it, except hogs, which had been left there by the Portugueſe. For convenience of carriage to the ſea ſide, ſome of the planters at firſt procured camels, which undoubtedly would in all reſpects have been preferable to horſes for their ſugar and other works; but, the nature of the climate diſagreeing with that animal, it was found impoſſible to preſerve the breed. They then applied for horſes to Old and New England; from the former they had thoſe that were fit for ſhow and draught; from the latter thoſe that were proper for mounting their militia, and for the ſaddle. They had likewiſe ſome of an inferior breed from Curaſſao, and other ſettlements. They are reported to have had their firſt breed of black cattle from Bonaviſta, and the iſle of May; they now breed upon the iſland, and often do the work of horſes. Their aſſes are very ſerviceable in carrying burdens to and from the plantations. The hogs of Barbadoes are finer eating than thoſe of Britain, but the few ſheep they have are not near ſo good. They likewiſe have goats, which, when young, are excellent food. Raccoons and monkeys are found here in great abundance. A variety of birds are produced on Barbadoes, of which the humming bird is the moſt remarkable. Wild fowl do not often frequent this iſland, but ſometimes teal are found near their ponds. A bird which they call the man of war, is ſaid to meet ſhips at twenty leagues from land, and their return is, to the inhabitants, a ſure ſign of the arrival of theſe ſhips. When the wind blows from the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, they have flocks of curlews, plovers, ſnipes, wild pigeons, and wild ducks. The wild pigeons are very fat and plentiful at ſuch ſeaſons, and rather larger than thoſe of England. The tame pigeons, pullets, ducks, and poultry of all kinds, that are bred at Barbadoes, have alſo a fine flavour, and are accounted more delicious than thoſe of Europe. Their rabbits are ſcarce; they have no hares, and, if they have deer of any kind, they are kept as curioſities. The inſects of Barbadoes are not venomous, nor do either their ſnakes or their ſcorpions ever ſting. The muſkettoes are troubleſome, and bite, but are more tolerable in Barbadoes than on the continent. Various other

inſects are found on the iſland, ſome of which are troubleſome, but in no greater degree than thoſe that are produced by every warm ſummer in England. Barbadoes is well ſupplied with fiſh, and ſome caught in the ſea ſurrounding it are almoſt peculiar to itſelf, ſuch as the parrot fiſh, ſnappers, grey cavallos, terbums, and coney fiſh. The mullets, lobſters, and crabs, caught here are excellent; and the green turtle is, perhaps, the greateſt delicacy that ancient or modern luxury can boaſt of. At Barbadoes this delicious ſhell-fiſh ſeldom ſells for leſs than a ſhilling a pound, and often for more. There is found in this iſland a kind of land-crab, which eats herbs wherever it can find them, and ſhelters itſelf in houſes and hollow trees. According to report, they are a ſhell-fiſh of paſſage, for in March they travel to the ſea in great numbers.

The inhabitants may be reduced to three claſſes, viz. the maſters, the white ſervants, and the blacks. The former are either Engliſh, Scots, or Iriſh; but the great encouragement given by the government to the peopling of this and other Weſt-Indian iſlands, induced ſome Dutch, French, Portugueſe, and Jews, to ſettle among them; by which, after a certain time, they acquire the rights of naturalization in Great Britain. The white ſervants, whether by covenant or purchaſe, lead more eaſy lives than the day-labourers in England, and, when they come to be overſeers, their wages and other allowances are conſiderable. The manners of the white inhabitants in general are the ſame as in moſt polite towns and countries in Europe. The capital of the iſland is Bridge-town.

When the Engliſh, ſome time after the year 1625, firſt landed here, they found it the moſt deſtitute place they had hitherto viſited. It had not the leaſt appearance of ever having been peopled even by ſavages. There was no kind of beaſts of paſture or of prey, no fruit, no herb, no root fit for ſupporting the life of man. Yet, as the climate was ſo good, and the ſoil appeared fertile, ſome gentlemen of ſmall fortune in England reſolved to become adventurers thither. The trees were ſo large, and of a wood ſo hard and ſtubborn, that it was with great difficulty they could clear as much ground as was neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence. By unremitting perſeverance, however, they brought it to yield them a tolerable ſupport; and they found that cotton and indigo agreed well with the ſoil, and that tobacco, which was beginning to come into repute in England, anſwered tolerably. Theſe proſpects, together with the ſtorm between king and parliament, which was beginning to break out in England, induced many new adventurers to tranſport themſelves into this iſland. And, what is extremely remarkable, ſo great was the increaſe of people in Barbadoes, twenty-five years after its firſt ſettlement, that in 1550, it contained more than fifty thouſand whites, and a much greater number of negro and Indian ſlaves. The latter they acquired by means not at all to their honour; for they ſeized upon all thoſe unhappy men, without any pretence, in the neighbouring iſlands, and carried them into ſlavery; a practice which has rendered the Caribbee Indians irreconcileable to us ever ſince. They had begun a little before this to cultivate ſugar, which ſoon rendered them extremely wealthy. The number of ſlaves therefore was ſtill augmented; and in 1676 it is ſuppoſed that their number amounted to one hundred thouſand, which, together with fifty thouſand whites, make one hundred and fifty thouſand on this ſmall ſpot; a degree of population unknown in Holland, in China, or any other part of the world moſt renowned for numbers. At the above period, Barbadoes employed four hundred ſail of ſhips, one with another, of one hundred and fifty tons, in their trade. Their annual exports in ſugar, indigo, ginger, cotton, and citron-water, were above thirty-five thouſand pounds, and their circulating caſh at home was two hundred thouſand pounds. Such was the increaſe of population, trade, and wealth, in the courſe of fifty years. But ſince that time this iſland has been much on the decline, which

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is to be attributed partly to the growth of the French ſugar colonies, and partly to our own eſtabliſhments in the neighbouring iſles. Their numbers at preſent are ſaid to be twenty thouſand whites, and one hundred thouſand ſlaves. Their commerce conſiſts of the ſame articles as formerly, though they deal in them to leſs extent.

Barbadoes is divided into five diſtricts and eleven pariſhes, and contains four towns, viz. Bridge-town, Oſtins, or Charles-town, St. James's, formerly called the Hole, and Speight's-town. Bridge-town, the capital, before it was deſtroyed by the fires of 1766, conſiſted of about fifteen hundred houſes, which were moſtly built of brick; and it is ſtill the ſeat of government, and may be called the chief reſidence of the governor, who is provided with a country villa called Pilgrims, ſituated within a mile of it; his ſalary was raiſed by Queen Anne from twelve hundred to two thouſand pounds per ann. the whole of which is paid out of the exchequer, and charged to the account of the four and a half per cent. duty. The form of the government of this iſland ſo very nearly reſembles that of Jamaica, which has already been deſcribed, that it is unneceſſary to enter into detail, except to obſerve that the council is compoſed of twelve members, and the aſſembly of twenty-two. The moſt important variation reſpects the court of chancery, which in Barbadoes is conſtituted of the governor and council, whereas in Jamaica the governor is ſole chancellor. On the other hand, in Barbadoes, the governor ſits in council, even when the latter are acting in a legiſlative capacity: this in Jamaica would be conſidered improper and unconſtitutional. It may alſo be obſerved, that the courts of grand ſeſſions, common pleas, and exchequer, in Barbadoes, are diſtinct from each other, and not, as in Jamaica, united and blended in one ſupreme court of judicature.

The preſent officers are—

G. Poyntz Ricketts, Eſq. governor.
Lord Ducie, provoſt-marſhal.
Sir J. Bernard, Bart. reg. in chan. and clerk of the crown.
——Clarke, Eſq. deputy.
Wm. Harry Edw. Bentinck, nav. off.
Nath. Weeks, Eſq. judge of the vice-admiralty court.
Hon. Percy Charles Wyndham, ſecretary and clerk of courts.
Will. Moore, Eſq. attorney-general.
John Beckles, Eſq. ſolicitor-general.
Joſeph Keeling, Eſq. collector of Bridge-town.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

THE DUCHESS OF KINGSTON.

ELIZABETH Chudleigh was deſcended from an ancient family ſituated in Devonſhire. One of her male anceſtors had a naval command in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and gallantly acquitted himſelf in the memorable defeat of the Spaniſh armada. The father of Miſs Chudleigh was a colonel in the army; who dying when ſhe was at an early age, his relict had the care of a daughter devolved on her, with little more than the uſual penſion allotted the widow of an officer for their mutual ſubſiſtence. Thus narrowed in fortune, Mrs. Chudleigh prudently availed herſelf of the beſt ſubſtitute for money—good connexions. Theſe the rank, ſituation, and habits, of her huſband, had placed within her power. She hired an houſe fit, at that leſs refined period of time, for a faſhionable town reſidence; and ſhe accommodated an inmate for the purpoſe of adding to the ſcantineſs of her income. Her daughter Elizabeth was ſoon diſtinguiſhed for a brilliancy of repartee, and for other qualities highly recommendatory, becauſe extremely pleaſing. An opportunity for the diſplay of them to every advantage the poſſeſſor could reaſonably deſire offered, at a moment when fortune was benignantly diſpoſed. The father of our preſent ſovereign had his court at Leiceſter-houſe. Mr. Pulteney,

ney, who then blazed as a meteor in the hemiſphere of oppoſition, was honoured with the particular regard of the Prince of Wales. Miſs Chudleigh was introduced to Mr. Pulteney; and he obtained her, at the age of about eighteen, the appointment of a maid of honour to the Princeſs of Wales. Mr. Pulteney did more than thus place her in an elevated ſtation; he endeavoured to cultivate her underſtanding. To him Miſs Chudleigh read; and with him, when ſeparated by diſtance, ſhe literally correſponded. Some improvement ſhe obtained by this advantage, but the extreme vivacity of her nature prevented any conſiderable acquirements. Her maxim on every ſubject was, according to her own expreſſion, to be "ſhort, clear, and ſurpriſing." A voluminous author was, conſequently, her averſion; and a prolix ſtory, however intereſting, diſguſted her, merely from the circumſtance of prolixity. With ſuch a pupil Mr. Pulteney could laugh, and, in deſpair of his literary inſtruction making any deep impreſſion on the mind of his adopted fair one, he changed the ſcene, and endeavoured to initiate her in the ſcience of economy inſtead of books.

The ſtation to which Miſs Chudleigh was advanced, combined with many perſonal attractions, produced a number of admirers: ſome of actual, others of expectant, titles. Among the former was his grace the Duke of Hamilton, whom Miſs Gunning had afterwards the good fortune to obtain for a conſort. The duke was paſſionately fond of Miſs Chudleigh, and the ardour with which he preſſed his ſuit attained the end he then wiſhed to accompliſh, which was a ſolemn engagement on the part of Miſs Chudleigh, that on his return from making a tour, for which he was preparing, ſhe would become his wife. There were reaſons why this event ſhould not immediately take place; that the engagement would be fulfilled at the ſpecified time, both parties conſidered as a moral certainty. A mutual pledge was given and accepted; the duke commenced his propoſed tour, and the parting condition was, that he ſhould write by every opportuuity: Miſs Chudleigh, of courſe, was reciprocally bound to anſwer his Ovidian epiſtles. Thus the arrangement of fortune ſeemed to have united a pair, who poſſibly might have experienced much happineſs in the union; for between the Duke of Hamilton and Miſs Chudleigh there there was a ſimilarity of diſpoſition. They were not, however, to be joined. Diſtruſt was to to take place of unbounded confidence; and they were mutually to be diſſatisfied with each other, without either being culpable. Miſs Chudleigh had an aunt whoſe name was Hanmer; at her houſe Capt. Hervey, the late Earl of Briſtol, viſited. To this gentlemen, Mrs. Hanmer became ſo exceedingly partial, that ſhe favoured his views on her niece, and engaged her efforts to effect, if poſſible, a matrimonial connexion. There were two difficulties which would have been inſurmountable, had they not been oppoſed by the fertile genius of a female. Miſs Chudleigh diſliked Captain Hervey, and ſhe was betrothed to the Duke of Hamilton. To render the laſt nugatory, the letters of his grace were intercepted by Mrs. Hanmer; and, his ſuppoſed ſilence giving offence to her niece, ſhe worked ſo ſucceſsfully on her pride, as to induce her to abandon all thoughts of the lover, whoſe paſſion ſhe had cheriſhed with delight. A conduct the reverſe of that imputed to the duke was obſerved by Captain Hervey. He was all which aſſiduty, could dictate, or attention perform. He had daily acceſs to Miſs Chudleigh, and each interview was artfully improved by the aunt, to the promotion of her own views. The letters of his Grace of Hamilton, which regularly arrived, were as regularly ſuppreſſed; until, piqued beyond endurance, Miſs Chudleigh was prevailed on to accept the hand of Capt. Hervey; and, by a private marriage, to enſure the participation of his future honours and fortune. The ceremony was performed in a private chapel adjoining the country manſion of Mr. Merril at Lainſton, near Wincheſter, in Hampſhire. The only ſurviving witneſs was a woman

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conſiderably advanced in years, who was a ſervant in the family.

On a review of life, every reflecting mind may eaſily trace the predominant good or evil experienced, to ſome wilful error, or injudicious miſtake, which operated as a determinate cauſe, and gave the colour to our fate. This was the caſe with Miſs Chudleigh; for the hour ſhe became united with Captain Hervey, proved to her the origin of every ſubſequent unhappineſs. There is a compliment to the dead enacted by uſage; conformably to which, we treat their names with reverence whoſe deeds deſerve the ſevereſt reproach. On this principle it can only be ſaid, that the connubial rites were attended with conſequences injurious to health, as well as unproductive of fecundity; and that, from the night following the day on which the marriage was ſolemnized, Miſs Chudleigh reſolved never to have further connexion with her huſband. To prevail on him not to claim her as his wife, required all the art of which ſhe was miſtreſs. The beſt diſſuaſive argument was, the loſs of her ſituation as maid of honour, ſhould the marriage be publicly known. The finances of Captain Hervey not enabling him, at the time, to compenſate ſuch a loſs, moſt probably operated as a prudential motive for his yielding to the entreaties of his wife. He did ſo yield; but in a manner which, at times, indicated a ſtrong deſire to play the tyrant. In fact, as the departed ducheſs frequently expreſſed the ſituation of her feelings, "Her miſery commenced from the arrival of Captain Hervey in England, and the greateſt joy ſhe experienced was the intelligence of his departure." Hence, whilſt the ſhip in which he was to ſail remained at Spithead, or in the Downs, ſhe was tremblingly alive with apprehenſion that the deſtination might be countermanded. A fair wind out of the Channel was the ſoother of her mind; and ſhe was always extremely inquiſitive as to the duration of the voyage, or cruiſe, as well as the probable intervening accidents which might ſtill retard it. Such were ſome of the immediate conſequences of an union, brought about by artifice, effected clandeſtinely, and originating, in the one party from pique, in the other from a more reprehenſible paſſion. The remote conſequences of this moſt unfortunate aſſimilation of body, not mind, will neceſſarily form parts of a ſubſequent detail. Let it be hoped, for the happineſs of the more amiable ſex, that the caſe of Miſs Chudleigh, in one ſenſe, is not applicable to many of them. To her matrimony was the beginning of ſorrow.

Miſs Chudleigh, now Mrs. Hervey, a maid in appearance, a wife in diſguiſe, ſeemed to thoſe who judge from externals only to be in an enviable ſituation. Of the higher circles ſhe was the attractive centre; of gayer life the invigorating ſpirit. Her royal miſtreſs not only ſmiled on, but actually approved, her. A few friendſhips ſhe cemented, and conqueſts ſhe made in ſuch abundance, that, like Cæſar in triumph, ſhe had a train of captives at her heels. Yet, with all this diſplay of happineſs, ſhe wanted that without which there is no happineſs on earth—peace of mind. Her huſband, quieted for a time, grew obſtreperous as ſhe became more the object of admiration. He felt his right, and was determined to aſſert it. She endeavoured, by letter, to negociate him into peace; but her efforts ſucceeded not. He demanded a private interview; and, enforcing his demand by threats of expoſure in caſe of refuſal, ſhe complied through compulſion. The meeting was at the apartment of Capt. Hervey; a black ſervant only in the houſe. On entering the room where he ſat, the firſt thing done was to prevent her retreat by locking the door. What paſſed may be better imagined than expreſſed. The boſom of a wife, burning with indignant rage for paſt injuries ſuſtained in her health, yet obliged to ſmother the flame of reſentment, and aſſume the mildneſs of complacency. On the other hand, an huſband feeling himſelf the lord paramount over a defenceleſs woman, whoſe hopes he had blaſted, whoſe perſon he had defiled. "This," as

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the ducheſs, when ſpeaking of it, with tears in her eyes, uſed to ſay, "was an aſſignation with vengeance." It ended, like every other interview which ſhe had with Captain Hervey, fatally for her. The fruit of this meeting was the addition of a boy to the human race. Cæſar Hawkins became the profeſſional confidant on this occaſion. Miſs Chudleigh removed to Chelſea for a change of air, and returned to Leiceſter-houſe perfectly recovered from her indiſpoſition. The infant ſoon ſunk into the arms of death, leaving only the tale of his exiſtence to be related.

While theſe and a variety of other circumſtances were paſſing between Miſs Chudleigh and her huſband, the Duke of Hamilton arrived from his travels. He loſt not a moment in paying homage to the idol of his affections, and in having the myſtery of of all his letters being unanſwered explained. Flighty as in other reſpects he was, to Miſs Chudleigh his conſtancy remained unſhaken. The interview developed the whole, and placed Mrs. Hanmer in her true light, that of the authoreſs of miſchief. But, as the palliation of paſt evil, the duke made a generous tender of his hand, where his heart was already centered. The rejection of this offer, which it was impoſſible to accept, and almoſt as impoſſible to explain the reaſon why it was rejected, occaſioned emotions in the duke, which the heart can feel better than the pen explain. Still more, Miſs Chudleigh was compelled to prohibit his viſits.

The Duke of Hamilton thus refuſed by Miſs Chudleigh, the late D. of A. and ſeveral other nobles experienced a ſimilar fate. This aſtoniſhed the faſhionable world; and the mother of Miſs Chudleigh, who was a total ſtranger to the private marriage of her daughter, reprehended her folly in proper terms. At once to be freed, at leaſt for a time, from the embarraſſments which environed her, Miſs Chudleigh determined on travel as the mean. She embarked for the continent, and choſe the circle of Germany for her tour. She reſided ſome time at Berlin, then went to Dreſden; and, as ſhe aſpired to the acquaintance of crowned heads, ſhe was gratified by the late King of Pruſſia, who not only converſed but correſponded with her. It is not by this meant that there was any thing more in his letters than what the politeneſs of a gentleman dictated to a lady, in ſpirit and enterpriſe above the level of her ſex. The epiſtles of Frederic, which conſiſted of about four lines, written in a ſcarcely legible hand, ſerved Miſs Chudleigh to gratify her vanity by talking about. But, in the Electoreſs of Saxony, ſhe found a friend whoſe affection for her continued to the lateſt period of life. The electoreſs was a woman of ſenſe, honour, virtue, and religion. Her letters were replete with kindneſs, while her hand diſtributed preſents to Miſs Chudleigh out of the treaſury of abundance. Her heart was intereſted for her happineſs. This ſhe evinced pending the proſecution for bigamy; for at that time, a letter from the electoreſs to the ducheſs contained the following paſſage:—— "You have long experienced my love; my revenue, my protection, my every thing, you may command. Come then, my dear life, to an aſylum of peace. Quit a country, where, if you are bequeathed a cloak, ſome pretender may ſtart up, and ruin you by law to prove it your property. Let me have you at Dreſden." This paſſage is literally rendered from the French.

Miſs Chudleigh, returning from the continent, ran the rareer of pleaſure, enlivened the court circles, and each year became more ingratiated with the miſtreſs whom ſhe ſerved; led faſhions; played whiſt with Lord Cheſterfield; and revelled with Lady Harrington and Miſs Aſhe.

Reflection, however put off for the day, too frequently intruded an unwelcome viſit at night. Capt. Hervey, the huſband, like a perturbed ſpirit, was eternally croſſing the path trodden by his wife. Was ſhe in the rooms of Bath, he was ſure to be there. At a rout, ridotto, or ball, there was this deſtroyer of peace, embittering every pleaſure, and blighting

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ing the fruit of happineſs by the peſtilential malignancy of his preſence. As a proof of his diſpoſition to annoy, he menaced his wife with an intimation, that he would diſcloſe the marriage to the Princeſs of Wales. In this Miſs Chudleigh anticipated him, by being the firſt relater of the circumſtance. Her royal miſtreſs heard and pitied her. She continued her patronage to the hour of her death. At laſt a ſtratagem was either ſuggeſted, or it occurred to Miſs Chudleigh, at once to deprive Captain Hervey of the power to claim her as his wife. The clergyman who married them was dead. The regiſter book was in careleſs hands. An handſome compliment was paid for the inſpection, and, while the perſon in whoſe cuſtody it was liſtened to an amuſing ſtory, Miſs Chudleigh tore out the regiſter. Thus imagining the buſineſs accompliſhed, ſhe for a time bade defiance to her huſband, whoſe taſte for the ſofter ſex ſubſiding from ſome unaccountable cauſe, occaſioned Miſs Chudleigh a ceſſation of inquietude. Her better fate influenced the heart of a man in her favour, who was the exemplar of amiability. This was the late Duke of Kingſton.

In the natural courſe of events, Captain Hervey ſucceeded to the earldom of Briſtol. With rank there was fortune; and both were moſt inviting objects to the mind of our heroine. When a ſucceſſion to the family honours and revenue became highly probable, a ſhort period before it took place, Miſs Chudleigh went to the houſe of Mr. Merrill, in whoſe chapel ſhe was married. Her oſtenſible reaſon was a jaunt out of town; her real deſign was to procure, if poſſible, the inſertion of her marriage with Captain Hervey in the book, which, to deſtroy the written evidence of that marriage, ſhe had formerly mutilated. With this view ſhe dealt out promiſes with a liberal hand. The officiating clerk, who, like Scrub in the play, was a perſon of various avocations, was to be promoted to the extent of his wiſhes. The book was managed by the lady to her content, and ſhe returned to London, ſecretly exulting in the excellence and ſucceſs of her machination. She did, it is true, ſucceed, but it was in laying the groundwork of that very evidence which operated afterwards to her conviction.

Thus conditioned was Miſs Chudleigh, when the Duke of Kingſton became her admirer. Re-married, as it were, by her own ſtratagem, the participation of ducal honours became legally impoſſible. The chains of wedlock, which the lady had been ſo induſtrious in ſhaking off, or putting on, as ſeemed moſt promotive of her avarice, were now galling to an exceſs. Every advice was taken, without the means of liberation being in the power of human device to ſuggeſt. To acquieſce in that which could not be remedied, ſeemed the dernier reſort. The Duke of Kingſton's attachment was ardent, and truly ſincere. He mingled the friend with the lover: nor was there an endearing title under heaven he would not have aſſumed, could but the aſſumption have really advanced the happineſs of Miſs Chudleigh. For a ſeries of years they cohabited, yet with ſuch obſervance of external decorum, that, although their intimacy was a moral, it was not an evidenced certainty. That the felicity of the duke was in any meaſure promoted by this union, cannot be aſſerted conſiſtently with truth. The parties were diametrically oppoſite characters. The duke was mild, gracious, unaſſuming, and bathful in the extreme. He had every grace requiſite in a man of rank. Oſtentation he ſo much deteſted, that it was his cuſtom in perambulating the ſtreets to fold back the front of his coat, ſo as to hide the ſtar; and, whenever by accident it was diſcovered, the diſcloſure cauſed an involuntary bluſh. His lady poſſeſſed very different qualities. In vociferating anger ſhe could fairly boaſt an alliance with Juno. Oſtentatious ſhe was to an exceſs; and ſo little ſublimed were her feelings, that the groſſeſt flattery was an animating cordial to her ſpirits. It revived her when more rational ſuccours failed of effect. Thus contrarily gifted and diſpoſed, the duke and Miſs Chudleigh were frequently on diſcordant terms—but ſhe had a ſtrong hold of his mind, and the uſe ſhe made of it was, finally to ruin herſelf.

(To be continued.)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST AN INVASION.

AS an invaſion of Britain has been the darling object of France ſince the reign of Louis XIV. and as their object is the ſame, during the new anarchy, as under the old monarchy, it may be conſidered as very proper and uſeful, to ſhew how their attempts may be defeated, were even a landing to take place; and to give the opinions of the moſt celebrated commanders, who have written upon tactics, as to ſome of the moſt prominent branches of military duty and diſcipline, that can be connected with a defenſive army, cavalry as well as infantry, in caſe of invaſion.

It is not meant here, in treating of our beſt modes of defence and diſcipline, to dwell on the ſuperiority of our navy, and the impoſſibility of our receiving any great blow by land, while we are ſo powerful at ſea. But allowing, which is highly improbable, that the French were to endeavour the making good a landing, or had made one with a great force, we ſhall ſelect from ſome of the beſt writers, their opinions, as to the mode to be adopted for our ſecurity, in either of theſe caſes.

The claſſical Mr. Edmonds, Remembrancer of the city of London, who wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and who was very curious in ancient tactics, as well as the tactics in uſe at that period, has left a very ſcarce and ingenious treatiſe on the queſtion, Whether or not it were beſt to oppoſe an enemy on his attempting to land upon the coaſt, with an intention of invading and conquering the country. It was written ſoon after the defeat of the Armada; when the nation, from that recent attempt, muſt have been well verſed in the general topic of defence from invaſion; and which was then again menaced by Philip of Spain. Mr. Edmonds' words are:

"Upon the circumſtance of landing, I ſhall handle that controverſy which has been often debated by our Engliſh commanders, Whether it be better, in queſtion of an invaſion, and in the abſence of our ſhipping, to oppoſe an enemy at his landing on our coaſt, or quietly ſuffer him to put his men aſhore, and retire with our forces to ſome inland place, and there wait to give him battle?

"Such as firſt ſtarted this queſtion, and were of opinion that we ought not by any means to encounter an enemy at landing, as we might much endanger ourſelves and country, did not conſider the difference between countries that border upon each other on the ſame continent, and thoſe that are disjoined by ſo great a bar as the ocean.

"It may be objected, that it is very difficult to reſiſt an enemy at his landing, from the uncertainty of place as well as of time. Being ignorant where he will attempt to land, we muſt equally defend all acceſſible places; to effect which, it is requiſite that, according to the particular quality of every ſpot liable to be invaded, our defenſive forces muſt every where be ſufficient in ſtrength to repel the enemy.

"To prove that our forces are ſufficient, we muſt neceſſarily enter into particulars. Being very well acquainted with the coaſt of Kent, I ſhall lay down a plan for its defence, which may be exactly followed by all maritime counties where an invaſion can be expected. It is a ſhore of nearly as large extent as any other county within the kingdom. From the point of Neſſe, by Lyd, which is the uttermoſt ſkirt upon the coaſt of Suſſex, to Margate, upon the coaſt of Eſſex, is, by computation, about twenty-four miles. But in this great extent of coaſt, not above one ſixth part of it is calculated for their landing of ſuch a force, as would be neceſſary to invade this country, with any proſpect of ſucceſs; partly owing to the hugeneſs of the cliffs, which incloſe a great part of that ſkirt; and partly, as much of that ground which may be landed upon has ſuch imminent and difficult places near adjoining, that any army which might endeavour to land there would find itſelf ſo ſtraightened, being oppoſed but with a ſmall force, that it could not

not eaſily extricate itſelf, ſo as to advance into firm and tenable fighting ground, without apparent ruin of the whole invading army.

" Beſides, it cannot be denied, but that generally, along the coaſt of Kent, there are ſo many rocks, ſhelves, flats, and other impediments, that a navy of large ſhips can have no anchorage near the ſhore. The coaſt likewiſe lies ſo open to the weather, that the leaſt gale of wind may drive them from their anchors. All this duly conſidered, it appears that this large coaſt will afford a far leſs part fit for the landing of an army than might be imagined.

" To ſhew that our forces, by a proper diſpoſition, are able to afford every maritime county a ſafe and ſure guard from invaſion, I ſhall give a general plan of that means, adapted to the county of Kent; but which will ſerve as a guide in a great degree to the defence of other counties upon the coaſt, where the enemy is moſt likely to land.

" I would obſerve this order: to make a triple diviſion of all the force appointed for this county. I ſhall ſuppoſe, for example, the number deſigned for the defence of Kent, to be 12,000. Of theſe, I ſhould ſtation 3000 about the point of Neſſe; 3000 about Margate; and 6000 about the center of the county, which I conceive to be Folkſtone. My greateſt care ſhould be, ſo to diſpoſe of them, as they might not only aid one another in the ſame county; but, as every county borders upon another, ſo, in caſe of emergency, they ſhould mutually help one another.

" If the enemy, for inſtance, ſhould attempt a landing about Neſſe, not only the 6000 ſtationed about Folkſtone ſhould march to the aid of the 3000 ſtationed about that place; but, it being the neareſt part of Kent to the county of Suſſex, ſuch forces too, as were in the neighbourhood, in that county, and ſo likewiſe of the reſt. From this we may perceive how great a force would be aſſembled in a few hours, for the reinforcement of any place that might be invaded. As to the quartering of the troops, eſpecial care muſt be had to the places of danger, according to their importance. My meaning is not to lodge them cloſe together, but to ſtretch them along the coaſt, by regiments and companies, as the country could beſt afford to entertain them.

" As to the uncertainty of the time when the invaders may attempt a landing, I hold it abſolutely requiſite that our forces ſhould be diſciplined, aſſembled, and ſtationed properly, before the enemy ſhould be diſcovered near our coaſt, ready to make a landing. For, at ſuch a moment, it would be a groſs abſurdity to imagine that men could be ſuddenly aſſembled without confuſion, and make ſo long a march with ſuch expedition as the neceſſity of the occaſion would require."

The following opinions of General Lloyd, upon the defence of England againſt invaſion from France, were written about the year 1779, when the combined French and Spaniſh fleets were in the channel, and when we were in ſome dread of an invaſion. General Lloyd, ſo celebrated for pointing out all that could be done by an invaſion of England, and all that might be done by defending it againſt invaders, was an officer in the Pruſſian ſervice, in 1754. A plan being then forming, by France, for invading this country, Mr. Lloyd was ſent out here, by the Duc de Belliſle, then miniſter at war, to examine all the coaſt and the contiguous country, oppoſite France, which he effectually accompliſhed in the year 1756; and once before, in the year 1745. He afterwards died, in the ſervice of England, and a penſioner upon the Chelſea eſtabliſhment.

He proceeds on the ſuppoſition that the enemy had effectuated their landing.—" England, in general, is not only very hilly, but alſo, for the moſt part, full of incloſures. As you come from Exeter, for inſtance, towards London, it is ſo incloſed with hedges and ditches, that for many miles together you do not find ground ſufficiently open to form twenty battalions upon; ſo that the high road, where an enemy can alone march, is one continued paſs, or defile, winding at the foot of the mountains, or thro'

the inclosures. Those mountains and hedges being properly occupied, an enemy cannot advance a step; and, if he is once engaged in them, he can never extricate himself out of the narrow labyrinth, and will be forced to lay down his arms. We therefore possess so many advantages over an invading foe, that, if we avail ourselves of them, there can be no room left to fear the event of the invasion, with which we are now threatened.

"The face of the country is generally close, where an army, in the course of many miles, cannot find room to form and act in; or so full of defiles, or narrow passes, formed by mountains, hills, forests, rivers, morasses, hedges, &c. where the road is so contracted that few men only can advance in front. It forces them, therefore, to march in one column; and this difficulty alone overbalances almost every other advantage.

"When they proceed from the shore, they can form no magazines in the country, and must be supplied from their original *dépôt*; and, when their line of communication is protracted to a certain length, half their army will not be sufficient to escort their convoys, which you may, and must, intercept. This will not only retard their progress, but very soon stop them entirely, and force their army to go back. They have but this alternative; to gain a great and decisive victory, or abandon the enterprize. They cannot remain on the spot, in a close country, surrounded by mountains on every side, and those occupied by our troops; and we have nothing to do, but to profit of these advantages, and avoid a general action.

"They cannot send detachments, or deviate from the great road, or pass, without being exposed to certain destruction; whereas we, availing ourselves of every cross road and path, can, without risk, attack their whole line of march, and soon throw it into confusion. They can act on that only; whereas, we can act when and where we please.

"Though the frontier of England is very extensive, and therefore seems very difficult to be defended; yet, upon a due examination, it will be always found, that such a frontier can be attacked only in a few points, and that these points are fixed and determined by the nature and position of the countries at war. An army, like a traveller, must necessarily depart from a given point, and proceed to a given point in the enemy's country. The line which unites these points, I call the line of operation. It is manifest, that all deviation from this, and all delays in pursuing the march, are so much time lost; and in the end, will force an enemy to return, either for want of subsistence, or by bad weather, &c. To diminish the difficulties which oppose the progress of the main army on the line of operation, sometimes a corps is made to act on another line, to create a line of diversion; but such a corps can never produce a solid advantage, if you attend to the main point, and frustrate the designs of the principal army.

"An invading army, which acts over a branch of the sea, must occupy some convenient and safe harbour. He must gain a great and decisive battle; or by skilful manœuvres, force the enemy to abandon such a tract of country as will, in a great measure, support the assailant. For, if he depends in the smallest degree on shipping and a precarious navigation for supplies, he cannot prosecute any solid operation; and successive campaigns will be consumed in fruitless and unmeaning excursions. Troops must, however, return to the shore, to take up their winter quarters; and at last, his men and money being exhausted, he perishes totally, or abandons the enterprize with loss and ignominy.

"Let us now apply the principles established above to the present case.

"It is evident that Brest is the point from whence the French must depart, because all their operations, even when they have landed, are connected with, and depend upon, their fleet. But as all operations, which depend on navigation, are from its nature precarious, and liable to a thousand difficulties, they much have likewise a place of arms in this country, a spacious harbour as near their own coast as possible, &c. and besides these

advantages,

advantages, abſolutely required, the place muſt be ſo ſituated, that by marching a few miles inland, they can occupy ſuch a poſt as will render them maſters of a tract of country behind their army, ſufficient to ſupply it with ſubſiſtence, on their ſtops; without which, no progreſs can be made, nor can they remain for any conſiderable time in any part of the country. The plan which offers theſe advantages, is the moſt eligible they can fix upon.

"Plymouth anſwers perfectly this deſcription. It is a ſafe and convenient harbour, near the coaſt of France; and, could they poſſeſs it, by marching only to Chudleigh, the invaders would be maſters of Cornwall, Devonſhire, and part of Somerſetſhire, where they can find proviſions in abundance; which will enable them to proſecute their operations, and penetrate farther into the country; or, if they choſe to remain there, it would be a difficult matter to drive them back, as they would have a fleet at Plymouth.

"The only place next to Plymouth, which can ſerve the purpoſe of the enemy, is Portſmouth. It has two fine roads, St. Helen's and Spithead, and a very ſafe harbour. The town and the dock, on the land-ſide, are fortified, and cannot be taken without a regular ſiege: the undertaking of which is very difficult, though we had no ſhips to defend it. The iſland of Portſea lies very low, and does not furniſh the neceſſary materials to carry on the works required on ſuch occaſions. The enemy muſt occupy Goſport with part of his army, while the remainder carries on the ſiege; and if we are maſters of Portſdown, and can confine him to the iſland, we are always able to ſuccour the place, and force him to retire, which he would find very difficult.

"From Portſmouth to Harwich there is no harbour or road which can, in any degree, anſwer the purpoſes of an enemy, who intends to to land a conſiderable army, and make war in the country. The difficulty, though very great, does not conſiſt in debarking forty thouſand men. It is alſo neceſſary that they ſhould have a commodious and ſafe harbour; a place of arms; and be ſo ſituated, as to keep a ſure and eaſy communication with France, eſpecially with Breſt; and ſuch a place is not to be found on the whole coaſt, except Plymouth and Portſmouth.

"With regard to the mode of defence, reaſon points out the neceſſity of occupying ſome central poſitions, with ſtrong corps to the right and left, to ſtop the enemy till the whole can be collected. The line we have to defend, extends from Plymouth to Dover. Portſdown is the central point in that line. I would therefore recommend that a third part of our army be placed there, and in the New Foreſt. Another third, on Hall Down Hill, beyond Exeter. And the remaining third, in the limits between Suſſex and Kent, on that branch of the river Medway called the Teiſe.

"If an attempt is made to the weſtward, the body encamped at Portſmouth will march thither, and join that on Hall Down, which I ſuppoſe inſtantly in motion, where the invaſion is attempted. The body placed in Suſſex may remain there; and, by a movement to the right or to the left, be any where, as occaſion may require; and eaſily repulſe every attempt made on that coaſt."

[This idea of dividing the defenſive army into three parts, is nearly the ſame with that of Mr. Edmonds, whom we have already quoted.]

"Should the enemy land at Plymouth, which I think moſt probable that he would attempt, the force there would be able to diſpute the ground till the troops on Hall Down can come to their aſſiſtance; and it does not require twenty-four hours march. Oppoſed in front by the corps at Plymouth, which is covered by the works there, as well as by the natural ſtrength of the country, and attacked in the rear by the troops coming from Hall Down; an enemy, though far ſuperior in number, would find himſelf greatly embarraſſed.

"Surrounded by the ſea, by ſtrong forts, and a ſtronger country, occupied by 15,000 or 20,000 men, without ground ſufficient to form a line,

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I do not conceive it poſſible how he could avoid a total overthrow. There is not a ſpot about Plymouth, if properly occupied, and protected by the moſt inconſiderable works, but will require a ſiege to force you, which cannot be undertaken while you have any body of troops in the neighbourhood.

"The ſame difficulties, and much greater, will occur to an enemy in the iſland of Portſea. He can neither ſubſiſt there, nor from the adjacent country, if we have a camp on Portſdown, and another in the New Foreſt.

"From what we have ſaid, it ſeems evident that no invaſion can take place, until our fleet, entirely driven out of the ſea, is forced to hide itſelf for a conſiderable time in ſome harbour; and that ſuch an invaſion cannot be proſecuted with any probability of ſucceſs, unleſs the enemy is maſter of Plymouth or Portſmouth.

"But let us ſuppoſe the enemy in full poſſeſſion of Plymouth. He cannot remain there for ever. In a ſhort time, he will be forced to penetrate farther into the country, in order to procure ſupplies of proviſions, or abandon his poſt for want of them.

"Forty or fifty thouſand men are not ſufficient to remain there with any ſafety. They muſt therefore advance into the country, or abandon it.

"The only deciſive operation they could execute, would be, to leave 10,000 men at Plymouth, and with the remainder, proceed directly to Hall Down, between Chudleigh and Exeter, which is about thirty-ſix miles from Plymouth. There is no paſſing between the enemy's right and the ſea; and, by an eaſy movement on the left, he is in the mountains, through which all the weſtern roads muſt paſs towards Cornwall. By taking this poſition, the enemy would be maſter of Devonſhire and Cornwall, which would furniſh ſubſiſtance in abundance, and, having Teignmouth, Torbay, and Dartmouth, very near, he would alſo receive from France whatever he wanted.

"Poſſeſſed of theſe advantages, and having a very ſtrong country, eaſily to be defended, it would become difficult to drive him back. It is therefore incumbent upon us, to poſt ourſelves ſo, that we may be near enough to prevent an invading army from penetrating into the country, ſuppoſing we ſhould not be able to hinder it from taking Plymouth, which is the height of improbability. But allowing this, as it is all a cloſe country, or full of defiles, number is nothing, and diſpoſition every thing. In ſuch a country, points only can be attacked, and by a given number of men only. So that if you occupy theſe points, though otherwiſe much inferior to the enemy, you may bring more men into action than he, and conſequently prevail. Beſides, theſe points may be ſuch as to enable you to attack him in front, flank, and rear, at the ſame time.

"When we penetrate, with great and heavy armies, into an enemy's country, it is with a view to conquer ſome provinces, fortreſſes, &c. and, finding nothing on the road to ſubſiſt upon, we have fixed and determined points to lodge our ſtores and proviſions. Hence they are tranſported to the army, which muſt proceed from theſe given points to other fixed and determined points in the enemy's country, if you carry on an offenſive war. The line which unites theſe points, is called the line of operation. On the good or bad choice of this line, the final event of the war chiefly depends.

"Let us illuſtrate this by an example; an invaſion of England from the ſide of Plymouth. We will ſuppoſe an enemy's army to conſiſt of 40,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe, beſides thoſe required for the train of artillery, bread-waggons, officers, horſes, &c. which will amount to as many more. This army is at Exeter, and purpoſes to advance to London, and has all its magazines at Exeter. I have only 30,000 men. I encamp as near Exeter as I can; and by occupying advantageous poſts, which the country every where affords to a defenſive army, I will force him to employ a fortnight in marching to Dorcheſter or Blandford.

"I oppoſe, till then, the enemy in front, with ſmall parties only on his flanks; but when he is arrived thirty

or forty miles from Exeter, from which place alone he draws his subſiſtence; inſtead of oppoſing him in front, with all my forces, I place 10,000 men on his line of march, ten on his left flank, and the remaining ten along his line of operation, which goes from his camp to his dépôts at Exeter.

"The laſt will be diſtributed in four or five corps, along that line, and form a chain from one end to the other; ſo that a ſingle waggon cannot paſs unobſerved, and conſequently will be taken or attacked by ſome one or other of theſe parties.

"An hundred men will deſtroy as many waggons, by diſperſing the drivers, taking away or killing the horſes, breaking the carriages, &c. The enemy muſt therefore ſend a ſtrong body of troops, 10,000 men for example, to eſcort a great convoy.

"I then make a motion to the right, with my whole army; ſo that my left comes acroſs his left, my center and right go many miles beyond it. In whatever manner the eſcort is diſtributed, as part in the front, part in the center, and part in the rear of the convoy, I ſay that neither ten nor even 20,000 men can preſerve it; becauſe theſe are chained to their convoy, and cannot quit it nor the ſtation they occupy. Whereas, my troops can engage, and attack, how, when, and where, they pleaſe.

"They can attack and amuſe the eſcorts, in a paſs or a wood, which of courſe obliges the whole to ſtop; while two or three thouſand men, in ſmall parties, attack the chain of waggons, from one end to the other. If they ſucceed in ſome places only, the whole will ſoon be diſperſed."

The general thus ſhews, in a maſterly manner, how any invading army may be harraſſed, procraſtinated, or cut off in its march; and his obſervations are equally applicable to one place as another. The defenſive army having all their ſtores brought to them by the country; the offenſive army being always obliged to weaken their main body, in order to eſcort proviſions.

"Nobody can be ignorant, that the neceſſary preparations for an effectual invaſion of this iſland take up a great deal of time, and require ſuch a number of ſhips, both for tranſports and convoys, that all Europe muſt be faſt aſleep, if it ſhould paſs unobſerved.

"But let us ſuppoſe that a foreign power ſhould conjure up a great naval armament all on a ſudden, without any body's notice, and find means to ſteal into England, by the aſſiſtance of a dark night, or a favourable wind; yet I ſhould be glad to know, what they are to do when they get here; for, though they might land upon us in ſuch a clandeſtine manner, I preſume it would not be altogether ſo eaſy for them to ſculk back again; or a very difficult matter for us, to intercept their ſupplies.

"Suppoſe then, that 20,000 men, of which very few can be horſe, are landed in England, without any human probability of being ſupplied from abroad, this army can never march twenty-miles into the country; for they cannot put themſelves in a marching poſture in leſs than a fortnight or three weeks; and by that time we may have 100,000 militia drawn down upon them; whereof 10,000 ſhall be horſe, and as many dragoons as we pleaſe: and if this militia does nothing elſe but drive the country; cut off their foragers and ſtraggliers; poſſeſs themſelves of the defiles; and intercept proviſions; their army muſt be deſtroyed in a ſhort time.

"If this reaſoning is juſt in any degree, and it was never yet anſwered, what danger can we poſſibly apprehend from ſuch an invaſion; when our militia is backed with a body of ſeveral thouſand regular troops, beſides a ſufficient number to man our garriſons, and ſecure Scotland?

"This was the opinion of the great Duke of Marlborough, who declared, upon a very important occaſion, that he would undertake to defeat any body of men, which could poſſibly be landed upon us by ſurprize, with only his own regiment of guards, two or three regiments of dragoons, and ſuch a train of artillery as he could eaſily draw out againſt them; whereas, they could not poſſibly bring any with them of any conſequence. Beſides,

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it ought to be conſidered, that, having no fortified towns to ſecure themſelves till people could come in to join them, it would be impoſſible for them to ſtand long againſt ſuch a force.

PAUL JONES AND THE SERAPIS.

OF the various engagements which took place at ſea between the Engliſh and the Americans in the year 1780, ſeveral had been very remarkable for the courage and obſtinacy exerted on both ſides: but that which attracted moſt notice was on the coaſt of Yorkſhire, between Captain Pearſon of the Serapis, a large frigate accompanied with a ſmaller, and an American ſquadron, conſiſting of two ſhips of forty guns, one of thirty, and another of twelve, commanded by the celebrated Capt. Paul Jones. After exchanging ſeveral broadſides, Captain Pearſon's ſhip and that of Captain Jones, from the anchor of one hooking the quarter of the other, lay ſo cloſe to each other, fore and aft, that the muzzles of their guns touched each others ſides. In this ſingular poſition they engaged full the ſpace of two hours. During this time, the quality and variety of combuſtible matter thrown from the American ſhip into the Serapis, ſet her on fire no leſs than ten or twelve different times; and it was not extinguiſhed without the greateſt difficulty and exertion.

During this conflict of the two ſhips, another of equal force to the Serapis kept conſtantly ſailing round her, and raking her fore and aft in the moſt dreadful manner. Almoſt every man on the main and quarter deck was either killed or wounded. Unhappily for the Serapis, a hand-granade thrown from the enemy into one of her lower deck ports ſet a cartridge on fire: the flames catching from one cartridge to another, all the way aft, blew up the people that were quartered abaft the main-maſt; from which unfortunate circumſtance all thoſe guns were rendered uſeleſs for the remainder of the action.

After an hour and a half's fight, the people on board the American ſhip called out for quarter, and ſaid they had ſtruck: Captain Pearſon hereupon called upon Captain Jones, to know whether he had ſtruck or aſked for quarter. No anſwer being returned, after repeating the queſtion two or three times, Captain Pearſon ordered his men to board the enemy; but, on preparing to execute his orders, they perceived a ſuperior number lying under cover, with pikes in their hands ready to receive them: hereupon they deſiſted and returned to their guns; continuing the fight half an hour longer; when the other ſhip coming acroſs the ſtern of the Serapis, poured a whole broadſide into her: her main-maſt went by the board, while from her poſition ſhe was not able to bring a ſingle gun to bear upon that ſhip. Finding it impracticable to ſtand out any longer with the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs, the Serapis ſtruck. Had it not been for the accident of the cartridges taking fire, and the conſequences that enſued, there was no doubt the latter muſt have proved victorious, notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of the enemy. The American ſhip was in the greateſt diſtreſs: her lower deck quarters were drove in, and all her lower deck guns diſmounted: ſhe was on fire in two places, and had ſeven feet water in her hold. Her people were obliged to quit her, and ſhe ſunk the next day. Out of three hundred and ſeventy-five men, which was her complement, three hundred were killed and wounded. The other frigate, the Scarborough, Captain Piercy, that accompanied the Serapis, ſhared the ſame fate; being taken by one of greatly ſuperior force, after a deſperate reſiſtance. Captain Paul Jones diſplayed great perſonal bravery throughout the whole engagement, and fully maintained the reputation he had already acquired.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

HOME's HOME.

From DIBDIN's "Great News."

I'VE thought and I've ſaid it ſin I were a boy,
That what folks get at eaſy they never enjoy.
Why I was the ſame; at what's homely I'd ſcoff,
But how fine if it com'd a good many miles off!
So big with this fancy, though but a poor clown,
I hy'd me away for to ſee the great town;
Where they puſh'd me and throng'd me all one as a fair;
Then they'd titter, and ſnigger, and laugh—then I'd ſwear.
"Why, Bumkin, did'ſt e'er ſee ſuch ſin'ry as this
In your place," cry'd a monkey in trowſers. "Why yes!
You'd your joke, Maſter Coxcomb, and now I'll have mine—
I've ſeen peacocks and goldfinches ten times as fine."
So I left Maſter Whiffle, and whiſtled along,
Then humm'd to myſelf the fag end of a ſong:—
The good that we wiſh for mayn't match we've got;
Their minds are their kingdom who're pleas'd with their lot;
And, to whatever place diſcontented folks room,
At laſt they'll be forc'd to ſay this of their home—
Our friends are as true and our wives are as comely,
And, dom it, home's home, be it ever ſo homely.

So, ſince for ſtrange ſights I to town took my range,
Faith I zeed ſights in plenty, and all of them ſtrange:
I zeed folks roll in riches that pleaſure ne'er knew,
I zeed honeſt poverty rich as a Jew;
Time and oft dreſs'd lamb-faſhion I zeed an old ewe,
I zeed madam's monkey as ſmart as a beau,
I zeed beauty and virtue that never knew ſhame,
I zeed vice careſs'd under modeſty's name,
I zeed a fine head-dreſs worth more than the head,
I zeed folks with their brains out before they were dead,
I zeed rogues of their knavery making their brags,
I zeed fools in coaches, and merit in rags;
And, ſtill through the crowd as I whiſtled along,
I humm'd to myſelf the fag end of a ſong, &c.

But what zicken'd me moſt was one day in the park,
As the guns were a firing, a queer-looking ſpark
Cry'd, "What nonſenſe and ſtuff with their fuſs and parade!"
"Stuff and nonſenſe," ſaid I; "oh! what that that you ſaid?
Why they fire for a vict'ry, and you have your choice
To go home or with all honeſt ſubjects rejoice."
"Mighty well," cry'd my ſpark; "but a word in your ear:
The affairs of the nation are curſedly queer;
Nay, 'tis true we're done up; 'twill be ſeen by and by."—
"How much did they give you to catch me," ſaid I:
"The country's a good one, all good men perceive it;
And they that don't like it, why dom't let 'em leave it."
So I left my queer ſpark, and went whiſtling along,
Then humm'd to myſelf the fag end of a ſong, &c.

THE LILY.

HE, who adorn'd the earth and all its grand attire,
Since recreant man dar'd diſobedient prove,
To pledge his pardon and allure his love,
Came down a perfect pattern to ſupply:
For thoughtleſs, thankleſs, man, to live and die!
To cleanſe his heart with grace divine,
And make his ſpirit, ſpotleſs, ſhine,
In perfect purity, like thine,
He choſe thee out from all the grafted train,
With which he paints the flow'r-embroider'd plain,
To prove that ev'n an Eaſtern king,
Array'd in all the dextrous arts can bring,
Compar'd with thee, is held in ſcorn;
Lovely Lily! Heaven born!"

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *July* 16.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated Victory, off Toulon, June 10.

I ACQUAINT you, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that laſt evening, having obſerved a French cruizer working up to Hieres Bay, within the iſlands, I called Captain Macnamara, of his majeſty's ſhip Southampton, on-board the Victory, pointed the ſhip out, and directed him to make a daſh at her, through the grand paſs, which he performed with admirable ſpirit and alacrity: and I beg leave to refer their lordſhips to his ſtatement incloſed, for the detail of this gallant action.

Southampton, off Toulon, June 10.

Sir, In obedience to the orders I received from you on the Victory's quarter-deck laſt evening, I puſhed through the grand paſs, and hauled up under the batteries on the north-eaſt end of Perquerolle with an eaſy ſail, in hopes I ſhould be taken for a French or neutral frigate, which I have great reaſon to believe ſucceeded, for I got within piſtol-ſhot of the enemy's ſhip before I was diſcovered, and cautioned the captain thro' a trumpet not to make a fruitleſs reſiſtance, when he immediately ſnapped his piſtol at me and fired his broadſide. At this period, being very near the heavy battery of Fort Breganiſon, I laid him inſtantly on-board; and Lieutenant Lydiard, at the head of the boarders, with an intrepidity no words can deſcribe, entered and carried her in about ten minutes, although he met with a ſpirited reſiſtance from the captain (who fell) and 100 men under arms to receive him. In this ſhort conflict the behaviour of all the officers and ſhip's company of the Southampton had my full approbation, and I do not mean to take from their merit by ſtating to you that the conduct of Lieutenant Lydiard was above all praiſe. After laſhing the two ſhips together, I found ſome difficulty in getting from under the battery, which kept up a very heavy fire, and was not able to return through the grand paſs before half after one o'clock this morning, with L'Unité corvette of 24 guns, French ſix-pounders, commanded by Citizen François Veza, and 136 men, ſeveral of whom eſcaped on-ſhore in the launch. I am happy to inform you that I only loſt one man, William Oirton, marine, who was killed by a piſtol-ſhot near me on the quarter-deck. From the beſt information I can obtain, the enemy had killed and wounded twenty-five. J. MACNAMARA.

Copy of a Letter from Sir J. Jervis to Mr. Nepean, dated Victory, off Toulon. June 8, 1796.

Sir, I herewith encloſe a letter I received laſt evening from Commodore Nelſon, in the Gulph of Genoa, with an account of the important articles taken from the enemy in the expedition under the commodore's immediate direction, the 32d ult. alſo a liſt of the killed and wounded.

Their lordſhips are ſo thoroughly acquainted with the vigilance and enterprize of Commodore Nelſon, that I forbear to repeat his merits on this occaſion.

J. JERVIS.

Agamemnon, off Oneglia, June, 1.

Sir, At two P. M. yeſterday, ſeeing ſix ſail running along ſhore, which I believed to be French, and knowing the great conſequence of intercepting the cannon and ordnance ſtores, which I had information was expected from Toulon, to be landed at St. Pierre d'Acena, for the ſiege of Mantua, I made the ſignal for a general chaſe, when the veſſels, which now hoiſted French colours, anchored cloſe under a battery. I directed Capt Cockburn, of the Meleager, to lead me in, which he did in a moſt officer-like manner; and at three o'clock the Meleager and Agamemnon anchored in leſs than four fathoms water, as ſoon afterwards did the Peterell and Speedy; after a ſhort reſiſtance from the battery and veſſels, we took poſſeſſion of them.

It is impoſſible I can do juſtice to the alacrity and gallantry ever conſpicuous in my little ſquadron. Our boats boarded the National Ketch (the commodore of the convoy) in the fire of 3 18-pounders and 1 18-pounder in a gun-boat.

The Blanche and Diadem being to leeward, the former could not anchor till the veſſel had ſtruck, but the boats of all the ſhips were active in getting them off the ſhore, the enemy having cut their cables before they ſurrendered. A ſmart firing of muſquetry was kept up from the ſhore during the whole of this ſervice.

The Agamemnon's maſts, ſails, and rigging, are a little cut, but of no material conſequence.

Much as I feel indebted to every officer in the ſquadron, yet I cannot omit to mention the great ſupport and aſſiſtance I have

have ever received from Capt. Cockburn; he has been under my command near a year on this ſtation, and I ſhould feel myſelf guilty of neglect of duty was I not to repreſent his zeal, ability, and courage, which are conſpicuous one very occaſion which offers.

Incloſed I tranſmit you a liſt of the killed and wounded, and alſo of the veſſels taken. HORATIO NELSON.

Killed and Wounded.

Agamemnon. 1 killed, 2 wounded.—Blanche. 1 wounded.

A Liſt of Veſſels of War and Tranſports taken by the Squadron under the Command of Commodore Horatio Nelſon, on the 31ſt of May, 1796.

VESSELS OF WAR.

La Genie, (ketch,) 3 18-pounders, four ſwivels, and 60 men.

La Numero Douzel, (gun-boat,) 1 18-pounder, 4 ſwivels, and 30 men.

TRANSPORTS.

La Bonne Mere, 250 tons, brig-rigged, laden with braſs 24-pounders, 13 inch mortars, and gun carriages.

La Verge de Conſolation, 1 tons, ketch-rigged, laden with braſs guns, mortars, ſhells, and gun carriages.

Le Jean Baptiſte, 100 tons, ketch-rigged, laden with brandy and a ſmall quantity of bread.

Name unknown, 100 tons, ketch-rigged, laden with Auſtrian priſoners.

St. Anne de Paix, 70 tons, ketch-rigged, laden with wheel-barrows and intrenching tools, deſtroyed.

Extract of a Letter from Sir H. C. Chriſtian to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board the Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia, May 15, 1796.

I have to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, of the ſafe arrival of his majeſty's ſloop Albacore at Barbadoes, with her prize L'Athenienne, French national corvette of 14 guns: for a more particular account of Captain Winthorp's proceedings, I tranſmit a copy of his letter to me of the 9th inſt.

Albacore, Carliſle Bay, Barbadoes, May 9, 1796.

Sir, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that in the laditude 14 deg. 43 min. long. 57 deg. 39 min. I fell in with and captured L'Athenienne brig, French national corvette mounting 14 4-pounders and 83 men, command commanded by Monſ. Gervais, lieutenant de vaiſſeaux. During our chace, which continued for ſix hours, ſhe threw over-board 10 of her guns. I beg leave to obſerve ſhe is a new veſſel, well found, and every thing new on-board her, and ſails remarkably well.

ROB. WINTHORP.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hamilton of the Melpomene, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Plymouth Sound, July 14.

Sir, You will be pleaſed to acquaint their lordſhips his majeſty's ſhip Melpomene, on the 11th inſtant, at three P. M. Uſhant bearing N. N. E. ſix leagues, diſcovered an enemy's ſhip in the S. E. quarter. After a chaſe of five hours, and her making every effort to eſcape, ſhe ſtruck her colours, and proved to be La Revanche, of 18 guns and 167 men; ſhe had left Breſt only a few hours, with a view of intercepting the Brazil convoy.

I have the ſatisfaction to add, that tho' ſeveral guns were exchanged no lives were loſt; and that the officers and men I have the honour to command behaved with the greateſt zeal and propriety.

I judged it adviſeable to return to the firſt port, on account of the number of priſoners, and ſhall ſail immediately to fulfil their lordſhips intentions.

C. HAMILTON.

DOWNING-STREET, *July* 16.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Colonel Graham by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, dated Cagliano, June 21.

Early in the morning of the 17th inſt. the enemy attacked the moſt advanced poſts on Monte Baldo towards Ferrara, and obliged the volunteers (the beſt markſmen of the different regiments, formed into companies of chaſſeurs) to retire; but theſe uniting, and being ſupported by two companies of Croats from Artiglion, quickly drove back the enemy, with ſome loſs, and re-occupied their poſts. The Auſtrians had one man killed and about 30 wounded.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, *July* 19.

Letters, of which the following are Copies, were yeſterday received at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Captain Drummond, of the 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Davies, of his Majeſty's Ship Heroine.

Lazaretto, at Bocche de Caterro, in Dalmatia, *June* 12, 1796.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you of my arrival here with diſpatches over land from Captain Alan Hyde Gardner, commanding his majeſty's ſhip Heroine

in the East Indies, which, but for the many impediments I have met with, should have been near the delivery of at this time. I however hope to prove, that on my part every exertion has been used to get on, as advised by his majesty's consuls.

Finding it impossible to avoid a quarantine of forty days at this place, I have, according to my orders, transmitted to our consul at Trieste the copy of Capt. Gardner's public letter, also of the terms of capitulation therein mentioned; and I shall use every means to expedite my delivery of the original dispatch.

JOHN DAVIES.

His Majesty's Ship Heroine, Columbo Road, *Feb.* 16, 1796.

Sir, Having received directions from Sir George Keith Elphinstone, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in these seas, to take under my orders the ships of his majesty and those of the honourable united East-India company, viz. Rattlesnake, Echo, Prince of Wales, Bombay Castle, Bombay frigate, Drake brig, Queen ketch, and Swift, to co-operate with Colonel Stuart, commander of the land forces, in the reduction of Columbo, it is with peculiar satisfaction I announce to you the surrender of that fortress, with the remaining possessions under the Dutch authority on the island of Ceylon, on the 15th instant. I have the honour to transmit herewith the terms on which these places have become part of his majesty's dominions.

The transports having been collected off Negombo, an anchorage eighteen miles to the northward of this place, on the 5th instant, and that fort having been evacuated by the enemy, was taken possession of by Major Barbert on the same day, and the whole of the army landed by the evening of the 6th instant.

The inland navigation from Negombo to Columbo not being found adequate to the purpose of carrying the stores, provisions, &c. to the ground necessary for the army to occupy previous to our opening our batteries, Colonel Stuart marched with a part of his force to possess himself of a strong post which the enemy opposed to him on the south bank of the Matual river, which, from his judicious and able conduct, was happily carried on the morning of the 12th, with little loss on our side, and considerable to the enemy, who fled for protection under the walls of the fort, and enabled the colonel to take up his final position before Columbo on the evening of the same day.

I also anchored on the morning of the 12th with the ships of war and transports, about two miles from the fortress, in a very favourable situation for landing the guns, &c. of which there being a sufficient number put on-shore, on the 14th Colonel Stuart and myself summoned the fort to surrender, and its success will be fully explained by the articles of capitulation, which I have before alluded to, and which I humbly hope may meet his majesty's approbation.

It becomes me, and is a very pleasing part of my duty, to make known to you, for his majesty's information, the zeal and activity which have actuated every description of officers and men employed under my orders; and I am happy to inform you, that three seamen, of the Swift, wounded, are the only casualties of the siege.

First-lieutenant Davies, of the Heroine, an officer of great merit, who has given me every assistance on this service which his relative situation enabled him to do, will have the honour of delivering to you this dispatch, and I beg leave to recommend him to your favourable notice and protection. A. H. GARDNER.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—John Gerand Van Angelbeck, counsellor of India, governor and director of the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, offers to deliver up to Colonel Stuart and Capt. Gardner, commanding the English troops, the fortress of Columbo, upon the following conditions, at the expiration of three days.—Answer. Major Patrick Alexander Agnew, adjutant-general of the British troops in the island of Ceylon, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by Colonel James Stuart, commanding the British army, and Alan Hyde Gardner, Esq. captain of his majesty's ship Heroine, and senior officer of the naval force before Columbo, consents to accept of the surrender of fort Columbo, on the undermentioned terms, provided the capitulation is signed this evening, and the fort delivered to the British troops tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, in the manner stipulated in the following articles:

Art. I. In this capitulation shall be included the town of Gale and the fort of Caliture, with all their dependencies, lands, domains, &c. of the honourable Dutch East-India company: and the governor shall issue orders to the commander and council of Gale, and the commandant of Caliture, for the actual surrender, according to the contents of this capitulation.—A. Granted.

II. The fort, with all its dependencies, artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, and

and all other effects belonging to the company, with the plan and papers relative to the fortifications, ſhall bona fide be delivered up, without keeping back any thing.—A. Granted. The ſurveys of the diſtricts of the iſland of Ceylon and its coaſts, with all other public plans, to be included.

III. And, as the banks of Columbo as well as Gale are two years in arrear, the delivery ſhall take place according to the balances now actually exiſting; and a reaſonable time be allotted to the commercial ſervants here and at Gale, with their aſſiſtants, to finiſh their books; and they ſhall, during that time, receive the pay and emolument fixed for their ſervices. As the ſmith, cooper, houſe-carpenter, the overſeer of the arſenal, and the brickmaker, receive every thing by indent, their accounts ſhall be examined by our accountants, and paid by the Engliſh; on the other hand, the abovementioned artificers and overſeers are reſponſible for the articles iſſued to them.—A. One year, or eighteen months if abſolutely neceſſary, ſhall be allowed for the purpoſe of arranging the books, during which time a reaſonable ſalary ſhall be paid to the ſervants of the Dutch company neceſſarily employed in this department. The accounts of artizans ſhall be examined and liquidated.

IV. All public papers ſhall alſo be faithfully delivered over; but atteſted copies of all the public and ſecret conſultations held during his ſhort government, and which he has not had an opportunity of forwarding to Holland or Batavia, ſhall be given to Governor Van Angelbeck, to enable him to anſwer for his conduct, according to the nature of the circumſtances.—A. Granted.

V. The returns and merchandize of the company, which are partly laden on-board the ſhips Berlieum and Enſgezenheid, now lying in the roads, and partly ſtored in private houſes, as well as thoſe at Gale, ſhall alſo be faithfully delivered by the commiſſaries, who ſhall be appointed by the governor, to Major Agnew, who is authoriſed by the government of Madras to receive them.—A. All merchandize, ſtores, and public property of every deſcription, either laden on-board the ſhips now anchored under the guns of the fort, depoſited in the public ſtores, or diſtributed in the houſes of individuals; as well as all public property placed in a ſimilar manner at Gale, Caliture, or any other part of the iſland of Ceylon depending on theſe governments; ſhall be delivered up by the commiſſaries, who ſhall be named by the Governor Van Angelbeck, to Major Agnew, the major appointed by the government of Madras to receive them, in three weeks from this date.

VI. But as the company has of late borrowed money, upon intereſt, of their ſervants and inhabitants, and, when in want of ready money, have iſſued (kredict breeven) promiſſory notes, to the amount of about five lacks of rix-dollars, of which, however, at leaſt one half is in the treaſury, with a promiſe to realiſe the ſame; and as ſeveral ſervants have their pay and emoluments in the hands of the company, for which they have no other ſecurity but their property; the abovementioned debts ſhall be paid out of them, and the notes diſcharged, which can occaſion the leſs conſideration, as the returns alone, taking the fine cinnamon at only three rupees a pound, the pepper at 100 rupees per candy, the cardamoms at one rupee a pound, and the piece-goods and other merchandize at the invoice price, will amount to about 25 lacks of rupees, and all the debts, pay, and notes in circulation, not above ſix lacks. The copper doodees ſhall continue current for one ſtiver.—A. As Mr. Van Angelbeck has aſſured the officers commanding his majeſty's naval and land forces before Columbo, that a refuſal to comply with the demand contained in the 6th article will be attended with the total ruin of the colony, they conſent to the following arrangements regarding the paper currency of this iſland, provided the public property of the Dutch company is found to be conformable to the ſtatement contained in this article. The Engliſh government of Ceylon will take up the promiſſory notes of the Dutch government which are ſtill in circulation, provided they do not exceed the ſum of 50,000l. ſterling, and iſſue certificates for the amount, bearing an intereſt of three per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, which certificates ſhall be in force ſo long as the diſtricts of Ceylon, extending from Matura to Chilau, ſhall be in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and no longer. Should theſe diſtricts be reſtored to the Dutch, the reſponſibility of payment will neceſſarily revert to them, in which event the original notes of the Dutch government ſhall be reſtored to the proprietors in exchange for the certificates granted by the Britiſh government. The officers commanding the Britiſh forces are not authoriſed to provide for the payment of the arrears due to the ſervants of the company. This muſt be left to the future determination of his Britannic majeſty.

The

The copper coin of the iſland muſt find its own value in the courſe of exchange.

VII. All private property, without exception, ſhall be ſecured to the proprietors.—A. Granted, with the exception of all military and naval ſtores, which in every inſtance, muſt be deemed public property.

VIII. In which is expreſsly included the funds of the Orphan Houſe, or the College for the adminiſtration of the effects of infant children, and of the committee for managing the poor funds, as alſo the two ſhips now in the roads, (Berlieum and Enſgezenheid) which belong to individuals in Holland, and are chartered by the company, as ſhall be proved.—A. Granted, with exception of the ſhips, which muſt be deemed public property.

IX. The garriſon ſhall march out with honours of war; pile their arms, by command of their own officers, on the eſplanade, and again return to their barracks. The officers to keep their ſide-arms; the clevangs and creeces of the non-commiſſioned officers and private malays to be locked up in cheſts, and on their departure, on being ſet on ſhore, to be returned to them.—A. Granted.

X. The European officers, non-commiſſioned and privates of the battalion of Dutch troops, and the detachment of the Wirtemberg regiment doing duty with it, as well as the artillery and ſeamen, ſhall be tranſported in Engliſh ſhips from hence to Europe or Batavia, according to their choice, with permiſſion to carry along with them their women, children, neceſſary ſervants, and baggage. —None of the officers, however, ſhall be removed from hence againſt their will, as many of them are married, and have their property here; and, in caſe of any of them wiſhing to depart, time ſhall be allowed them to arrange their affairs to go where they pleaſe, upon their parole of honour not to ſerve in this war againſt England until they ſhall be exchanged. —A. The European officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates, as well of the Dutch battalion as of the regiment of Wirtemberg, the artillery, engineers, and marine, muſt be conſidered as priſoners of war, and as ſuch they will be treated with that attention which the Britiſh government has ever ſhewn to thoſe whom the fortune of war has placed in its power. The whole ſhall be ſent to Madras. Such of the officers as deſire then to return to Ceylon, for the reaſons mentioned in this article, will have permiſſion to do ſo, on giving their parole of honour not to ſerve during the preſent war againſt the Engliſh. Thoſe who may deſire to return to Europe ſhall permitted to do ſo, on the ſame conditions, but without any claim on the Britiſh government for pay and allowances of any deſcription.

XI. As there are ſome native-born French in garriſon, they ſhall be tranſported to the French iſlands, if they chooſe it.—A. The French of the garriſon will be conſidered as priſoners of war, and ſent to Madras.

XII. The malays that do not chooſe to remain here ſhall be tranſported in Engliſh ſhips, with their women and children, to the iſland of Java.—A. The malay troops ſhall be ſent from hence, with their wives and children, to Tutacoren, and from thence by eaſy marches to Madras. They ſhall be ſubſiſted while they remain priſoners, and, if not taken into the Britiſh ſervice, ſhall, at a convenient time, be ſent to the iſland of Java, at the expence of the Britiſh government.

XIII. Theſe tranſportations ſhall take place at the expence of the Engliſh; and until that time the military, Europeans as well as malays, ſhall continue to enjoy their pay and emoluments, as was cuſtomary in the company's ſervice. None of the military ſhall be forced, or even perſuaded, to enter into the ſervice of his majeſty, or the honourable Engliſh company.—A. The military officers, European and native, ſhall receive the ſame pay allowed to them in the Dutch ſervice. The non-commiſſioned and privates will be ſubſiſted according to the regulations of the Britiſh government for priſoners of war. None ſhall be forced to enter into the ſervice of Great Britain againſt their conſent.

XIV. The ſepoys and moormen in the ſervice ſhall have liberty to return to their birth-place.—A. Granted.

XV. The Chingaleeſe Laſcars being ſoldiers according to the nature of their ſervice, and the burghers and civil ſervants, by the laws of the colony, being obliged to take up arms for its defence, it ſhall not tend to prejudice theſe people. —A. Granted.

XVI. The Governor Van Angelbeck, the commander of Gale, Fretz, and all the other political or commercial ſervants, not required in their official capacities for the purpoſe mentioned in article III. ſhall have permiſſion to remain as private individuals at Columbo, Gale, or other places on the iſland, or betake themſelves elſewhere. In the firſt caſe, a reaſonable means of ſubſiſtence ſhall be allowed to each, according to his rank. In the laſt they ſhall be permitted to carry

their effects along with them, without payment of any tax or duty whatever; but then all allowances to ceaſe.—A. Granted, with this exception, that, as the commanders of the Britiſh forces before Columbo are not authoriſed to grant the ſubſiſtence required, this ſubject muſt be referred to the deciſion of the government of fort St. George.

XVII. The reſpective vendue maſters, here and at Gale, ſhall be maintained during the collection of the outſtanding balances, in right of the preference granted thoſe people by the company.—A. Granted for all balances now outſtanding.

XVIII. The clergy, and other eccleſiaſtical ſervants, ſhall continue in their functions, and receive the ſame pay and emoluments as they had from the company.—A. Granted, under the ſame exception annexed to the 16th article.

XIX. The citizens and other inhabitants ſhall be allowed to follow their employments, and enjoy all liberties and privileges as the ſubjects of his majeſty.—A. Granted.

XX. The native ſervants in the different departments ſhall be continued in their employs during their good behaviour.—A. Granted, ſubject to ſuch regulations as the Britiſh government may hereafter judge neceſſary.

XXI. The eaſtern princes, Tommogoms, and other men of rank here as ſtate priſoners, and who receive a monthly ſubſiſtence, ſhall continue to receive it according to the liſt which ſhall be delivered.—Granted, while they remain in Ceylon.

XXII. All notarial papers, ſuch as wills, bills of purchaſe and ſales, obligations, ſecurities, bonds, &c. ſhall continue in force, and the regiſters of them be preſented by commiſſaries appointed on both ſides for that purpoſe.—A. Granted.

XXIII. All civil ſuits depending in the council of juſtice ſhall be decided by the ſame council according to our laws.—A. Granted; but they muſt be decided in twelve months from this day.

XXIV. The deſerters who are here ſhall be pardoned.—A. All deſerters from the Engliſh ſervice muſt be unconditionally given up.

XXV. The above articles of capitulation ſhall be faithfully fulfilled and confirmed by the ſignature of the officers commanding his majeſty's ſea and land forces, Colonel James Stuart and Captain Alan Hyde Gardner; and in caſe of any thing appearing obſcure it ſhall be faithfully cleared up; and, if any doubt ſhall ariſe, it ſhall be conſtrued for the benefit of the beſieged.—A. Granted.

XXVI. (by Major Agnew.) The garriſon ſhall march out, agreeably to the 9th article, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, the gate of Deft ſhall be delivered to a detachment of the Britiſh troops. The Governor Van Angelbeck will order an officer to point out the powder-magazines, poſts, and public ſtores, that guards may be placed for their ſecurity, and the preſervation of order in the garriſon.

Done in Columbo this fifteenth day of February, 1796.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen.
J. G. ANGELBECK.

Approved and confirmed,
J. STUART,
A. H. GARDNER.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

Liſt of the Members of the Houſe of Commons, as returned to ſerve in the New Parliament, for the ſeveral Counties, Cities, Boroughs, &c. in England, Wales, and Scotland, alphabetically arranged.

ABINGDON. T. T. Metcalfe
Agmondeſham. T. D. Tyrwhitt, C. D. Gerard
Alban's, St. Hon. R. Bingham, T. S. Bucknall
Aldbro', Suffolk. M. A. Taylor, Sir J. Aubrey
Aldbro', Yorkſhire. R. M. Chiſwell, C. Duncombe
Andover. B. Lethieullier, Hon. C. Wallop
Angleſea. Hon. A. Paget
Appleby. J. Courtenay, Hon. J. Tufton
Arundel. Sir G. Thomas, J. Greene
Aſhburton. Sir R. Mackreth, L. Palk
Ayleſbury. S. Bernard, Gen. Lake
Banbury. Dudley North
Barnſtaple. J. Cleveland, R. Wilſon
Bath. Ld. Weymouth, Sir R. P. Arden
Beaumaris. Lord Newborough
Bedfordſhire. Hon. A. St. John, J. Oſborne
Bedford Town. S. Whitbread, jun. J. Colhoun
Bedwin. Gen. Bruce, J. Wodehouſe
Beeralſton. Sir J. Mitford, W. Mitford
Berkſhire. G. Vanſittart, C. Dundas
Berwick. Col. Callender, Earl Tyrconnel
Beverley. W. Tatton, N. C. Burton
Bewdley. Miles Petit Andrews
Biſhop's Caſtle. W. Clive, H. Strachey
Blechingley. Sir L. Copley, J. Stein
Bodmyn. Sir J. Morſhead, J. Neſbit
Boroughbridge. Sir John Scott, F. Burdett
Boſſiney. Hon. J. S. Wortley, J. Lubbock
Boſton. T. Fydell, Lord Milſinton

Brackley. J. W. Egerton, S. Haynes
Bramber. J. Adams, Sir C. W. Boughton
Breconſhire. Sir Charles Morgan
Brecon Town. Charles Morgan
Bridgenorth. J. Whitmore, I. H. Browne
Bridgewater. G. Pocock, Jeffery Allen
Bridport. G. R. Barclay, C. Sturt
Briſtol. Lord Sheffield, C. Bragge
Buckinghamſhire. Marquis Titchfield, J. Grenville
Buckingham. T. G. Nugent, T. Grenville
Callington. Sir J. Call, P. Orchard
Calne. J. Jekyll, Sir F. Baring
Cambridgeſh. Gen. Adeane, Hon. C. Yorke
Cambridge Univ. Rt. Hon. W. Pitt, Lord Euſton
Cambridge T. R. Manners, E. Finch
Camelford. W. J. Denniſon, J. J. Angerſtein
Canterbury. J. Baker, S. E. Sawbridge
Cardiff. Lord J. E. Stuart
Cardiganſhire. Thomas Johnes
Cardigan Town. Hon. J. Vaughan
Carliſle. J. C. Curwen, Sir F. Vane
Carmarthenſhire. Sir James Hamlyn
Carmarthen. T. M. D. Magens
Carnarvonſhire. Sir R. Williams
Carnarvon Town. Hon. Edward Paget
Caſtle Riſing. C. Cheſter, H. Churchill
Cheſhire. J. Crew, T. Cholmondeley
Cheſter. Ld. Belgrave, Col. T. Groſvenor
Chicheſter. T. Steele, G. W. Thomas
Chippenham. J. Dawkins, G. Fludyer
Chriſtchurch. G. Roſe, W. S. Roſe
Cirenceſter. H. Beach, R. Preſton
Clitheroe. Ld E. Bentinck, Hon. R. Curzon
Cockermouth. J. B. Garforth, E. Burrows
Colcheſter. R. Thornton, Lord Muncaſter
Corfe Caſtle. J. Bond, H. Bankes
Cornwall. Sir W. Lemon, F. Gregor
Coventry. W. W. Bird, N. Jefferys
Cricklade. Lord Porcheſter, T. Eſtcourt
Cumberland. Sir H. Fletcher, J. Lowther
Dartmouth. J. C. Villiers, E. Baſtard
Denbighſhire. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne
Denbigh Town. Richard Myddleton
Derbyſhire. Ld. J. Cavendiſh, E. M. Mundy
Derby Town. Ld. G. H. Cavendiſh, E. Coke
Devizes. Henry Addington, J. Smith
Devonſhire. J. P. Baſtard, L. Palk
Dorſetſhire. W. M. Pitt, F. J. Browne
Dorcheſter. F. Fane, Hon. C. Aſhley
Dover. C. S. Pybus, J. Trevanion
Downton. Sir W. Scott, Hon. E. Bouverie
Droitwich. Hon. A. Foley Sir E. Winnington
Dunwich. Sir J. Vanneck, Snowden Barne
Durham County. R. Milbanke, R. Burdon
Durham City. W. Lambton, Sir H. Tempeſt
Eaſt Looe. Col. R. Wood, C. Arbuthnot
Edmonſbury. Sir C. Davers, Ld. F. Hervey
Eſſex. T. B. Bramſton, J. Bullock
Eveſham. T. Thompſon, C. Theluſſon
Exeter. J. Baring, Sir C. W. Bamfylde
Eye. Adm. Cornwallis, M. Singleton
Flintſhire. Sir Roger Moſtyn
Flint Town. Watkin Williams
Fowey. P. Raſhleigh, R. P. Carew
Gatton. J. Petre, Sir Gilbert Heathcote
Germain's, St. Hon. W. Elliot, Lord Grey
Glamorganſhire. Thomas Wyndham.
Glouceſterſhire. G. Berkeley, Marquis of Worceſter
Glouceſter City. J. Pitt, Hon. H. Howard
Grampound. R. Sewell, B. Edwards
Grantham. G. Sutton, S. York
Grimſby. A. Boucherett, W. Melliſh
Grinſtead, Eaſt. N. Dance, J. Strange
Guildford. Hon. T. Onſlow, Gen. Norton
Hampſhire. Sir W. Heathcote, W. Chute
Harwich. J. Robinſon, R. Hopkins
Haſlemere. J. Lowther, J. C. Scatterthwaite
Haſtings. Sir J. Sanderſon, N. Vanſittart
Haverfordweſt. Lord Kenſington
Helſton. C. Abbot, —— Richards
Hereforddſhire. T. Harley, R. Biddulph
Hereford City. J. Scudamore (dead), J. Walwyn
Hertfordſhire. W. Plumer, W. Baker
Hertford Town. J. Calvert, Baron N. Dimſdale
Heydon. Chriſt. Atkinſon, Sir L. Darell
Heyteſbury. Viſ. Clifden, Sir J. Leiceſter
Higham Ferrers. Serjeant J. Adair
Hindon. J. Wildman, M. G. Lewis
Honiton. G. Shum, G. Chambers
Horſham. J. Macpherſon, J. Fox
Huntingdonſhire. Ld Hinchinbroke, Ld. F. Montagu.
Huntingdon T. W. H. Fellows, J. Calvert, jun.
Hythe. Sir C. F. Ratcliffe, W. Evelyn
Ilcheſter. Sir R. Clayton, W. Dickinſon, jun
Ipſwich. A. C. Crickitt, Sir A. S. Hammond
Ives, St. W. Praed, Sir R. C. Glynn
Kent. Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir W. Geary
King's Lynn. Hon. H. Walpole, Sir M. Folkes
Kingſton upon Hull. S. Thornton, Sir C. Turner
Knareſborough. Lord John Townſhend, J. Hare
Lancaſhire. T. Stanley, J. Blackburne
Lancaſter Town. J. Dent, R. Penn
Launceſton. Hon. J. Rawden, J. Brogden
Leiceſterſhire. W. Pochin, Hon. P. A. Curzon
Leiceſter Town. S. Smith, Lord Rancliff
Leominſter. J. Hunter, G. A. Pollen
Leſkeard. Hon. E. Elliot, Hon. J. Elliot
Leſtwithiel. H. Sloane, W. Drummond
Lewes. T. Kemp, J. C. Pelham
Lincolnſhire. R. Vyner, Sir G. Heathcote
Lincoln City. Hon. Col. Rawdon, R. Elliſon
Litchfield. Lord G. L. Gower, T. Anſon
Liverpool. Gen. Tarleton, Col. Gaſcoyne
LONDON. Ald. Luſhington, the Lord Mayor (W. Curtis), Ald. Combe, Ald. Anderſon
Ludlow. Hon. Rob. Clive, R. P. Knight.

(*To be continued.*)

ANECDOTES of the GRAND REVOLUTION; with a CHARACTER of WILLIAM III.

THE Prince of Orange, ſeeing the national diſcontent raiſed to the higheſt pitch againſt King James II. reſolved to take advantage of it. He began by giving one Dykevelt, his envoy, inſtructions to apply in his name to every religious ſect in the kingdom. To the church-party he ſent aſſurances of favour and regard; and proteſted, that his education in Holland had no way prejudiced him againſt epiſcopacy. To the nonconformiſts he ſent exhortations, not to be deceived by the inſidious careſſes of their known enemy, but to wait for a real and ſincere protector, &c. In conſequence of theſe inſinuations, the prince ſoon received invitations from the moſt conſiderable perſons in the kingdom. Admirals Herbert and Ruſſel aſſured him in perſon of their own and the national attachment. Henry Sidney, brother to Algernon, and uncle to the Earl of Sunderland, came over to him with aſſurances of an univerſal combination againſt the king. Lord Dumblaine, ſon to the Earl of Danby, being maſter of a frigate, made ſeveral voyages to Holland, and carried from many of the nobility tenders of duty and even conſiderable ſums of money to the Prince of Orange. Soon after, the Biſhop of London, the Earls of Danby, Nottingham, Devonſhire, Dorſet, and ſeveral other lords, gentlemen, and principal citizens, united in their addreſſes to him, and intreated his ſpeedy deſcent. The people, though long divided between whig and tory, now joined againſt their unhappy ſovereign as a common enemy. William therefore determined to accept of their invitations; and this the more readily, as he perceived the malcontents had conducted themſelves with prudence and ſecrecy. Having the principal ſervants of James in pay, he was minutely informed of the moſt ſecret actions and even deſigns of that prince. His intelligence came through Sidney from Sunderland, who betrayed the very meaſures which he himſelf had adviſed. The prince had a fleet ready to ſail, and troops provided for action, before the beginning of June 1688.

The King of France was the firſt who gave James warning of his danger, and offered to aſſiſt him in repelling it. But he declined this friendly offer, leſt it ſhould be ſaid that he had entered into a private treaty with that monarch to the prejudice of the Proteſtant religion. Louis next propoſed to march down his army to the frontiers of the Dutch provinces, and thus detain their forces at home for their own defence. But this propoſal met with no better reception than the former. Still Louis was unwilling to abandon a friend and ally whoſe intereſt he regarded as cloſely connected with his own. He ventured to remonſtrate with the Dutch againſt the preparations they were making to invade England. The Dutch treated his remonſtrance as an officious impertinence, and James himſelf declined his mediation.

The King of England, having thus rejected the aſſiſtance of his friends, and being left to face the danger alone, was aſtoniſhed with an advice from his miniſter in Holland, that an invaſion was not only projected but avowed. When he firſt read the letter containing this information, he grew pale, and the paper dropt from his hand. He ſaw himſelf on the brink of deſtruction, and knew not to whom to apply for protection. He had now no reſource but in retreating from thoſe precipitate meaſures which had plunged him into inextricable diſtreſs. He paid court to the Dutch, and offered to enter into any alliance with them for their common ſecurity. He replaced in all the counties of England all the deputy lieutenants and juſtices who had been deprived of their commiſſions for their adherence to the teſt and penal laws. He reſtored the charters of ſuch corporations as he had poſſeſſed himſelf of; he annulled the high commiſſion

court; he reinſtated the expelled preſident and fellows of Magdalen college; and was even reduced to careſs thoſe biſhops whom he had ſo lately perſecuted and inſulted. All theſe conceſſions, however, were now too late; they were regarded as the effects of fear, and not of repentance. Indeed, it is ſaid, he very ſoon gave proofs of his inſincerity: for, hearing that the Dutch fleet was diſperſed, he recalled thoſe conceſſions he had made in favour of Magdalen college; and, to ſhew his attachment to the Romiſh church, at the baptiſm of the Prince of Wales he appointed the pope one of the ſponſors.

In the mean time, William ſet ſail from Helvoetſluys with a fleet of near five hundred veſſels, and an army of above fourteen thouſand men. Fortune, however, ſeemed at firſt every way unfavourable to his enterpriſe. He was driven back by a dreadful ſtorm; but he ſoon refitted his fleet, and again ſet ſail for England. It was given out that this invaſion was deſigned for the coaſts of France; and many of the Engliſh, who ſaw the fleet paſs along their coaſts, little ſuſpected the place of its deſtination. It happened that the ſame wind which ſent the Dutch to their place of deſtination detained the Engliſh fleet in the river; ſo that the Dutch paſſed the ſtraits of Dover without moleſtation; and, after a voyage of two days, landed at Broxholme in Torbay, on the 5th of November, the anniverſary of the gun-powder treaſon.

But, though the invitation from the Engliſh was very general, the prince for ſome time had the mortification to find himſelf joined by very few. He continued for ten days in expectation of being joined by the malcontents, and at laſt was going to deſpair of ſucceſs. But, juſt when he began to deliberate about reimbarking his forces, he was joined by ſeveral perſons of conſequence, and the whole country ſoon after flocked to his ſtandard. The firſt perſon that joined the prince was Major Burrington, and he was quickly followed by the gentry of the counties of Devon and Somerſet. Sir Edward Seymour made propoſals for an aſſociation, which was ſigned by great numbers; and every day there appeared ſome effect of that univerſal combination into which the nation had entered againſt the meaſures of the king.

In this univerſal defection, James, not knowing where to turn, began to think of requeſting aſſiſtance from France when it was now too late. He wrote to Leopold emperor of Germany: but in vain; that monarch only returning for anſwer, That what he had foreſeen had happened. James had ſome dependence on his fleet; but they were entirely diſaffected. In a word, his intereſts were deſerted by all, for he had long deſerted them himſelf. He ſtill found his army, however, to amount to twenty thouſand men; and, had he led them immediately to battle, it is poſſible they might then have fought in his favour. But James's misfortunes had deprived him of his natural firmneſs and reſolution; and, ſeeing himſelf deſerted by thoſe in whom he thought he could have placed moſt confidence, he became ſuſpicious of all, and was in a manner deprived even of the power of deliberation.

On the 30th of November, 1688, James ſent three of his noblemen to treat with the Prince of Orange. But, though the latter knew very well that the king's commiſſioners were in his intereſts, his behaviour ſhewed plainly that he now thought the time of treating was paſt. For ſome time he would not admit them to an audience; and, when he did, would give no ſatisfactory anſwer. James now began to be afraid of his perſonal ſafety. But what moſt affected him was the terrors of the queen for herſelf and her infant ſon. He therefore reſolved to ſend them abroad. They croſſed the river in a boat, at Whitehall, in a ſtormy and rainy day. They were carried to Graveſend in a coach, under the conduct of the Count de Lauzun. A yacht, commanded by Captain Gray, which lay there ready for the purpoſe, ſoon tranſported them in ſafety to Calais.

The king was now ſo diſpirited and diſtracted, that he reſolved to leave the kingdom at once, and thus throw every thing into confuſion. He threw

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the great ſeal into the Thames; he left none with any authority to conduct affairs in his abſence; and he vainly hoped to derive advantage to his cauſe from anarchy and diſorder. He fled to Feverſham, where a cuſtom-houſe hoy, hired by Sir Edward Hales, lay ready to receive him. But, when the veſſel was almoſt afloat, ſhe was boarded by three fiſher-boats belonging to Feverſham, containing fifty men. They ſeized the king and his two companions, under pretence of their being Papiſts that wanted to eſcape from the kingdom. The unfortunate fugitives were carried in a coach to Feverſham, amid the inſults, clamours, and ſhouts, of the ſailors.

All things in the mean time ran into confuſion at London, and the Prince of Orange exerciſed in his own perſon all the functions of royalty. He iſſued a declaration to the diſbanded army to reaſſemble themſelves. He ordered the ſecretary at war to bring him a liſt of the king's troops. He commanded the Lord Churchill to collect his troop of horſe-guards. He ſent the Duke of Grafton to take poſſeſſion in his name of Tilbury fort. The aſſembly of peers adjourned to the council-chamber at Whitehall; and, to give the appearance of legality to their meeting, choſe the Marquis of Halifax for their preſident. While this aſſembly was ſitting, on the 13th of December, a poor countryman, who had been engaged by James, brought an open letter from that unfortunate prince to London. It had no ſuperſcription; and it was addreſſed to none. It contained, in one ſentence only, his deplorable condition when in the hands of a deſperate rabble. This poor meſſenger of their fallen ſovereign had long waited at the council door, without being able to attract the notice of any who paſſed. The Earl of Mulgrave at length, appriſed of his buſineſs, had the courage to introduce him to the council. He delivered his open letter, and told the ſtate of the king with tears. The aſſembly were ſo much moved, that they ſent the Earl of Feverſham with two hundred of the guards towards Feverſham. His inſtructions were to reſcue him firſt from danger, and afterwards to attend him to the ſea-coaſt, ſhould he chooſe to retire. He choſe, however, to return to London; but the Prince of Orange ſent a meſſage to him, deſiring him to advance no nearer the capital than Rocheſter. The meſſenger miſſed James by the way. The king ſent Feverſham with a letter to the Prince of Orange, requeſting his preſence in London to ſettle the nation. He himſelf proceeded to that place, and arrived on the 16th of December.

The Prince of Orange received the news of his return with an haughty air. The king was ſoon after commanded by a meſſage, which he received in bed at midnight, to leave his palace next morning, and to depart for Ham, a ſeat of the Ducheſs of Lauderdale's. He deſired, however, permiſſion to retire to Rocheſter, a town not far from the ſea-coaſt, and oppoſite to France. This was readily granted: and the king, ſurrounded by Dutch guards, arrived at Rocheſter on the 19th of December. The reſtraint put upon his perſon, and the manner in which he had been forced from London, raiſed the indignation of many, and the compaſſion of all. The Engliſh army, both officers and ſoldiers, began to murmur; and, had it not been for the timidity and precipitation of James himſelf, the nation had certainly returned to their allegiance. He reſolved to quit the kingdom; and, having communicated his deſign to a few of his friends, he paſſed at midnight through the back-door of the houſe where he lodged, and with his ſon the Duke of Berwick, and Biddulph one of his ſervants, went in a boat to a ſmack which lay waiting for him without the fort of Sheerneſs. By reaſon of a hard gale they were forced to bear up toward Leigh, and to anchor on the Eſſex-ſide, under the lee of the land. When the gale ſlackened, they reached the Buoy of the Narrows without tacking; but, not being able to weather the Goodwin, they were forced to ſail through the Downs. Seven ſhips lay there at anchor; but the ſmack paſſed unqueſtioned along. Unable to fetch Calais, ſhe bore away for

Boulogne, and anchored before Ambleteuſe. The king landed at three o'clock in the morning of Tueſday, December 25th; and, taking poſt, ſoon joined his queen at St. Germains.

James having thus abandoned his dominions, the Prince of Orange remained maſter of them of courſe. By the advice of the houſe of lords, the only member of the legiſlature remaining, he was deſired to ſummon a parliament by circular letters; but the prince, unwilling to act upon ſo imperfect an authority, convened all the members who had ſat in the houſe of commons during any parliament of Charles II. and to theſe were added the mayor, aldermen, and fifty of the common council of London; and the prince, being thus ſupported by an aſſembly deriving its authority from himſelf, wrote circular letters to the counties and corporations of England to call a new parliament.

The houſe being met, which was moſtly compoſed of the Whig party, thanks were given to the Prince of Orange for the deliverance he had brought them; after which they proceeded to ſettle the kingdom. A vote ſoon paſſed both houſes, that King James II. having endeavoured to ſubvert the conſtitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original contract between the king and his people, and having by the advice of Jeſuits and other wicked perſons violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himſelf out of the kingdom, had abdicated the government; and that the throne was thereby vacant.

The king being thus depoſed, it was eaſy for William to get himſelf appointed as his ſucceſſor. Propoſals were made for electing a regent. Others were for inveſting the Princeſs of Orange with regal power, and declaring the young prince ſuppoſitious. To theſe propoſals, however, William oppoſed the following deciſive argument, viz. that "he had been called over to defend the liberties of the Britiſh nation, and that he had happily effected his purpoſe; that he had heard of ſeveral ſchemes propoſed for the eſtabliſhing of the government; that, if they choſe a regent, he thought it incumbent upon him to inform them that he would not be that regent; that he would not accept of the crown under the princeſs his wife, though he was convinced of her merits; that therefore, if either of theſe ſchemes was adopted, he could give them no aſſiſtance in the ſettlement of the nation; but would return home to his own country, ſatisfied with his aims to ſecure the freedom of theirs." Upon this, after a long debate in both houſes, a new ſovereign was preferred to a regent by a majority of two voices. It was agreed that the Prince and Princeſs of Orange ſhould reign jointly as King and Queen of England; while the adminiſtration of government ſhould be placed in the hands of the prince only. The Marquis of Halifax, as ſpeaker of the houſe of lords, made a ſolemn tender of the crown to their highneſſes, in the name of the peers and commons of England. The prince accepted the offer; and that very day, February 13, 1689, William and Mary were proclaimed king and queen of England.

The character of the prince who effected this grand revolution is given as follows by a celebrated Engliſh hiſtorian.

William III. was in his perſon of the middle ſtature, a thin body and delicate conſtitution, ſubject to an aſthma and continual cough from his infancy. He had an aquiline noſe, ſparkling eyes, a large forehead, and a grave ſolemn aſpect. He was very ſparing of ſpeech: his converſation was dry, and his manner diſguſting, except in battle, when his deportment was free, ſpirited, and animating. In courage, fortitude, and equanimity, he rivalled the moſt eminent warriors of antiquity; and his natural ſagacity made amends for the defects in his education, which had not been properly ſuperintended. He was religious, temperate, generally juſt and ſincere, a ſtranger to violent tranſports of paſſion, and might have paſſed for one of the beſt princes of the age in which he lived, had he never aſcended the throne of Great Britain. But, the diſtinguiſhing criterion of his character was ambition. To this he ſacrificed the punc-

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tilios of honour and decorum, in depoſing his own father-in-law and uncle; and this he gratified at the expence of the nation that raiſed him to ſovereign authority. He aſpired to the honour of acting as umpire in all the conteſts of Europe; and the ſecond object of his attention was, the proſperity of that country to which he owed his birth and extraction. Whether he really thought the intereſts of the continent and Great Britain were inſeparable, or ſought only to drag England into the confederacy as a convenient ally, certain it is, he involved theſe kingdoms in foreign connexions, which, in all probability, will be productive of their ruin. In order to eſtabliſh this favourite point, he ſcrupled not to employ all the engines of corruption, by which the morals of the nation were totally debauched. He procured a parliamentary ſanction for a ſtanding army, which now ſeems to be interwoven in the conſtitution. He introduced the pernicious practice of borrowing upon remote funds; an expedient that neceſſarily hatched a brood of uſurers, brokers, and ſtock-jobbers, to prey upon the vitals of their country. He intailed upon the nation a growing debt, and a ſyſtem of politics big with miſery, deſpair, and deſtruction. To ſum up his character in a few words: William was a fataliſt in religion, indefatigable in war, enterpriſing in politics, dead to all the warm and generous emotions of the human heart, a cold relation, an indifferent huſband, a diſagreeable man, an ungracious prince, and an imperious ſovereign.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 141.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S.

THIS iſland, commonly called St. Kitt's, is ſituated in 62° weſt longitude and 17° north latitude, about fourteen leagues from Antigua; is twenty miles long and about ſeven broad; it was diſcovered in November, 1493, by Columbus, and named after himſelf, but was never planted or poſſeſſed by the Spaniards: it is in reality the oldeſt of all the Britiſh ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, and the common mother both of the French and Engliſh ſettlements in the Caribbean iſlands. It was firſt ſettled by a Mr. Warner and fourteen other perſons in 1623. Mr. Warner, a reſpectable gentlemen, had accompanied Captain North in a voyage to Surinam, where he had become acquainted with a Captain Painton, a very experienced ſeaman, who ſuggeſted to to him the advantages of a ſettlement on one of the Weſt-India iſlands deſerted by the Spaniards, and pointed out this as eligible for ſuch an undertaking. Mr. Warner, returning to Europe in 1620, determined to carry this project into execution. He accordingly ſailed with the above party to Virginia, from whence he took his paſſage to St. Chriſtopher's, where he arrived in the month of January, 1623, and by the month of September following had raiſed a good crop of tobacco, which they propoſed to make their ſtaple commodity.

Unfortunately, their plantations were deſtroyed the latter end of the year by an hurricane; in conſequence of which calamity, Mr. Warner returned to England, and obtained the powerful patronage of the Earl of Carliſle, who cauſed a ſhip to be fitted out and laden with all kinds of neceſſaries, which arrived on the 18th of May following; and thus ſaved a ſettlement which had otherwiſe died in its infancy. Warner himſelf did not, however, return till the year 1625, when he carried with him a large number of other perſons. About this time, and, according to ſome writers, on the ſame day with Warner, arrived D'Eſnambuc, the captain of, and about thirty hardy veterans belonging to, a French privateer,

vateer, which had been much damaged in an engagement with a Spaniſh galleon; they were received kindly by the Engliſh, and remained with them on the iſland, from whence, by their united endeavours, they drove the original inhabitants.

After this exploit, theſe two leaders returned to their reſpective countries to ſolicit ſuccours, and, bringing with them the name of conquerors, they met with every encouragement. Warner was knighted, and, by the influence of his patron, ſent back, in 1626, with four hundred freſh recruits, amply furniſhed with neceſſaries of all kinds. D'Eſnambuc obtained from Cardinal Richelieu, the then miniſter of France, the eſtabliſhment of a ſeparate company, to trade with this and ſome other iſlands. Subſcriptions, however, did not come in very rapidly, and the ſhips ſent out by the new company were ſo badly provided, that of five hundred and thirty two new ſettlers, who ſailed from France in 1627, the greater part periſhed miſerably at ſea for want of food. The Engliſh received the ſurvivors, and, to prevent conteſts about limits, the commanders of each nation divided the iſland as equally as poſſible among their reſpective followers. The iſland thus continued in the hands of the French and Engliſh until the peace of Utrecht, when it was finally ceded to Great Britain. We are not, however, to ſuppoſe, that during this period harmony and good-will prevailed; on the contrary, the Engliſh were three times driven off the iſland, and their plantations laid waſte: nor were the French much leſs ſufferers. Such are the conſequences of thoſe curſed ſyſtems, which beget a ſpirit of enmity againſt all thoſe who are of a different nation. After the peace of Utrecht, the French poſſeſſions, a few excepted, were ſold for the benefit of the Engliſh government; and in 1783, eighty thouſand pounds of the money was granted as a marriage portion to the Princeſs Anne, who was betrothed to the Prince of Orange. In 1782, it was attacked and taken by the French, but again ceded to Britain at the peace of 1783.

About one-half of this iſland is ſuppoſed to be unfit for cultivation, the interior parts conſiſting of many high and barren mountains, between which are horrid precipices and thick woods. The loftieſt mountain, which is evidently a decayed volcano, is called mount Miſery; it riſes three thouſand ſeven hundred and eleven feet perpendicular height from the ſea. Nature has, however, made a recompenſe for the ſterility of the mountains by the fertility of the plains. The ſoil is a dark grey loam, very light and porous, and is ſuppoſed by Mr. Edwards to be the production of ſubterraneous fires finely incorporated with a pure loam or virgin mould; this ſoil is peculiarly favourable to the culture of ſugar. In the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland hot ſulphureous ſprings are found at the foot of ſome of the mountains: the air is, on the whole, ſalubrious, but the iſland is ſubject to hurricanes.

St. Chriſtopher's is divided into nine pariſhes, and contains four towns and hamlets, viz. Baſſeterre, (the capital,) Sandy point, Old Road, and Deep Bay; of theſe, Baſſeterre and Sandy Point are points of entry eſtabliſhed by law. The fortifications on this iſland are Charles fort and Brimſtone hill near Sandy point, three batteries at Baſſeterre, one at Fig-tree bay, another at Palmeton point, and ſome others of little importance.

St. Chriſtopher's contributes twelve hundred pounds currency per annum towards the ſupport of the governor-general, beſides the perquiſites of his office, which in war time are very conſiderable: the council conſiſts of ten members; the houſe of aſſembly of twenty-four repreſentatives, of whom fifteen make a quorum. The qualification for a repreſentative is a freehold of forty acres of land, or a houſe worth forty pounds per annum; for an elector, a freehold of ten pounds per annum: the governor is chancellor by office, and ſits alone on the bench. The juriſdiction of the courts of king's bench and common pleas centers in one ſuperior court, wherein juſtice is adminiſtered by a chief juſtice and four aſſiſtant judges, the

the former appointed by the king, the latter by the governor in the king's name; they all hold their offices during pleaſure. The office of the chief judge is worth about ſix hundred pounds per annum; thoſe of the aſſiſtant judges trifling. The preſent number of inhabitants are eſtimated at four thouſand white inhabitants, three hundred free blacks and mulattoes, and about twenty-ſix thouſand ſlaves.

As in the other Britiſh iſlands in the neighbourhood, all the white males from ſixteen to ſixty are obliged to enliſt in the militia; they ſerve without pay, and form two regiments of about three hundred effective men each: theſe, with a company of free blacks, conſtituted the whole force of the iſland before the laſt war. Since that period, a ſmall addition of Britiſh troops have, we believe, in general been kept there.

The preſent officers are—

John Hayman, lieutenant-governor.
W. P. George, Eſq. chief juſtice.

ANTIGUA.

Antigua is ſituated about twenty leagues eaſt of St. Chriſtopher's, in weſt longitude 62° 5′, and north latitude 17° 30′. It is about fifty miles in circumference, and is reckoned the largeſt of all the Britiſh Leeward Iſlands.

This iſland has neither ſtream nor ſpring of freſh water; this inconvience, which rendered it uninhabitable to the Caribbees, deterred for ſome time Europeans from attempting a permanent eſtabliſhment upon it; but few, if any, are the obſtacles of Nature, which civiliſed man will not overcome, more eſpecially when intereſt ſpurs him on. The ſoil of Antigua was found to be fertile, and it ſoon preſented itſelf to the view of enterpriſing genius, that by means of ciſterns the neceſſity of ſprings and ſtreams might be ſuperſeded. Hence, as early as 1632, a ſon of Sir Thomas Warner, and a number of other Engliſhmen, ſettled here, and began the cultivation of tobacco. In 1674, Colonel Codrington, of Barbadoes, removed to this iſland, and ſucceeded ſo well in the culture of ſugar, that, animated by his example, and aided by his experience, many others engaged in the ſame line of buſineſs. A few years after, Mr. Codrington was declared captain-general and commander in chief of the Leeward Iſlands, and carried his attention to their welfare farther than perhaps any other governor either before or ſince has done, and the good effects of his wiſdom and attention were ſoon manifeſt.

Antigua, in particular, had ſo far increaſed, that in 1690, when General Codrington headed an expedition againſt the French ſettlement at St. Chriſtopher's, it furniſhed eight hundred effective men. Mr. Codrington dying in 1698, was ſucceeded by his ſon Chriſtopher, who, purſuing his father's ſteps, held the government till 1704, when he was ſuperſeded by Sir William Matthews, who died ſoon after his arrival. Queen Anne then beſtowed the government on Daniel Park, Eſq. a man who for debauchery, villany, and deſpotiſm, though he may have been equalled, was certainly never exceeded. His government laſted till December 1710, when his oppreſſions arouſed the inhabitants to reſiſtance: he was ſeized by the enraged multitude and torn to pieces, and his reeking limbs ſcattered about the ſtreet. An inquiry was inſtituted with reſpect to the perpetration of this act; the people of England were divided, ſome looking upon his death as an act of rebellion againſt the crown, others viewing it as a juſt ſacrifice to liberty. The government, however, after a full inquiry, were ſo fully ſatisfied of Park's guilty and illegal conduct, that, much to their honour, they iſſued a general pardon for all perſons concerned in his death, and, ſome time afterwards, ſanctioned the promotion of two of the principal perpetrators to ſeats in the council.

The principal article raiſed in this iſland is ſugar; beſides which, cotton-wool and tobacco are raiſed in conſiderable quantities, and likewiſe proviſions to a conſiderable amount in favourable years.

Crops here are very unequal, and it is exceeding difficult to furniſh an average: in 1779, there was ſhipped three

three thouſand three hundred and eighty-two hogſheads and five hundred and ſeventy-nine tierces of ſugar: in 1782, the crop was fifteen thouſand one hundred and two hogſheads and one thouſand ſix hundred and three tierces; in 1770, 1773, and 1778, there were no crops of any kind, owing to long continued drought. The iſland is progreſſively decreaſing in produce and population. The laſt accurate returns to government were made in the year 1774, when the white inhabitants of all ages and ſexes were two thouſand five hundred and ninety, and the enſlaved blacks thirty-ſeven thouſand eight hundred and eight: ſeventeen thouſand hogſheads of ſugar of ſixteen hundred weight each, are deemed, on the whole, a good ſaving crop; as one-half of the canes only are cut annually, this is about an hogſhead to the acre.

Antigua is divided into ſix pariſhes and eleven diſtricts, and contains ſix towns and villages. St. John's, which is the capital, Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby Bay, Old Road, and James's Fort; the two firſt are the legal ports of entry. The iſland has many excellent harbours, particularly Engliſh harbour and St. John's, at the former of which there is a dock-yard and arſenal eſtabliſhed by the Engliſh government.

The military eſtabliſhment here is two regiments of infantry and two of militia, beſides which there is a ſquadron of dragoons and a battalion of artillery raiſed in the iſland. The governor, or captain-general, of the Leeward Iſlands, though directed by his inſtructions to viſit each iſland within his government, is generally ſtationary at Antigua: in hearing the cauſes from the other iſlands he ſits alone, but in cauſes ariſing within the iſland he is aſſiſted by a council; and by an act of aſſembly, ſanctioned by the crown, the preſident and a majority of the council may hear and determine chancery cauſes during the abſence of the governor-general; beſides this court, there is a court of king's bench, a court of common pleas, and a court of exchequer.

The legiſlature of Antigua conſiſts of the commander in chief, a council of twelve members, and an aſſembly of twenty-five. The legiſlature of Antigua ſet the firſt example of a melioration of the criminal law reſpecting negro ſlaves, by allowing them a trial by jury, &c. And the inhabitants, ſtill more to their honour, have encouraged the propagation of the goſpel among their ſlaves.

The preſent officers are—

Major Rt. Mathews, lieutenant-gov.
John Burke, Eſq. ſpeaker of the aſſembly.
Rowland Burton, Eſq. chief juſtice.
R. Clockſton, Eſq. dep. prov. mar.
Main Swete Walron, Eſq. Rob. Jefreſon, Eſq. J. M. Adair, M. D. aſſiſtant judges.
S. Martin, Eſq. collector of cuſtoms.
W. Jervis, Eſq. compt. of cuſtoms.

GRENADA, AND THE GRENADINES.

Grenada lies in weſt longitude 60° 40′, north latitude 12° 0′. It is the laſt of the windward Caribbees, and lies thirty leagues north of New-Andaluſia, on the continent. According to ſome, it is twenty-four leagues in compaſs; according to others, only twenty-two; and it is ſaid to be thirty miles in length, and in ſome places fifteen in breadth. The iſland abounds with wild game and fiſh; it produces alſo very fine timber, but the cocoa tree is obſerved not to thrive here ſo well as in the other iſlands. A lake on a high mountain, about the middle of the iſland, ſupplies it with freſh-water ſtreams. Several bays and harbours lie round the iſland, ſome of which might be fortified to great advantage; ſo that it is very convenient for ſhipping, not being ſubject to hurricanes. The ſoil is capable of producing tobacco, ſugar, indigo, peaſe, and millet.

Columbus found it inhabited by a fierce warlike people, who were left in quiet poſſeſſion of the iſland till 1650; though, according to others, in 1638, M. Poincy, a Frenchman, attempted to make a ſettlement in Grenada, but was driven off by the Caribbeans, who reſorted to this iſland in greater numbers than to the neighbouring ones, probably on account

count of the game with which it abounded. In 1650, however, Monſ. Parquet, governor of Martinico, carried over from that iſland two hundred men, furniſhed with preſents to reconcile the ſavages to them; but with arms to ſubdue them, in caſe they ſhould prove untractable. The ſavages are ſaid to have been frightened into ſubmiſſion by the number of Frenchmen; but, according to ſome French writers, the chief not only welcomed the new-comers, but, in conſideration of ſome knives, hatchets, ſciſſars, and other toys, yielded to Parquet the ſovereignty of the iſland, reſerving to themſelves their own habitations. The Abbé Raynal informs us, that theſe firſt French coloniſts, imagining they had purchaſed the iſland by theſe trifles, aſſumed the ſovereignty, and ſoon acted as tyrants. The Caribs, unable to contend with them by force, took their uſual method of murdering all thoſe whom they found in a defenceleſs ſtate. This produced a war; and the French ſettlers, having received a reinforcement of three hundred men from Martinico, forced the ſavages to retire to a mountain; from whence, after exhauſting all their arrows, they rolled down great logs of wood on their enemies. Here they were joined by other ſavages from the neighbouring iſlands, and again attacked the French, but were defeated anew; and were at laſt driven to ſuch deſperation, that forty of them, who had eſcaped from the ſlaughter, jumped from a precipice into the ſea, where they all periſhed, rather than fall into the hands of their implacable enemies. From thence the rock was called *le morne des ſauteurs*, or, "the hill of the leapers," which name it ſtill retains. The French then deſtroyed the habitations and all the proviſions of the ſavages; but freſh ſupplies of the Caribbeans arriving, the war was renewed with great vigour, and great numbers of the French were killed. Upon this they reſolved totally to exterminate the natives; and having accordingly attacked the ſavages unawares, they inhumanly put to death the women and children, as well as the men; burning all their boats and canoes, to cut off all communication between the few ſurvivors and the neighbouring iſlands. Notwithſtanding all theſe barbarous precautions, however, the Caribbees proved the irreconcileable enemies of the French; and their frequent inſurrections at laſt at laſt obliged Parquet to ſell all his property in the iſland to the Count de Cerrilac in 1657. The new proprietor, who purchaſed Parquet's property for thirty thouſand crowns, ſent thither a perſon of brutal manners to govern the iſland. He behaved with ſuch inſupportable tyranny, that moſt of the coloniſts retired to Martinico; and the few who remained condemned him to death after a formal trial. In the whole court of juſtice that tried this miſcreant, there was only one man (called Archangeli) who could write. A farrier was the perſon who impeached; and he, inſtead of the ſignatures, ſealed with a horſe-ſhoe; and Archangeli, who performed the office of clerk, wrote round it theſe words in French, "Mark of Mr. de la Brie, counſel for the court."

Cerrilac receiving, as ſuppoſed, but little profit from his capital, conveyed all his rights, &c. to the French Weſt-India company; the charter of which being aboliſhed in 1674, the iſland became inveſted to the crown of France. Under the various calamities to which this iſland was ſubjected, it will not be ſuppoſed to have made much progreſs. By an account taken in 1700, there were at Grenada no more than two hundred and fifty-one white people, fifty-three ſavages or mulattoes, and five hundred and twenty-five ſlaves. The uſeful animals were reduced to ſixty-four horſes and five hundred and ſixty-nine head of horned cattle. The whole culture conſiſted of three plantations of ſugar, and fifty-two of indigo.

This unfavourable ſtate of the affairs of Grenada was changed in 1714. The change was owing to the flouriſhing condition of Martinico. The richeſt of the ſhips from that iſland were ſent to the Spaniſh coaſts, and in their way touched at Grenada to take in refreſhments. The trading privateers,

privateers, who undertook this navigation, taught the people of that iſland the value of their ſoil, which only required cultivation. Some traders furniſhed the inhabitants with ſlaves and utenſils to erect ſugar plantations. An open account was eſtabliſhed between the two colonies. Grenada was clearing its debts gradually by its rich produce, and the balance was on the point of being cloſed, when the war in 1744 interrupted the communication between the two iſlands, and at the ſame time ſtopped the progreſs of the ſugar plantations. This loſs was ſupplied by the culture of coffee, which was purſued during the hoſtilities with all the activity and eagerneſs that induſtry could inſpire. The peace of 1748 revived all the labours, and opened all the former ſources of wealth. In 1753, the population of Grenada conſiſted of one thouſand two hundred and ſixty-two white people, one hundred and ſeventy-five free negroes, and eleven thouſand nine hundred and ninety-one ſlaves. The cattle amounted to two thouſand two hundred and ninety-eight horſes or mules, two thouſand four hundred and fifty-ſix head of horned cattle, three thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-eight ſheep, nine hundred and two goats, and three hundred and thirty-one hogs. The cultivation roſe to eighty-three ſugar plantations, two millions ſeven hundred and twenty-five thouſand ſix hundred coffee trees, one hundred and fifty thouſand three hundred cocoa trees, and eight hundred cotton plants. The proviſions conſiſted of five millions ſeven hundred forty thouſand four hundred and fifty trenches of caſſada, nine hundred and thirty-three thouſand five hundred and ninety-ſix banana trees, and one hundred and forty-three ſquares of potatoes and yams. The colony made a rapid progreſs, in proportion to the excellence of its ſoil; but, in the courſe of the laſt war but one, the iſland was taken by the Britiſh. At this time, one of the mountains at the ſide of St. George's harbour was ſtrongly fortified, and might have made a good defence, but ſurrendered without firing a gun; and by the treaty concluded in 1763 the iſland was ceded to Britain. On this ceſſion, and the management of the colony after that event, the Abbé Raynal has the following remarks: "This long train of evils (the ambition and miſmanagement of his countrymen) has thrown Grenada into the hands of the Engliſh, who are in poſſeſſion of this conqueſt by the treaty of 1763. But how long will they keep this colony? Or, will it never again be reſtored to France? England made not a fortunate beginning. In the firſt enthuſiaſm raiſed by an acquiſition, of which the higheſt opinion had been previouſly formed, every one was eager to purchaſe eſtates there; they ſold for much more than their real value. This caprice, by expelling old coloniſts who were inured to the climate, ſent about one million five hundred and fifty-three thouſand pounds out of the mother country. This imprudence was followed by another. The new proprietors, miſled by national pride, ſubſtituted new methods to thoſe of their predeceſſors; they attempted to alter the mode of living among their ſlaves. The negroes, who from their very ignorance are more attached to their cuſtoms than other men, revolted. It was found neceſſary to ſend out troops, and to ſhed blood: the whole colony was filled with ſuſpicions: the maſters, who had laid themſelves under a neceſſity of uſing violent methods, were afraid of being burnt or maſſacred in their own plantations: the labours declined, or were totally interrupted. Tranquillity was at length reſtored, and the number of ſlaves increaſed as far as forty thouſand, and the produce raiſed to the treble of what it was under the French government. The plantations were farther improved by the neighbourhood of a dozen iſlands, called the Grenadines or Grenadilloes, which are dependent on the colony. They are from three to eight leagues in circumference, but do not afford a ſingle ſpring of water, one ſmall one excepted; the air is wholeſome; the ground, covered only with thin buſhes, has not been ſcreened from the ſun; it exhales none of theſe noxious vapours which

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are fatal to the huſbandman. Cariacou, the only one of the Grenadines which the French occupied, was at firſt frequented by turtle fiſhermen; who, in the leiſure afforded them by ſo eaſy an occupation, employed themſelves in clearing the ground. In proceſs of time, their ſmall number was increaſed by the acceſſion of ſome of the inhabitants of Guadaloupe, who finding that their plantations were deſtroyed by a particular ſort of ants, removed to Cariacou. The iſland flouriſhed from the liberty that was enjoyed there. The inhabitants collected about one thouſand two hundred ſlaves, by whoſe labours they made themſelves a revenue of near twenty thouſand pounds a year in cotton. The other Grenadines do not afford a proſpect of the ſame advantages, though plantations are begun there. Sugar has ſucceeded remarkably well at Becouya, the largeſt and moſt fertile of theſe iſlands, which is no more than two leagues diſtant from St. Vincent."

In the year 1779, the conqueſt of this iſland was accompliſhed by D'Eſtaing, the French admiral, who had been prevented from attempting it before by his enterpriſe againſt St. Vincent. Immediately after the conqueſt of St. Lucia, however, being reinforced by a ſquadron under M. de la Motte, he ſet ſail for Grenada with a fleet of twenty-ſix ſail of the line and twelve frigates, having on-board ten thouſand land forces. Here he arrived on the ſecond of July, and landed three thouſand troops, chiefly Iriſh, being part of the brigade compoſed of natives of Ireland in the ſervice of France. Theſe were conducted by Count Dillon, who diſpoſed them in ſuch a manner as to ſurround the hill that overlooks and commands George's Town, together with the fort and harbour. To oppoſe theſe, Lord Macartney, the governor, had only about one hundred and fifty regulars, and three hundred or four hundred armed inhabitants; but, tho' all reſiſtance was evidently vain, he determined nevertheleſs to make an honourable and gallant defence. The preparations he made were ſuch as induced D'Eſtaing himſelf to be preſent at the attack; and, even with this vaſt ſuperiority of force, the firſt attack on the entrenchments proved unſucceſsful. The ſecond continued two hours, when the garriſon was obliged to yield to the immenſe diſparity of numbers who aſſaulted them, after having killed or wounded three hundred of their antagoniſts. Having thus made themſelves maſters of the entrenchments on the hill, the French turned the cannon of them towards the fort which lay under it, on which the governor demanded a capitulation. The terms, however, were ſo extraordinary and unprecedented, that both the governor and inhabitants agreed in rejecting them, and determined rather to ſurrender without any conditions at all than upon thoſe which appeared ſo extravagant. This they did, and it muſt be acknowledged, that the protection which was afforded to the helpleſs inhabitants of the town and their property, was ſuch as reflected the higheſt honour and luſtre on the diſcipline and humanity of the conqueror; protections and ſafe-guards were granted on every application; and thus a town was ſaved from plunder which, by the ſtrict rules of war, might have been given up to an exaſperated ſoldiery.

In the mean time Admiral Byron, who had been convoying the homeward bound Weſt-India fleet, haſtened to St. Vincent, in hopes of recovering it; but being informed by the way, that a deſcent had been made at Grenada, he changed his courſe, hoping that Lord Macartney would be able to hold out till his arrival. On the 6th of July he came in ſight of the French fleet, and without regarding D'Eſtaing's ſuperiority of ſix ſhips of the line and as many frigates, determined, if poſſible, to force him to a cloſe engagement. The French commander, however, was not ſo confident of his own proweſs as to run the riſk of an encounter of this kind, and, having already achieved his conqueſt, had no other view than to preſerve it. His deſigns were faciliated by the good condition of his fleet, which, being more lately come out of port than that of the Britiſh, ſailed

faſter, ſo that he was thus enabled to keep at what diſtance he pleaſed. The engagement began at eight in the morning, when Admiral Barrington with his own and two other ſhips got up to the van of the enemy, which they attacked with the greateſt ſpirit. As the other ſhips of his diviſion, however, were not able to get up to his aſſiſtance, theſe three ſhips were neceſſarily obliged to encounter a vaſt ſuperiority, and of conſequence ſuffered exceedingly. The battle was carried on from beginning to end in the ſame unequal manner; nor were the Britiſh commanders, though they uſed their utmoſt efforts for this purpoſe, able to bring the French to a cloſe engagement. Thus Captains Collingwood, Edwards, and Cornwallis, ſtood the fire of the whole French fleet for ſome time. Capt. Fanſhaw of the Monmouth, a ſixty-four gun ſhip, threw himſelf ſingly in the way of the enemy's van; and Admiral Rowley and Captain Buchart fought at the ſame diſadvantage: ſo that, finding it impoſſible to continue the engagement with any probability of ſucceſs, a general ceſſation of firing took place about noon. It recommenced in the ſame manner about two in the afternoon, and laſted with different interruptions till the evening. During this action ſome of the Britiſh ſhips had forced their way into St. George's harbour, not imagining that the enemy were already in poſſeſſion of the iſland. They were ſoon undeceived, however, by perceiving the French colours flying aſhore, and the guns and batteries firing at them. This diſcovery put an end to the deſign which had brought on the engagement; and as it was now high time to think of providing for the ſafety of the Britiſh tranſports, which were in danger from the number of the enemy's frigates, the engagement was finally diſcontinued. During this action ſome of Admiral Byron's ſhips had ſuffered extremely; the Lion of ſixty-four guns, Captain Cornwallis, was found incapable of rejoining the fleet, which were plying to windward, and was therefore obliged to bear away alone before the wind. Two other ſhips lay far aſtern in a very diſtreſſed ſituation, but no attempt was made to capture them, nor did the French admiral ſhew the leaſt inclination to renew the engagement.

Grenada was again reſtored to Great Britain at the peace of Paris; it contains about eighty thouſand acres of land, of which although no leſs than ſeventy-two thouſand one hundred and forty-one acres paid taxes in 1776, and may therefore be ſuppoſed fit for cultivation, yet the quantity actually cultivated has never exceeded fifty thouſand acres. The face of the country is mountainous, but not inacceſſible in any part, and abounds with ſprings and rivulets. To the north and the eaſt, the ſoil is a brick mould, the ſame, or nearly the ſame, as that of which mention has been made in the hiſtory of Jamaica; on the weſt ſide, it is a rich black mould on a ſubſtratum of yellow clay; to the ſouth, the land in general is poor, and of a reddiſh hue, and the ſame extends over a conſiderable part of the interior country. On the whole, however, Grenada appears to be fertile in a high degree, and, by the variety as well as the excellence of its returns, ſeems adapted to every tropical production. The exports of the year 1776, from Grenada and its dependencies, were fourteen millions twelve thouſand one hundred and fifty-ſeven pounds of muſcavado, and nine millions two hundred and ſeventy-three thouſand ſix hundred and ſeven pounds of clayed ſugar, eight hundred and eighteen thouſand ſeven hundred gallons of rum, one million eight hundred and twenty-ſeven thouſand one hundred and ſixty-ſix pounds of coffee, four hundred and fifty-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and nineteen pounds of cocoa, ninety-one thouſand nine hundred and forty-three pounds of cotton, twenty-ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-eight pounds of indigo, and ſome ſmaller articles; the whole of which, on a moderate computation, could not be worth leſs, at the ports of ſhipping, than ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, excluding freight, duties, inſurance, and other charges. It deſerves to be remembered too, that the

the ſugar was the produce of one hundred and ſix plantations only, and that they were worked by eighteen thouſand two hundred and ninety-three negroes, which was therefore rather more than one hogſhead of ſixteen hundred weight from the labour of each negro, old and young, employed in the cultivation of that commodity; a prodigious return, equalled, we believe, by no Britiſh iſland in in the Weſt Indies, St. Chriſtopher's excepted.

This iſland is divided into ſix pariſhes; St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John; and its chief dependency, Cariacou, forms a ſeventh pariſh. It is only ſince the reſtoration of Grenada to Great Britain by the peace of 1783, that an iſland law has been obtained for the eſtabliſhment of a Proteſtant clergy. This act paſſed in 1784, and provides ſtipends of three hundred and thirty pounds currency, and ſixty pounds for houſe rent, per annum, for five clergymen, viz. one for the town and pariſh of St. George, three for the other five out pariſhes of Grenada, and one for Cariacou. Beſides theſe ſtipends, there are valuable glebe lands, which had been appropriated to the ſupport of the Roman Catholic clergy, whilſt that was the eſtabliſhed religion of Grenada. Theſe lands, according to an opinion of the attorney and ſolicitor-general of England, to whom a queſtion on this point was referred by the crown, became veſted in his majeſty as public lands, on the reſtoration of the iſland to the Britiſh government, and we believe have ſince been applied by the colonial legiſlature, with the conſent of the crown, to the farther ſupport of the Proteſtant church, with ſome allowance for the benefit of the tolerated Romiſh clergy of the remaining French inhabitants.

The capital of Grenada, by an order of Governor Melville, ſoon after the ceſſion of the country to Great Britain by the peace of Paris, was called St. George. By this ordinance, the Engliſh names were given to the ſeveral towns and pariſhes, and their French names forbidden to be thereafter uſed in any public acts. The French name of the capital was Fort Royale; it is ſituated in a ſpacious bay, on the weſt or lee ſide of the iſland, not far from the ſouth end, and poſſeſſes one of the ſafeſt and moſt commodious harbours for ſhipping in the Engliſh Weſt Indies, which has lately been fortified at a very great expence.

The other towns in Grenada are, properly ſpeaking, inconſiderable villages or hamlets, which are generally ſituated at the bays or ſhipping places in the ſeveral out pariſhes. The pariſh town of Cariacou is called Hillſborough.

Grenada has two ports of entry, with ſeparate eſtabliſhments, and diſtinct revenue officers, independent of each other, viz. one at St. George, the capital, and one at Grenville bay, a town and harbour on the eaſt or windward ſide of the iſland. The former, by the 27th Geo. III. c. 27, is made a free port.

It appears that the white population of Grenada and the Grenadines has decreaſed conſiderably ſince theſe iſlands firſt came into the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. The number of white inhabitants, in the year 1771, were known to be ſomewhat more than ſixteen hundred; in 1777, they had decreaſed to thirteen hundred; and at this time they are ſuppoſed not to exceed one thouſand, of which about two thirds are men able to bear arms, and incorporated into five regiments of militia, including a company of free blacks or mulattoes attached to each. There are likewiſe about five hundred regular troops from Great Britain, which are ſupported on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment. Beſides the regular troops which are ſent from Great Britain for the protection of Grenada, there are in its garriſon three companies of king's negroes, which came from America, where they ſerved in three capacities, as pioneers, artificers, and light dragoons. In Grenada they form a company of each, and are commanded by a lieutenant of the regulars, having captain's rank.

The negro ſlaves have alſo decreaſed. By the laſt returns preceding the capture of the iſland in

1779,

1779, they were ſtated at thirty-five thouſand, of which five thouſand were in Cariacou and the ſmaller iſlands. In 1785 they amounted to no more than twenty-three thouſand nine hundred and twenty-ſix in the whole. The decreaſe were owing partly to the want of any regular ſupply during the French government, and partly to the numbers carried from the iſland by the French inhabitants, both before and after the peace.

The free people of colour amounted in 1787 to one thouſand one hundred and fifteen. To prevent the too great increaſe of this mixed race, every manumiſſion is, by an act of this iſland, charged with a fine of one hundred pounds currency, payable into the public treaſury. But this law has neither operated as a productive fund nor as a prohibition; for it is uſually evaded by executing and recording acts of manumiſſion in ſome other iſland or government where there is no ſuch law. The evidence of all free coloured people, whether born free or manumitted, is received in the courts of this iſland, on their producing ſufficient proof of their freedom; and ſuch free people are tried on criminal charges in the ſame manner as whites, without diſtinction of colour. They are alſo allowed to poſſeſs and enjoy lands and tenements to any amount, provided they are native-born ſubjects or capitulants, and not aliens.

The governor, by virtue of his office, is chancellor, ordinary, and vice-admiral, and preſides ſolely in the courts of chancery and ordinary, as in Jamaica. His ſalary is three thouſand two hundred pounds currency per annum, which is raiſed by a poll-tax on all ſlaves; and it is the practice in Grenada to paſs a ſalary-bill on the arrival of every new governor, to continue during his government. In all caſes of abſence beyond twelve months, the ſalary ceaſes and determines.

The council of Grenada conſiſts of twelve members, and the aſſembly of twenty-ſix. The powers, privileges, and functions, of both theſe branches of the legiſlature are the ſame, and exerciſed preciſely in the ſame manner as thoſe of the council and aſſembly in Jamaica. A freehold or life eſtate, of fifty acres, is a qualification to ſit as repreſentatives for the pariſhes, and a freehold or life eſtate in fifty pounds houſe rent in St. George, qualifies a repreſentative for the town. An eſtate of ten acres in fee, or for life, or a rent of ten pounds in any of the out towns, gives a vote for the repreſentatives of each pariſh reſpectively; and a rent of twenty pounds per ann. iſſuing out of any freehold or life eſtate in the town of St. George, gives a vote for the repreſentative for the town.

The law courts in Grenada, beſides thoſe of chancery and ordinary, are the court of grand ſeſſions of the peace, held twice a year, viz. in March and September. In this court the firſt perſon named in the commiſſion of the peace preſides, who is uſually the preſident or ſenior in council.—The court of common pleas: this court conſiſts of one chief and four aſſiſtant juſtices, whoſe commiſſions are during pleaſure. The chief juſtice is uſually appointed in England, a profeſſional man, and receives a ſalary of ſix hundred pounds per annum. The four aſſiſtant juſtices are uſually appointed by the governor from among the gentlemen of the iſland, and act without a ſalary.—The court of exchequer: the barons of this court are commiſſioned in like manner as in the court of common pleas; but this court is lately grown into diſuſe.—The court of admiralty for trial of all prize cauſes of capture from enemies in war, and of revenue ſeizure in peace or war. There is one judge of admiralty and one ſurrogate.—The governor and council compoſe a court of error, as in Jamaica, for trying all appeals of error from the court of common pleas.

We have already noticed that there are ſeveral ſmall iſlands ſubject to the laws enacted in Grenada; they each elect a perſon to repreſent them in the general aſſembly, which is always held in St. George's. As none of the Grenadines have a harbour fit for large veſſels, the produce of them is conveyed in ſmall veſſels to St. George's, from whence it is exported

to

to the different places of Europe, Africa, America, &c. From the number of veſſels that arrive there yearly from different places, and from its being the ſeat of the legiſlature, it has become ſo populous, that two newſpapers are publiſhed in it. On occaſion of the late proſpect of a war with Spain, an act was paſſed here in February 1790, obliging every gentleman to give in upon oath the value of his eſtate, and the number of blacks upon it, in order that the general aſſembly might aſcertain the certain number of ſlaves each ſhould ſend to work upon the fortifications on Richmond-hill, near St. George's.

For the late operations of the French and Engliſh in Grenada, ſee page 188 of this number.

The preſent officers are—

Lieut. General Mathew, governor.
Alex. Houſton, Eſq. lieutenant-governor.
T. Bridgewater, Eſq. chief juſtice.
K. T. Mackenzie, Eſq. attorney-gen.
Nathaniel Cottin, Eſq. prov. marſh.
Charles Adye, Eſq. ſolicitor-gen.
Alexander Symſon, Eſq. judge of the vice-admiralty court.
K. F. M'Kenzie, Eſq. dep. judg. adv.
Ni. Barnewall, Eſq. commiſſioner-general of ſtores and prov.
John Charlton, Eſq. fort. adj. and barrack-maſter.
Rev. J. Mackenzie, chaplain.
C. P. Hamilton, Eſq. ſecretary-reg. and clerk of counſel.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

THE DUCHESS OF KINGSTON.—Continued from page 145.

THE Earl of Briſtol, by time and attachments, had grown ſo weary of his connubial ſtate, as to be cordially deſirous of a change. At firſt, when founded on the ſubject of a divorce, he had uſed this expreſſion—"I will ſee the —— at the devil, before her vanity ſhall be gratified by being a ducheſs." Afterwards, however, there being a lady to whom he wiſhed to offer his hand, he ſo altered his tone, as to expreſs a readineſs to conſent to any poſſible means of annihilating the union ſubſiſting between him and Miſs Chudligh.—The civilians were conſulted; a jactitation ſuit was inſtituted.—The evidence who could prove the marriage was kept back. Lord Briſtol failing, as it was deſigned he ſhould fail, in ſubſtantiating the marriage, a ſentence of the court, pronouncing the nullity of the claim, concluded the buſineſs. The object now to be obtained was, legal opinion as to the operative power of ſuch a ſentence; and the civilians, highly tenacious of the rights of their own courts, adjudged the decree not liable to be diſturbed by the interference of any extrinſic court of judicature. Under conviction of perfect ſafety, the marriage between his Grace of Kingſton and Miſs Chudleigh was publicly ſolemnized. The favours were worn by the higheſt perſonages in the kingdom; and, during the life of the duke, not any attempt was made to diſpute the legality of the procedure. The fortune was not entailed; his grace had, therefore, the option to bequeath it as it ſeemed beſt to his inclination. The heirs ſince, were then expectants; the claims reſted on hope, not certainty. The ducheſs, for ſo ſhe is now to be ſtyled, figured without apprehenſion of control. She was raiſed to the pinnacle of her fate, and for a very few years did ſhe enjoy that to which the chicanery of her life had been directed to accompliſh, the parade of title without that honour which only can ennoble. To impede her in the career of enjoyment, and finally put an end to all her greatneſs, the Duke of Kingſton died. His will, excluding from every benefit an elder, and preferring a younger nephew as his heir in tail, gave riſe to a perſecution of the ducheſs, which ended in the beggary of her proſecutor and the exile of herſelf.

The demiſe of the Duke of Kingſton was not unexpected by thoſe who obſerve the ſeveral premonitions of the King of Terrors. A paralytic ſtroke is among the harbingers of mortal

mortal diſſolution, which is ſure to be ſpeedily followed by the event announced. The duke lingered but a ſhort time, and that time was employed by his conſort in journeying his grace about, under the futile idea, by change of air and ſituation, of retarding the irreverſible decree of Omnipotence. At laſt, when real danger ſeemed to threaten, even in the opinion of the ducheſs, ſhe diſpatched one of her ſwifteſt-footed meſſengers to her ſolicitor, the late Mr. Field, of the Temple, requiring his immediate attendance. He obeyed the ſummons, and, arriving at the houſe, the ducheſs privately imparted her wiſhes, which were, that he would procure the duke to execute, and be himſelf a ſubſcribing witneſs, to a will made without his knowledge, and more to the taſte of the ducheſs than the one completed. The difference between theſe two wills was this.—The duke had bequeathed the income of his eſtates to his relict during her life, and expreſsly under condition of her continuing in a ſtate of widowhood. Whether his grace, in thus reſtraining her, did it in order to prevent the diſhonour of his memory, by the introduction of an improper ſucceſſor; or, whether he acted from a conſciouſneſs of her extreme pliability, with all her manœuvring, to be impoſed on, muſt be left to conjecture. Perfectly ſatisfied, however, as was the ducheſs, with whatever appeared to be the inclination of her deareſt lord, ſhe could not reſiſt the ſeeming opportunity of carrying her ſecret wiſhes into effect. She did not reliſh the temple of Hymen being ſhut againſt her. Earneſtly therefore did ſhe preſs Mr. Field to have her own will immediately executed, which left her at perfect liberty to give her hand to the conqueror of her heart. She was only by ſome years on the wrong ſide of fifty; and the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos bloomed at threeſcore, and captivated at ſeventy. Here was an example which every amorous grand-mother might have in view; and extremely cruel would it be, to reſtrict ladies, ancient only in years, from matrimony, as the mean to keep their blood within the bounds of decorum. The ducheſs, in her anxiety to have the reſtraint ſhaken off, had nearly deprived herſelf of every benefit derivable from the demiſe of the duke. When Mr. Field was introduced to his grace, his intellects were perceptibly affected. He knew the friends who approached him, and a tranſient knowledge of their perſons was the only indication of mental exertion which ſeemed to be left him. Mr. Field very properly remonſtrated on the impropriety of introducing a will for execution to a man in ſuch a ſtate. His remonſtrance occaſioned a ſevere reprehenſion from the ducheſs, who reminded him, that he ought only to obey the inſtructions of his employer. Feeling, however, for his profeſſional character, he poſitively refuſed either to tender the will, or be in any manner concerned in endeavouring to procure the execution. With this refuſal he quitted the houſe, the ducheſs beholding him with an indignant eye as the annoyer of her ſcheme, when, in fact, by not complying with it, he proved her temporal ſaviour; for, had the will ſhe propoſed been executed, it would moſt indubitably have been ſet aſide. The heirs would conſequently have excluded the relict from every thing, except that to which the right of dower entitled her; and, the marriage being invalidated, the lady in this, as in other reſpects, would have been ruined by her own ſtratagem.

Soon after the fruſtration of this attempt, the Duke of Kingſton yielded to the ſtroke of fate. His will divulged, the funeral rites performed, and all other obſequial matters being properly adjuſted, the ducheſs embarked for the continent, propoſing Rome for the city of her temporary reſidence. Ganganelli at that time filled the papal ſee. From the moderation of his principles, the conſequent tolerant ſpirit which he on every occaſion diſplayed, and the marked attention he beſtowed on the Engliſh, he acquired the title of the Proteſtant Pope: to ſuch a character the ducheſs was a welcome viſitor. Ganganelli treated her with the utmoſt civility, gave her, as a ſovereign

SELECT POETRY.

THE BRITON'S RETURN.

By J. JACKSON.

ONCE more return'd from war, again
My native cottage meets my view;
Hail, nodding groves! thou natal plain!
Hail fauns, and all ye ſylvan crew!
And O ye gods! who guard our ſtate,
Who ſav'd me 'midſt the ſtrokes of fate,
Ye gods whom Albion's ſons adore.
Propitious hear the thanks I pour:
To you I dedicate my arms,
Oh! guard my life from future harms.

Thou tyrant of the Roman ſlaves!
In vain thou hop'ſt to cruſh our bands,
In vain thy veſſels cut the waves,
Their ſoldiers gore manures our lands.
Where are their towering ſtandards now?
Their falchions form'd to goad the foe?
Their glitt'ring arms, and twiſted mail?
Cruſh'd they all lie in yonder vale;
The naked Britons rear'd their banners high,
'Twas freedom ſtruck the blow, and ſlav'ry learnt to fly.

Rejoice, ye druids! holy train!
Ye damſels, tune your notes to joy!
Stretch'd are the foes along the plain,
No more their ſwords your ſhades annoy.
For lo! huge Snowden ſaw them fly;
Yes! e'en Plinlimmon heard them cry.
Our ſcythed cars through legions flew,
"Drinking life's empurpl'd dew!"
Till ev'ry Roman learnt to fear
The dreadful ſhaking of a Britiſh ſpear.

But where's my Rena? why this ſtay?
Oft hath ſhe flown her chief to meet,
Unkind ungenerous delay——!
Her mind, perhaps, forebodes defeat:
No, no; ſhe heard our trumpets ſound,
She ſaw the Romans bite the ground,
She ſaw the conquer'd legions fly,
She heard us echo "Victory!"
While "To freedom" rang around,
And Albion's cliffs return'd the heav'nly ſound.

Ah! ſee, ſhe comes thro' yonder grove,
Ten thouſand graces round her wait,
Her boſom heaves with joy and love,
Sublime ſhe moves in beauty's ſtate!
This, this is patriotiſm's reward,
To claſp thoſe charms we fight to guard;
For this, I've ſcorn'd the dreary grave,
Tis beauty's ſmiles reward the brave:
Enough in feats of arms I've ſtrove,
I fly!——I yield to virtuous love!

WHAT WOMAN IS LIKE.

From the Farce of LOCK and KEY.

A Woman is like to—but ſtay,
What a woman is like,—who can ſay?
There's no living with or without one;
The ſting bites like a fly.
Now an ear, now an eye;
Buz buz, buz buz, buz buz,
Always buzzing about one.

When ſhe's tender and kind,
She's like to my mind,
And Fanny was ſo, I remember;
She is like to—oh dear,
She's as good, very near.
As a ripe melting peach in September.
If ſhe laugh and ſhe chat,
Play joke, and all that,
And with ſmiles and good humour ſhe meet me,
She's like a nice diſh
Of ven'ſon or fiſh,
That cries from the table, Come eat me.

She'll plague you and vex you,
Diſtract and perplex you,
Falſe-hearted and ranging,
Unſettl'd and changing.
What do you think ſhe is then like?
Like a ſand or a rock,
Or a book or a clock,
Like a clock that is always at ſtrike.

Her head's like the iſland folks tell on,
Which nothing but monkeys can dwell on.
Her heart's like a lemon ſo nice,
She carves for each lover a ſlice:
In ſhort ſhe's to me like the wind, like the ſea,
Whoſe raging will hearken to no man;
Like a mill, like a pill,
Like a flail, like a whale,
Like an aſs, like a glaſs
Whoſe image is conſtant to no man,
Like a flower, like a ſhower,
Like a fly, like a pie,
Like a witch, like pitch,
Like a ſand, rock, book, clock, mill, pill, flail, whale, aſs, glaſs, fly, pie, flea, thief;
Like a ſand, a rock, a book, a clock, a mill, a pill, a flail, a whale, an aſs, a glaſs, a flower, a ſhower, a fly, a pie, or little thief—
In brief
She's like nothing on earth but—a woman.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Macbride, to Mr. Nepean, dated on-board his Majesty's ship Russel, in Yarmouth Roads, July 21, 1796.

PLEASE to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty of the arrival of his majesty's ship Glatton, after having had an action with six French frigates, a brig, and cutter, off Helvoetsluys. Enclosed is a letter from Captain Trollope, giving an acount of that spirited affair: I have ordered her to the Nore to refit.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Trollope, of his Majesty's ship the Glatton, to Vice-admiral Macbride, commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels in Yarmouth Roads, dated the 21st instant.

I beg leave to inform you, that, in pursuance of your orders, I sailed in his majesty's ship Glatton on the 15th of July from Yarmouth Roads, in order to join Captain Savage and a squadron under his command; and on the 19th at one P. M. we observed a squadron about four or five leagues off Helvoet. Owing to light winds and calms it was 7 P. M. before we were near enough to discover the squadron to consist of six frigates, one of whom, the commodore's ship, appeared to mount nearly 50 guns; two others appeared about thirty-six guns, remarkable fine long frigates; and the other three smaller, and might mount about twenty-eight guns each. There was also a very fine brig and cutter with them. We soon suspected, from their signals, and their not answering our private signals, that they were enemies, and immediately cleared for action, and bore down to them. From their manœuvring it was ten at night before we got close alongside the third ship in the enemy's line, which from her size we supposed to be the commodore; when, after hailing her, and finding them to be a French squadron, I ordered him to strike his colours, which he returned with a broadside, and I believe was well repaid by one from the Glatton within twenty yards; after which the action became general with the enemy's squadron, the two headmost of which had tacked, and one of the largest placed herself alongside, and another on our weather bow, and the sternmost had placed themselves on our lee quarter and stern: in this manner we were engaged on both sides for a few minutes, with our yard-arms nearly touching those of the enemy on each side; but I am happy to acquaint you that in less than twenty minutes the weight of our fire had beat them off on all sides; but, when we attempted to follow them, we, much to our regret, found it impossible. I have no doubt from the apparent confusion the enemy were in, we should have gained a decisive victory, but unfortunately, in attempting to wear, we found every part of our running rigging totally cut to pieces, and the major part of our standing rigging; every stay, except the mizen, either cut or badly wounded, and our masts and yards considerably damaged. In this situation, although every officer and man exerted themselves to the utmost the whole night, it was seven in the morning before the ship was in tolerable order to have renewed the action. The enemy, who appeared in the morning in a close line, seemed to have suffered very little in their rigging, although I am certain they must have much damage in their hulls, at which the whole of our fire was directed, as they did not chuse to come near us again, although they must plainly have seen our disabled state, but made the best of their way for Flushing, and we followed them as close as we could till the 17th at nine A. M. when they were within three leagues of that port, with the hopes of meeting with some assistance to enable me to destroy them: but it coming on to blow hard at west, in the disabled state the ship was in, we were forced to haul off the shore; but, although we were not able to take any of them, I trust you will think the officers and men, whom I have the honour to command in the Glatton, to whom I have reason to give every merit for their steady, gallant, and cool, behaviour in the attack, have done their utmost, and also some good, in driving so very superior a force into port to refit, that might have done very considerable damage to our trade, had they got to sea. I cannot conclude this without recommending to your notice, in the strongest manner, Lieutenant Robert Williams (2d), my first lieutenant, who gave me every assistance in his power on the upper deck; and also Lieutenant Schomberg, second lieutenant, and Lieutenant Pringle, third lieutenant, who commanded on the lower deck; and also Captain Strangeways, of the marines, who, I am very sorry to acquaint you, has received a bad wound from a musket ball in his thigh, which is not extracted yet, who after he had received it, and had a tourniquet on, insisted on coming

ing on deck to his quarters again, where he remained, encouraging his men, till he was faint with the loſs of blood, and I was under the neceſſity of ordering him to be carried down again; and all the warrant officers and petty officers and ſhip's company behaved as Engliſh ſailors always do on ſuch occaſions. And I am particularly happy in acquainting you, that I have not loſt one life in ſo warm an action, and only one wounded beſides Captain Strangeways, viz. William Hall, the corporal of marines, who alſo received a muſket ball through his thigh-bone; the ball paſſed out on the oppoſite ſide. Our ſmall loſs can only be attributed to their firing totally at our rigging to diſable us, in which they too well ſucceeded; and his majeſty's ſhip Glatton being unfit to keep the ſea from the damage ſhe has received in her maſts, yards, and rigging, I have thought fit, for the good of his majeſty's ſervice, to come to Yarmouth Roads to refit.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *July* 23.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Kingſmill, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, July 17, 1796.

You will pleaſe further to inform their Lordſhips, that his majeſty's ſloop Hazard is juſt returned, and has brought in with her a French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 160 men, Le Terrible, from Breſt, out ſix days, but had not captured any thing, which ſhe fell in with yeſterday, at three A. M. Scilly bearing S. S. E. ſixteen leagues; but having chaced her to the N. E. until eleven o'clock, and being unable to weather the Land's End or Scilly, it blowing hard and a great ſea running, Captain Ruddach thought proper to come hither.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, *July* 25.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, were this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, from Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. commander in chief of his Majeſty's troops in the Weſt-Indies:

St. Vincent's, June 21, 1796.

Sir, The laſt letter which I had the honour to write to you was on the 31ſt of May, from St. Lucia, wherein I acquainted you with the reduction of that iſland. Brigadier-general Moore informs me, in a letter of the 12th of June, that every thing remained quiet, and I have every reaſon to hope that the meaſures he has adopted will tend to inſure tranquillity, as far as it depends upon him.

The embarkation of the artillery and troops deſtined to act in St. Vincent's and Grenada, neceſſarily employed ſome days, and at that moment the weather proved particularly unfavourable. The whole, however, was embarked and ready for ſail on the 3d of June. The St. Vincent's diviſion was ordered to rendezvous at Kingſton Bay, and that for Grenada at Cariacou, one of the Grenadines. While the troops were aſſembling at the rendezvous, Major-gen. Nicholls met me at Cariacou, where the operations for Grenada were ſettled. On the 7th inſt. I returned to St. Vincent's, and on the 8th in the evening the troops diſembarked. The following day they marched in one column, by the right, as far as Stubbs, about eight miles from Kingſton; each diviſion halted that evening oppoſite to their reſpective point of attack. On the 10th in in the morning the enemy's flank was turned. Two twelve-pounders, two ſix-pounders, and two howitzers, were advanced, with conſiderable difficulty, within 600 yards of the enemy's works; but, notwithſtanding our efforts to drive the enemy from their poſt on the Old Vigie, by means of a well-ſerved artillery, they maintained themſelves from ſeven in the morning until two in the afternoon. Major-general Morſhead had very handſomely, early in the day, offered to carry the redoubt by aſſault, but being willing to ſpare the lives of the troops, and obſerving that the part of the line which he commanded laboured under diſadvantages, the aſſault was deferred until the decline of the day rendered it abſolutely neceſſary.

From Major-general Hunter's diviſion on the right, a part of Lewenſtein's corps, and two companies of the 42d regiment, with ſome iſland rangers, availed themſelves of the profile of the hill, and lodged themſelves within a very ſhort diſtance of the fort. At two o'clock the two remaining companies of the 42d regiment, from Major-general Hunter's column, and the Buffs, ſupported by the York Rangers from Major-general Morſhead's, were ordered to advance to the attack. The enemy, unable to withſtand their ardour, retired from their firſt, ſecond, and third, redoubts, but rallied round the New Vigie, their principal poſt. They were now fully in our power, as Brigadier-general Knox had cut off their communication with the Charib country, and Lieutenant-colonel Dickens, of the 34th regiment, who had been previouſly order-

ed to make a diverſion with the remains of his own and the 2d Weſt-India regiments upon their right, where the Charibs were poſted, had ſucceeded beyond expectation, having forced the Charibs to retire, and taken their poſt. The enemy, therefore, in the New Vigie, deſired to capitulate, which was granted.

The number of priſoners about 700. At the firſt of the attack, the Charibs, and, towards the cloſe of it, near 200 of the inſurgents of the iſland, made their eſcape into the woods.

Lieutenant-colonel Spencer, with 600 men, was immediately detached to Mount Young, and Lieutenant-colonel Gower, with 300 men, embarked to go by ſea to Owia; but being unable to land, on account of the ſurf, he has returned, the troops have been diſembarked, and he has marched through the Charib country.

I feel myſelf under great obligations to Major-general Hunter, and to the gentlemen of the iſland, for the local information which they gave me, and for the zeal and intelligence which they ſhewed in conducting the columns. I have to thank Major-general Morſhead for his exertions; and I am highly ſatisfied with the ſpirited behaviour of the officers and ſoldiers. The corps of iſland rangers, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Haffey and Major Jackſon, rendered eſſential ſervice. Captain Douglas, of the royal engineers, was among the wounded, and is ſince dead. He is a real loſs to the ſervice in this country, as he was indefatigable in the diſcharge of his duty, and had acquired a minute knowledge of this iſland.

Captain Wolley, of his majeſty's ſhip the Arethuſa, was intruſted by Rear-admiral Sir Hugh Chriſtian with the command of the navy acting with us in the expeditions againſt St. Vincent's and Grenada, in which I can ſay, with the greateſt truth, he has conducted himſelf with very great judgment and good-will

June 22. I had the honor to inform you, that, in concert with Major-general Nicolls at Cariacou, the arrangement for the attack of Grenada was ſettled. The troops were in conſequence diſembarked at Palmiſte, near Goyave, where the enemy had their principal poſts, while Brigadier-general Campbell advanced from the windward ſide of the iſland, to attack the enemy's rear. Major-general Nicolls, in his letter of the 11th of June, reports to me that the commandant of the French troops at Goyave had ſurrendered himſelf, with part of the force under his command, and that the remainder, under Fedon, had retired to their ſtrong hold in the high mountains above Goyave. He likewiſe informs me, that ſeveral of the moſt guilty of the old French inhabitants had ſurrendered themſelves. In this part of our operations we have to regret the loſs of Major De Ruvyne, of the royal artillery, who was killed immediately after the diſembarkation of the troops at Goyave. The fortunate iſſue of the buſineſs at St. Vincent's permitted me to viſit Grenada, where I found Fedon inveſted: his force is ſuppoſed not to exceed 300 men, without any regular ſupply of proviſions, but in a ſituation very difficult of acceſs. Major-general Nicolls was directed to ſtraighten him as much as poſſible, and not to grant him any terms ſhort of unconditional ſubmiſſion. The atrocity of his character, and the crimes of which he has been guilty, render it impoſſible to treat him upon any other terms.

Before I left Grenada there appeared a general diſpoſition in the revolted to ſubmit, and to throw themſelves upon the mercy of the Britiſh government.

I cannot forbear mentioning, that Brigadier-general Hope, with his uſual zeal, offered his ſervices in the operations at Grenada, and very much contributed to the ſucceſs which followed. I have hitherto received no return of the killed and wounded, but I am happy to ſay that the number is inconſiderable. Captain Scott, of his majeſty's ſhip Hebe, conducted the diſembarkation, and gave general ſatisfaction.

This letter will be delivered to you by Captain Hay, of the royal engineers, who came out with the expedition as a volunteer; he has acted as my aide-de-camp, and as chief engineer at the attack of St. Lucia.

June 23. Since I had the honour to write to you yeſterday, I have received the following incloſures from Major-general Nicolls at Grenada, which contains an additional proof of the good conduct and ſpirit of the officers and men of his majeſty's troops employed on this ſervice: we may now flatter ourſelves that the inſurrection in the iſland of Grenada is nearly, if not altogether, quelled. I have the honour to be, &c.

RA. ABERCROMBY, Lt. Gen.

Copy of a Letter from Major-general Nicholls to Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby, dated Goyave, June 21, 1796.

Sir, Your excellency knew that, the weather being favourable the morning of the 18th, Brigadier-general Campbell's brigade, and the brigade commanded by Colonel Count D'Heillimer, had marched from

from their poſition on Mount St. John's and Chadeans; the former to force a poſt the enemy had eſtabliſhed at Michell's, and afterwards to proceed againſt their camp at Aches, while the count's brigade were to try to get above the enemy, and at the back of their redoubts on Morne Quaquo. Lieutenant-colonel Gledſtanes, who was poſted with the 57th regiment at the head of Grand Roy Valley, (which is on the oppoſite ſide of Morne Quaquo to that on which Count D'Heillimer was to attack), was deſired to ſend a ſtrong detachment on the back of the mountain, and, if he found the enemy's redoubts aſſailable, inſtantly to attack them, but, if too ſtrong to be entered without further preparation, to take poſt as near them as poſſible, and there wait further inſtructions. Such was the general diſpoſition made for the attack of their two ſtrong poſitions on Morne Quaquo and Foret Noir, (commonly called Aches camp,) while a ſmall detachment of three companies of the colonial black corps, and the grenadiers of the 38th regiment, went againſt a poſt the enemy had at the head of Beau Sejour Valley.

The troops were ſucceſsful every where, and nearly at the ſame hour on the morning of the 19th we were in full poſſeſſion of every eſtabliſhed poſt we heard the enemy had in this iſland. We were divided in ſearch of the monſters in every direction; I can call them by no other name, as, when they ſaw our men on the point of forcing what they thought their impregnable poſts on Morne Quaquo, they led out a number of white people, they had priſoners, ſtripped them, tied their hands behind their backs, and then murdered them. About twenty were put to death in this barbarous manner.

The conduct of Brigadier-general Campbell and Count D'Heillimer has been officer-like and meritorious, and as ſuch I take the liberty of mentioning them to your excellency; indeed, Count D'Heillimer's diſpoſition for the attack was ſo judiciouſly made, and ſo well executed by Lewenſtein's Yagers in particular, and the royal Etrangers, who got up to the top of the mountain in the night, that when the enemy ſaw them, ſoon after day-light, in poſſeſſion of their upper ſmall poſt at the Vigie, their reſiſtance was afterwards feeble, and as our troops advanced they abandoned their works, and fled into the woods, where the Yagers ſoon followed them. I cannot ſpeak with any certainty of the enemy's loſs on the 12th, but yeſterday Count D'Heillimer informed me, his different parties in the woods killed 109 brigands.

The French inhabitants who, through fear or compulſion, as ſome of them ſay, or through inclination, as is generally believed here, had joined the inſurgents, have come in, and given themſelves up to me. I have ſent them all to the lieutenant-governor's, to be tried by the civil power.

If we have a few days of dry weather, we hope to clear the country ſo far as to enable me to put the troops in comfortable quarters, agreeably to your excellency's orders.

We have taken, in their different poſts, ſince the 9th inſtant, above twenty pieces of cannon, many of them ſo bad that, though they uſed them, our artillery-men would not think it ſafe to do ſo. The ammunition we found in their batteries was chiefly calculated for cloſe attack, being grape and canniſter, made of pieces of cut iron; they had but few round ſhot. I ſend incloſed a copy of the terms of capitulation made with Captain-commandant Joſſey, under which near 180 have ſurrendered, and are now on-board a tranſport in this bay, waiting your further directions.

Captain Rutherford, of the engineers, wiſhes to go to St. Vincent's, and returns by the veſſel that carries this. And I ſend my major of brigade, Capt. Drew, who is an intelligent officer, and is perfectly acquainted with every thing that has been done here, and able to anſwer any queſtions your excellency may wiſh to aſk, where I have not been particular or explicit enough.

I have the honor to be, &c.
OL. NICHOLLS, Maj. Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *July* 16.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Wolley, of his Majeſty's Ship Arethuſa, to Mr. Nepean, dated in Kingſton Bay, St. Vincent's, June 23.

SIR, Having received orders from the Rear-admiral Sir Hugh C. Chriſtian, to proceed with Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby in his majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, under my command, and co-operate with him in the reduction of the iſlands of St. Vincent's and Grenada, and not knowing what opportunity the rear-admiral may have of communicating the intelligence I have, from time to time, ſent him of the progreſs of his majeſty's arms, I think it my duty to take the occaſion that offers by the Roſe Indiaman, of acquainting you, for the information of their lordſhips, that the whole of the French force in this iſland have laid down their arms by capitulation, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, in which the army loſt as little

little as could be expected from the nature of the poſts they had to attack.

I have alſo the pleaſure to inform you that in Grenada the ſucceſs has been nearly equal, there only remaining to be ſubdued the rebel Fedon, and a few of his aſſociates, whoſe atrocious murders and crimes have precluded all hopes of pardon. They have retired to a ſtrong poſt in the mountains, where they are ſurrounded by the army under General Nicholls, with little proſpect of eſcaping the puniſhment they deſerve.

I have done my endeavours with the ſhips under my orders to co-operate with General Sir Ralph Abercromby; and he has had the goodneſs to thank the ſeamen for their exertions.

General Nicholls alſo ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the judgment and exertions of Captains Scott, Otway, Searl, and Warner, whom I ordered in the Hebe, Mermaid, Pelican, and Beaver, to cover the landing of the troops at Grenada, which was happily effected without loſs to the army.

Since writing the above, an officer has arrived from Grenada with the agreeable intelligence from General Nicholls that, nearly at the ſame hour, he made an attack on the three mountain poſts, held by Fedon and his brigands, with ſucceſs, and that the whole of Grenada is now in our poſſeſſion; but that Fedon himſelf got into the woods, after having murdered all the white people remaining at Morne Quaquo, both friends and foes. Every vigilance will be uſed by the troops and inhabitants to prevent his eſcape.

DOWNING-STREET, *July* 26.

A Diſpatch from Colonel Graham, dated Head Quarters, Roveredo, June 30, 1796.

In the morning of the 28th inſtant the enemy made ſeveral attacks on the line of poſts acroſs Monte Baldo, all the way from the Adige to the Lago di Gerda. They forced one point near the centre, where the reſiſtance was feeble, but, being repulſed every where elſe, were ſoon obliged to abandon it. The enemy have detached a number of men into the Milanois, and General Kellerman is preparing to beſiege the citadel. They have likewiſe detached a body, it is ſaid, of 8 or 10,000 men, to Ferrara and Bologna. Their force, therefore, at preſent near Mantua, is much reduced, and, ſince the laſt ſortie, in which their loſs was very conſiderable, they have kept at a greater diſtance.

A Diſpatch from Lieutenant-colonel Crauford dated Head Quarters of the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Rieberg, near Ettlingen July 6.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, [Lord Grenville,] that his Royal Highneſs the Archduke aſſembled near Graben on the 3d inſtant the troops with which he was marching againſt General Moreau; on the 4th he moved to Mulberg, near Carlſruhe, and on the 5th to the Murg, a river that riſes in the Black Foreſt, and falls into the Rhine about a league from Raſtadt.

On the 4th General De la Tour's advanced poſts, which had till then occupied Buhl and Stolhoffen, were obliged to fall back towards the Murg, and on the 5th they re-croſſed that river, after having reſiſted, for many hours, an attack that the enemy made upon them, with a very ſuperior force, from Odenau, in the Murg valley, quite to the Rhine. The ſame evening, intelligence was received, that the Wirtemberg troops, and part of the contingent of the circle of Suabia, had abandoned the paſs of Friedenſtadt, in the mountains of the Black Foreſt, the poſſeſſion of which enables the enemy to operate againſt the archduke's left, and to cut off his royal highneſs's communication with the Prince of Condé's army, and the corps of Auſtrians that were ſtationed in the Briſgau, under the command of General Frolich, at the ſame time that it lays open to them the duchy of Wirtemberg and the routes leading to the Auſtrian magazines at Villingen and Rothweil.

This circumſtance, ſo important in its poſſible conſequences, and ſo unexpected, from the poſition which covers the paſs of Friedenſtadt, being conſidered, as in reality it is, almoſt inattackable, obliged his royal highneſs to retire towards Ettlingen on the 6th, and to detach a ſtrong corps into the mountains on his left to ſecure that flank, and to endeavour to re-eſtabliſh a communication with the Prince of Condé and General Frolich, who probably have been obliged to fall back towards Willingen, as their right, and even their rear, muſt be endangered, if they remained in the Briſgaw after the Suabian troops had retreated.

The enemy's progreſs on the Lower Rhine has alſo been conſiderable. According to the laſt reports, General Jourdain was marching to the Lahn, with that part of his army which had croſſed the Rhine at Neuwied; with the remainder he was manœuvring againſt the Auſtrian corps that was ſtationed at Neukirchen,

about

about four leagues from Dillinbourg; and it is by no means impoſſible that he may ſoon advance to the Mayn, as the Auſtrian army of the Rhine has been too much weakened by the very large detachments which it was obliged to ſend to Italy in the beginning of June, to be able now effectually to oppoſe the enemy's progreſs on all ſides at the ſame time.

A Diſpatch from Major-General Forbes, dated Mole St. Nicholas, June 20, 1796.

I mentioned ſome time ſince my intention of taking poſſeſſion of the pariſh of Bombarde; accordingly I marched from hence on the 8th inſt. with a conſiderable body of troops againſt the fort, a diſtance of fifteen miles. The only road by which cannon could be tranſported was filled with abbatis, the road broke up, ſtone walls built acroſs, and every poſſible impediment made uſe of to prevent our approach; added to which, there was not a drop of water to be procured. From all theſe circumſtances, and the exceſſive heat of the weather, our troops ſuffered conſiderably, but, by the great exertions of both officers and men, all difficulties were removed; and, after we had ſurrounded the fort, the garriſon, conſiſting of about three hundred whites, ſurrendered on condition of laying down their arms, and retiring to the next republican territory. I have left a ſufficient garriſon to protect the place, and I have no doubt the pariſh will be productive of great benefit to the garriſon of the Mole, the air being remarkably wholeſome, and it affords a great quantity of vegetables and freſh proviſions.

DOWNING-STREET, *July* 30.

The Letter, of which the following is an Extract, was received from Col. Graham, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Roveredo, July 4, 1796.

On the 30th ult. I had the honour of informing your lordſhip that the enemy made an unſucceſsful attack on Mont Baldo, on the 28th; ſince that all has remained quiet. Marſhal Wurmſer arrived here this morning.

The Letter, of which the following is a Copy, has been received, by Lord Grenville, from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, from the Head Quarters of Archduke Charles of Auſtria, near Pfortzheim, July 11, 1796.

I have the honor to inform your lordſhip, that, on the 7th and 8th inſtants, the archduke remained in the poſſeſſion of Ettlingen, in order to give time for the arrival at Pfortzheim of the Saxons, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce his royal highneſs's army; and the corps that had been detached into the mountains, under the command of General Kiem, to cover the left, was ordered to take its principal poſition at Frawen Alb.

The Saxons reached Pfortzheim in the night of the 7th. On the 8th the diſpoſition was made to attack General Moreau on the 10th, in the poſition of the Murg, at Raſtadt, Kupenheim, and Gerizbach, and, on the 9th, whilſt the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance the next morning, the enemy forced back the Archduke's advanced poſts with a part of their army, whilſt their principal force attacked General Kiem. His royal highneſs immediately ſupported his advanced poſts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but General Kiem, after having made an obſtinate reſiſtance, was obliged to yield to the ſuperiority of numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons, who were in march to cover that general's flank, did the ſame; and as this unfortunate circumſtance gave the enemy poſſeſſion of all the paſſes in the mountains, on the archduke's left, his royal highneſs found himſelf under the neceſſity of marching with his main army to Pfortzheim, on the 10th, where he is now encamped.

The Auſtrians loſt on this occaſion about 1600 men and four pieces of cannon. The loſs of the French cannot be exactly aſcertained, but it muſt have been very conſiderable.

The Prince of Condé's corps, which has behaved with great bravery, was at Villingen on the 8th, the date of the laſt accounts that were received from it. The Auſtrian General Frolich ſtill remained in the Brifgaw.

The enemy has paſſed the Lahn, and the army, which was left for the defence of that part of the country, has retired to the poſition of Bergen, having thrown proper garriſons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitſtein.

DOWNING-STREET, *Auguſt* 6.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Col. Crauford by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, dated Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Felbach, near Stutgard, July 19, 1796.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that the archduke, upon receiving

receiving intelligence that the enemy were marching towards Stutgard, with a view to cut off his royal highneſs's direct communication with Gen. Frolich and the Prince of Condé, moved from his camp near Pfortzheim, on the 14th inſt. to Vahingen, upon the river Entz, where he remained on the 15th and 16th. On the 17th, as the enemy continued their march towards Stutgard, his royal highneſs moved to Schwebertingen, and on the 18th to Lodwigſberg, having detached two ſmall corps to occupy the bridges over the Necker at Canſtadt, Unter Torhnen, and Eſſlingen, in order to cover his left flank, and ſecure the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, by which lies his communication with his principal magazines.

In the afternoon of the 18th the enemy arrived at Stutgard, and attempted to diſlodge the Auſtrian advanced poſts, which were placed in ſuch a manner as to command the roads leading from that city to Lodwigſberg and Canſtadt.

The attack commenced about four o'clock, and was directed with much violence againſt two diſtinct corps; that on the left poſted near Canſtadt, under the command of Gen. Baillet, and that on right, between Canſtadt and Feyerbach, under the Prince John of Lichtenſtein. On the heights of Canſtadt the enemy were repulſed three times, but they ſucceeded in making themſelves maſters of the commanding ground on the Prince of Lichtenſtein's right flank, as he had not troops enough to occupy it in ſufficient force. However, his highneſs determined to wait till the laſt moment for the arrival of Gen. Devay, who was marching to his ſupport with another diviſion of the troops that formed the advanced poſts of the army. In the mean time the enemy gained ſo much ground, that even their muſquetry fire along the front and on the right flank croſſed in the Prince of Lichtenſtein's ranks, and it was with the greateſt difficulty he could keep them from falling upon his rear. At this critical moment General Devay appeared, and defeated that part of the enemy's troops who were in poſſeſſion of the heights on the Prince of Lichtenſtein's right. This gave his highneſs an opportunity of attacking in front, which he did with a degree of ſucceſs that fully rewarded the exemplary firmneſs diſplayed by himſelf and his ſmall corps during the whole of the affair; and Gen. Baillet having maintained his ground on the left, notwithſtanding the repeated efforts to diſlodge him, the action terminated, towards nine o'clock at night, in favour of the Auſtrians.

Their loſs amounted to about 900 men; that of the enemy was certainly much greater.

On the 19th his royal highneſs croſſed the Neckar, and encamped at Felbach, for the purpoſe of covering more effectually his communication with Ulm.

The contingent troops of Suabia having quitted the poſition of Sultz, on the Necker, and retired behind Keckingn, the Prince of Condé and General Frolich, who had united at Villengen, and were ſtill there on the 17th, will by this time have been obliged moſt probably to fall back.—General Wartenſleben withdrew the garriſon of Frankfort on the 14th inſtant, as that place is capable of defence; and arranged with General Jourdan a partial armiſtice for two days, to give time for carrying off what ſtill remained there belonging to the Auſtrians. On the 16th, finding that the enemy were detaching round his right, through the Biſhoprick of Fulda, his excellency continued his retreat towards Wurtzburg, in the neighbourhood of which place he was with his whole force when the laſt accounts came from him: ſo that Wurtzburg upon the Mien, Canſtadt and Eſlingen on the Neckar, and and Sigmaringen on the Danube, may be conſidered at this moment as nearly the principal points of the Auſtrian poſition.

C. CRAUFORD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Auguſt* 6.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Kingsmill, Commander in chief of his Majeſty's Ships at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, July 31.

Pleaſe to inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that his majeſty's ſhips Cerberus and Seahorſe arrived here yeſterday afternoon: during their cruize they captured a French privateer cutter called the Calvados, mounting ſix guns, ten ſwivels, and thirty-eight men, which had been out ten days from Breſt, but not made any prize, and they ſent her to Plymouth.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief at Portſmouth and Spithead, to Mr. Mr. Nepean, dated Royal William, at Spithead, Aug. 6, 1796.

The Telemachus cutter returned this morning from a cruize, with the Marguarita French privateer of four guns and forty men, which ſhe captured yeſterday afternoon off the Owers: the ſaid privateer had, early the ſame morning, taken the ſloop John, William Ayles, maſter, from Sunderland, bound to Weymouth, which the Telemachus retook and ſent into this port.

MEMOIRS OF SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, KNT. REAR-ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND, &c.

ONE of the moſt incontrovertible advantages derived from a free conſtitution, is, the opportunity it affords for talents and abilities of every kind to expand and diſplay themſelves. No obſcurity of birth is a certain obſtacle to the advancement of a man, who inherits the rich gifts of nature, which are frequently beſtowed where fortune is leaſt liberal. The brave man, of whom we are now to ſpeak, derived no luſtre from deſcent; his parents lived in the county of Suffolk; what was the employment of the father is not known, but it probably was not more reſpectable than that to which the ſon was deſtined, which is ſaid to have been a ſhoe-maker. The name of Cloudeſley was given him in compliment to a wealthy relation of that name; but it does not appear that any benefits accrued from that quarter. It is not likely, that one who became ſo eminent a ſeaman, ſhould ever be diſpoſed to ſtick to his laſt as a ſhoe-maker; young Cloudeſley therefore preſently left his maſter, and went to ſea with Sir Chriſtopher Mynns, whom he ſerved as cabin-boy. Whilſt he continued in this capacity, his natural diſpoſition for nautical knowledge diſcovered itſelf; for he made ſuch rapid advances in the ſcience of navigation, that he ſoon became an able ſeaman. Such prompt abilities were to him inſtead of friends and recommendations. Sir John Narborough, whoſe merit had raiſed him to the higheſt honours of his profeſſion, became the patron of this uncommon youth. When the war with the republic of Holland terminated, by the peace of 1674, King Charles determined to chaſtiſe the Tripoline pirates, who had taken advantage of the condition of England during that war, and in violation of treaties had plundered the Engliſh merchant-ſhips in the Mediterranean. Accordingly, Sir John Narborough was ſent with a fleet to chaſtiſe theſe corſairs. Mr. Shovel, who was now twenty-five years of age, was a lieutenant on-board the admiral's ſhip. The fleet arrived before Tripoli in 1675, where their viſit had been expected, and every precaution taken to render the place defenſible. The appearance of the enemy's ſtrength, joined to the nature of the admiral's inſtructions, which directed him to try negotiation rather than force, determined him to ſend a perſon in whom he could confide to the dey of Tripoli, with propoſals for an accommodation, in which no more was required than ſatisfaction for the loſſes which had been ſuſtained by the Engliſh, and a ſecurity that their ſhips ſhould be unmoleſted for the future. The admiral entruſted Mr. Shovel with this meſſage, who accordingly went on-ſhore, and delivered it with great ſpirit. But the dey, deſpiſing his youth, treated him with much diſreſpect, and ſent him back with an evaſive anſwer. Mr. Shovel, on his return to the admiral, acquainted him with ſome remarks he had made aſhore: Sir John ſent him back with another meſſage, and with proper rules for conducting his enquiries and obſervations. The dey treated this ſecond meſſage with great contempt; but Mr. Shovel patiently bore his arrogance, and by perſevering in the object of his embaſſy excuſed himſelf for ſtaying ſome time longer on-ſhore. When he returned, he aſſured the admiral, that it was very practicable to burn the ſhips in the harbour, notwithſtanding their lines and forts; accordingly, in the night of the 4th of March, Lieutenant Shovel, with all the boats in the fleet, filled with combuſtible matter, went boldly into the harbour, and deſtroyed the enemy's ſhips, with a degree of ſucceſs ſcarcely to be conceived; of which Sir John Narborough gave ſo honourable an account in all his letters, that the next year Mr. Shovel had the command of the Sapphire given him, a fifth-rate, from whence he was ſoon after removed into the James galley,

galley, a fourth-rate, in which he continued to the death of King Charles II.

Shovel gained no advancement during the ſhort reign of King James II. he was not in favour with that prince. From the James galley he was removed to the Dover, a ſhip of the ſame rate; and, when the Prince of Orange ſailed from Helvoetſluys, this ſhip was with Sir Roger Strickland. As Captain Shovel's political principles were known not to accord with the favourite notions of King James, he became the more acceptable to his ſucceſſor. The firſt action in which Captain Shovel was concerned after the revolution, was in that off Bantry-bay, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, which was fought on the 1ſt day of May, 1689. He had been already promoted to the Edgar, a third-rate, and in her he gave ſignal marks of his courage and conduct on this occaſion. Soon after, when the king viſited Portſmouth, he conferred the honour of knighthood on Capt. Shovel. In the year 1691, King William appointed him rear-admiral of the blue; and, to add to the honour which he beſtowed, his majeſty, with his own hands, delivered him his commiſſion.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was this year chiefly employed in the channel, and on the coaſt of Ireland.

On the 21ſt of July, he received orders to proceed with the ſhips under his command for Kinſale, to intercept ſome French frigates, that were ſaid to be on that coaſt. Arriving at Waterford-river, with intention to execute this commiſſion, he received the agreeable news of General Kirke's having made himſelf maſter of the town of Waterford; but was at the ſame time informed, that Duncannon caſtle, which by its ſituation commanded the river, ſtill held out; and that the general, for want of cannon, was not likely to take it. Upon this, conſidering the importance of the place, and that no uſe could be made of the port of Waterford while the caſtle remained in the hands of the enemy, he ſent the general word, on the 27th of July, that he was ready to aſſiſt him, by ſending ſome frigates up the river, and landing all the men he could ſpare out of his ſquadron, under the protection of their guns. Accordingly the next day he ſent in the Experiment and the Greyhound, two ſmall ſhips, to batter their caſtle; and under their fire landed between ſix and ſeven hundred men; all the boats of the fleet being employed in this ſervice. The caſtle all this time thundered upon them, though to little purpoſe; but when once General Bourk, who commanded there, ſaw the men landed, he thought fit to capitulate; and marched out of the caſtle, with two hundred and fifty men, with their arms and baggage; leaving to the Engliſh the fortreſs, which was furniſhed with forty-two pieces of cannon, a noble reward for one day's hard duty.

The next year the king advanced him to the rank of rear-admiral of the red, and appointed him to command the ſquadron which was to convoy his majeſty to Holland. This ſervice performed, Sir Cloudeſley Shovel joined the grand fleet under Adm. Ruſſel, and had a conſiderable ſhare in the glory acquired by the grand victory at La Hogue.

In the year 1693, Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was named as one of the three admirals, to whom a commiſſion was given for the joint command of the Engliſh fleet. The forming this triumvirate ſhewed the king's diſpoſition to govern without regarding party diſtinctions; for Killegrew and Delaval were declared Tories, and Shovel was a ſtaunch Whig. It does not appear, however, that any diſagreement among the commanders obſtructed the operations of the fleet. The Dutch, however, upon this occaſion, played off their wit in a picture, where the taking of the Smyrna fleet was repreſented at a diſtance, and Sir Cloudeſley Shovel on-board his own ſhip, with his hands tied behind him, one end of the cord being held by each of his colleagues; to inſinuate, that he would have prevented this misfortune, if the Admirals Killegrew and Delaval had not hindered him. But, when the affair came to be enquired into in parliament, Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, at the bar of the houſe, defended his colleagues, as well as himſelf,

himſelf, and gave ſo clear and plain an account of the matter, that it ſatisfied every body who was diſpoſed to be ſatisfied, by ſtrong and convincing teſtimony, of the integrity of the commanders; and if any treachery was practiſed in this buſineſs, as was with too much reaſon ſuſpected, it muſt have proceeded from ſome employed in the admiralty-office, or in that of the ſecretary of ſtate. In this ſtate of public affairs, when the loſſes ſuſtained by the commercial part of the nation created a number of active malcontents; and when thoſe, whoſe eſſential intereſts not being involved in the event, felt only for the national diſgrace which was thereby incurred, and upon that principle became clamorous, the character of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel remained quite unimpeached by either party.

The next year he commanded as vice-admiral of the red, under Lord Berkley, admiral of the blue, in the famous expedition to Camaret Bay, as well as the unſucceſsful attempt upon Dunkirk, which followed it. In this latter expedition Sir Cloudeſley Shovel commanded in chief, and tho' the deſign miſcarried, he was in no reſpect blamed, the imputation being thrown on M. Meeſters, the inventor of thoſe dreadful machines called infernals. Indeed, the admiral took care to demonſtrate from his conduct, that there was no fault lay in him; for he went with a boat within the enemy's works, and ſo became an eye-witneſs of the impoſſibility of doing what his orders directed; and, therefore on his coming home, he was perfectly well received, and continued to be employed, as a man who would command ſucceſs where it was poſſible, and omit nothing in his power where it was not ſo. He had his ſhare in the remaining part of the war; and, after the peace of Ryſwick, was always conſulted by the king when maritime affairs were under conſideration.

Before the death of King William, Shovel was advanced to be admiral of the white; but, when the crown devolved to Queen Anne, he was too much a whig to be well received at court; ſo that he remained unemployed until he was ſent to Vigo, after Sir George Rooke had taken the place, to bring home the ſpoils of the Spaniſh and French fleets, in the latter end of the year 1702; which he fully performed, and with ſurpriſing expedition.

From henceforth he began to be employed in a manner ſuitable to his rank, and the unfavourable prepoſſeſſions concerning him preſently wore away. In the year 1703 he commanded the grand fleet in the Mediterranean, where although his force was comparatively inconſiderable, and his ſtrength leſs than from the number of his ſhips might be expected, (for they were weakly manned, and worſe victualled,) yet he performed eſſential ſervices, though not brilliant exploits. Biſhop Burnet ſays, of this expedition, that every thing was ſo ill contrived by the miniſtry at home, that it ſeemed as if nothing was intended to have been done by it. When Shovel ſaw his inſtructions, he repreſented to the miniſtry, that it was in vain to expect any thing from ſuch a plan of operations; however, he was ordered to go, and he obeyed.

The next year Sir George Rooke commanded in the Mediterranean, and Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was ſent, with a powerful ſquadron, to reinforce him, with which he joined the grand fleet on the 16th day of June. In the action off Malaga he commanded the van, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his forwardneſs to engage the enemy; much miſchief he actually did them, and much more he endeavoured to do, but could not; which he mentions in his letter to the admiralty, with a modeſty that does him great honour. The Whigs and Tories alike endeavoured to confer all the merit of this action on that admiral which ſtood high in the favour of their party: with the one, Shovel had been the ſole means of diſcomfiting the French; with the other, Rooke had done every thing. But theſe popular prejudices do not ſeem to have had any influence on the conduct of the two commanders towards each other, ſo as to occaſion diſguſt and jealouſy. Rooke indeed, juſtly diſpleaſed at the ungenerous

requital which his ſervices met with, threw up his employments; and Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, on his return, was preſented to the queen by Prince George, as lord high-admiral of England, and was the next year employed as commander in chief, in conjunction with the Earl of Peterborough. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel had no concern in the arts made uſe of to leſſen the reputation of Sir George Rooke, in order to pave the way for laying him aſide; but after this was done, and it became neceſſary to ſend both a fleet and army to Spain, no imputation could light on Sir Cloudeſley for accepting the command jointly with the Earl of Peterborough.

In the year 1706 Sir Cloudeſley again commanded the fleet; but it ſailed very late, ſo as not to reach the river of Liſbon till the month of November; and even when it arrived there, the diſputes which aroſe amongſt the lords of King Charles's council, and his generals, with the delays of the Portugueſe, who were far from being hearty in his cauſe, diſappointed all the great deſigns of the maritime powers, and the effects that might have been reaſonably expected from the powerful reinforcement of troops which were embarked on-board the grand fleet.

The laſt year in which our admiral bore the command, was not like that of his competitor for fame, Sir George Rooke, crowned with glorious ſucceſs. He had wintered at Liſbon with the fleet, and was preparing to ſuccour Alicant early in the ſpring, when he was ſtopped by orders from England. Afterwards the project was reſumed, and the Engliſh and Dutch fleet ſailed from Liſbon, with the land-forces on-board, on the 7th day of January, and arrived at Alicant on the 18th. The admiral quitted Alicant with his fleet, on the 17th day of February, and returned to Liſbon to repair the ſhips. He next proceeded on the important expedition againſt Toulon, which, had it proved ſucceſsful, would have given the maritime powers a perpetual aſcendancy over France. On the 10th day of May he again ſailed for Alicant, where having joined Sir George Byng, he proceeded for the coaſt of Italy, and in the latter end of the month of June came to an anchor between Nice and Antibes, where he waited the arrival of the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene. Here the admiral had the honour of entertaining theſe two illuſtrious princes, together with moſt of the general officers, as well as the Engliſh and Dutch miniſters, on-board his own ſhip, the Aſſociation; and, though politeneſs was not his characteriſtic excellence, yet, on this occaſion, he diſplayed a magnificent ſpirit. The duke, when he came on-board, found a guard of halberdiers, in new liveries, at the great cabin door. At the upper end of the table was ſet an arm-chair, with a crimſon velvet canopy. The repaſt conſiſted of ſixty covers; and every thing was ſo well arranged, that his royal highneſs ſaid to the admiral at dinner, "If your excellency had paid me a viſit at Turin, I could ſcarcely have treated you ſo well."

It ought to be acknowledged, that whatever there was of zeal and ſpirit in the proſecution of the deſign upon Toulon, it was imparted by Sir Cloudeſley Shovel. He it was that propoſed forcing the paſſage of the Var; he prevailed on the Prince of Savoy to proſecute his march immediately thereupon; and, as ſoon as the reſolution was taken, the admiral ſailed, with his fleet, for the iſles of Hyeres, leaving ten or twelve frigates to interrupt the enemy's correſpondence with Italy. On the 16th day of Auguſt, the fleet began to cannonade the town, and throw bombs in the night, which was continued until the ſiege was raiſed. Theſe obliged the French to ſink their capital ſhips, and thereby greatly to weaken their marine. As the Duke of Savoy never would have attempted this enterpriſe without the help of the fleet, ſo he did nothing when before the town but by the aid of the fleet, from whence he received all his military ſtores. The ſafety of his retreat was likewiſe owing to the fleet, which returned to the Var. There ſome new diſputes happened, in which Sir Cloudeſley had little or no concern.

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Her Britannic majeſty's miniſter laboured to perſuade Prince Eugene to take upon him the command of the troops in Spain, in which the Duke of Savoy likewiſe concurred; and Sir Cloudeſley offered to tranſport his royal highneſs, with a body of troops under his command, to Spain; but, this propoſition being rejected, our admiral bore away for the Straits, and ſoon after reſolved to return home, which was the laſt act of his life.

Having touched at Gibraltar, he proceeded for England, and arrived at the mouth of the channel. He found himſelf in ſoundings on the 23d day of October, having a very briſk gale at ſouth-ſouth-weſt, but hazy weather. About eight o'clock at night his own ſhip, the Aſſociation, ſtruck upon the rocks of Scilly, called the Biſhop and his Clerks. Sir Geo. Byng was then leſs than half a mile to windward of him; he ſaw the ſignals of danger that were made from the admiral's ſhip, which in two minutes time diſappeared, and every perſon on board periſhed. The ſame fate befel the Eagle, Captain Robert Hancock, of ſeventy guns, and the Romney, Captain William Cony, of fifty guns. The Firebrand fire-ſhip was likewiſe loſt; but Captain Piercy, who commanded her, and twenty-four men, ſaved themſelves in the boat. The Phœnix fire-ſhip, commanded by Captain Sanſom, was driven aſhore, but was fortunately got off again. The Royal Anne, in which Sir Geo. Byng bore his flag, was ſaved by the preſence of mind of the officers and men, who ſet her top-ſails, when ſhe was within a ſhip's length of the rocks. Sir John Norris, and the Lord Durſley, with very great difficulty diſentangled themſelves from the threatening fate; beſides whom ſeveral others ran no ſmall hazard among theſe dangerous little iſlands. Thus periſhed the great Engliſh Admiral Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, with all his officers, and about nine hundred ſailors.

How that fatal accident aroſe which deprived Great Britain of ſo eminent a naval commander, is hard to determine. Shameful negligence it certainly was, in thoſe who navigated the fleet, but the cauſe of that negligence cannot be traced. Sir Cloudeſley's body was thrown aſhore the next day on the iſland of Scilly, where ſome fiſhermen took him up, and, having taken a valuable emerald ring from his finger, ſtripped and buried him. This ring brought the ſecret tranſaction to light; for, being ſhewn about with great eagerneſs, a ſea-officer, who happened to be on the iſland, knew it, and declared the ring to have been Sir Cloudeſley Shovel's; he therefore compelled the men who were in poſſeſſion of it to diſcover where they had diſpoſed of the body. He thereupon took it up, and carried it on-board his own ſhip, the Arundel, which brought it to Portſmouth; from thence it was conveyed by land to London, and buried from his houſe in Soho-ſquare, in Weſtminſter-Abbey, with great funeral ſolemnity; where a monument of white marble was afterwards erected, by the queen's direction, to his memory.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, at the time of his death, was rear-admiral of England, admiral of the white, and commander in chief of her majeſty's fleet; one of the council to Prince George of Denmark, lord high-admiral of England, an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, and one of the governors of Greenwich-hoſpital; in all which ſtations, he diſcharged his truſt with the greateſt honour and integrity; and as, in his public character, he was an accompliſhed ſea-officer, one who had always the glory of his queen and the good of his country at heart; ſo in all circumſtances of private life, as an huſband, parent, maſter of his family, he conducted himſelf with ſuch prudence, wiſdom, and tenderneſs, that few men lived more beloved, or died more lamented. Her majeſty expreſſed a very particular concern for his loſs, and was pleaſed to tell Sir John Leake, when ſhe made him rear-admiral of England, that ſhe knew no man ſo fit to repair the loſs of the ableſt ſeaman in her ſervice.

Our admiral married the widow of his friend and patron Sir John Narborough, by whom he left two daughters coheireſſes; the eldeſt of whom married Lord Romney, and afterwards Lord Carmichael, who became Earl of Hyndford.

HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 175.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

DOMINICA.

THIS island is situated between 61° and 62° west longitude, and 15° and 16° north latitude, is about twenty-nine miles long, and sixteen broad; it was so named by Columbus, on account of its being discovered on a Sunday. Prior to the year 1759, its history is a mere blank; at the above period it was taken by Great Britain from France, and afterwards confirmed to her at the peace in 1763.

When Great Britain took possession of this island, many Frenchmen had established plantations of coffee in various parts thereof, and these were secured in their possessions by the British government, on condition of taking the oaths of allegiance, and paying a quit-rent of two shillings per acre per ann. provided each plantation did not consist of more than three hundred acres. The rest of the cultivable lands were sold by auction under the inspection of commissioners appointed for that purpose: ninety-six thousand three hundred and forty-four acres were thus disposed of, which yielded to the British government three hundred and twelve thousand and ninety-two pounds eleven shillings and one penny sterling. These purchases made by British subjects do not appear to have answered the expectation of the buyers, for the French inhabitants are still the most numerous, and possess the most valuable coffee plantations in the island, the produce of which has hitherto been found its most important staple.

At the commencement of the American war, the island of Dominica was in a very flourishing state. Roseau, its capital, had been declared a free port by act of parliament, and was resorted to by trading vessels from most part of the foreign West Indies, as well as from America. The French and Spaniards purchased great numbers of negroes there for the supply of their settlements, together with large quantities of the manufactures of Great Britain, payment for the greater part of which was made in bullion, indigo, and cotton, and completed in mules and cattle, articles of prime necessity to the planter. Thus the island, though certainly not so fertile as some others, was rapidly advancing to importance.

The situation of this island, between the French island of Guadaloupe and Martinico, with safe and commodious roads and harbours for privateers, rendered its defence an object of the utmost importance to Great Britain. In 1778, the Marquis de Bouille, the governor of Martinico, made a descent with two thousand men; all resistance being vain, the only thing the garrison could do was to procure as favourable terms of capitulation as possible. These were granted with such readiness as did great honour to the character of this officer, the inhabitants experiencing no kind of change except that of transferring their obedience from Britain to France, being left unmolested in the enjoyment of all their rights, both civil and religious. The capitulation was strictly observed by the marquis, no plunder or irregularity being allowed, and a pecuniary gratification being distributed among the soldiers and volunteers who accompanied him in the expedition. An hundred and sixty-four pieces of cannon, and twenty-four brass mortars, besides a large quantity of military stores, were found in the place, insomuch that the French themselves expressed their surprise at finding so few hands to make use of them. The marquis, however, took care to supply this defect, by leaving a garrison of one thousand five hundred of the best men he had with him.

Though the conduct of Bouille in the above expedition was such as in every part thereof to reflect honour on him as a soldier and a man, yet it

was

was far different with reſpect to the Marquis Duchilleau, whom Bouille appointed commander in chief in Dominica. During five years and three months, the period this iſland was ſubject to the French monarchy, and under his adminiſtration, it was a prey to the moſt villainous deſpotiſm and wanton exertion of power. The principles of the late court of Verſailles diſcovered themſelves in all their horrid forms. The Engliſh inhabitants were ſtripped of their arms, and forbid to aſſemble in any greater number than two in a place, under the penalty of military execution; and the centinels were ordered to ſhoot them if they paſſed in greater numbers. No lights were to be ſeen in their houſes after nine o'clock in the evening, nor was an Engliſh perſon to preſume to walk the ſtreets on any account whatever after that period without a lanthorn and candle. Mr. Robert How, an Engliſh merchant, and owner of a ſhip then in the harbour, attempting to go on-board after that time, was ſhot dead in the attempt, and the centinel who did the act promoted for having, as the governor expreſſed it, done his duty.

The town of Roſeau was ſet on fire by the French ſoldiery; which, if not done by the governor's orders, was however ſanctioned by him; for, during the whole night on which the melancholy event took place, he was preſent, like another Nero, diverting himſelf with the ſcene, and actually forbade his ſoldiers to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing the flames, ſave only in houſes belonging to the French inhabitants; but he permitted, if he did not poſitively encourage, his men to plunder the Engliſh inhabitants in the midſt of their diſtreſs.

The accumulated diſtreſſes of the inhabitants ruined a number of the planters, who threw up their plantations, and abandoned them. In 1783 it was again given up to Great Britain, and the inhabitants reſtored to the enjoyment of their former privileges.

This iſland is divided into ten pariſhes: the town of Roſeau, which contains only five hundred houſes, excluſive of the cottages of the negroes, is the capital; it is ſituated on a point of land on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, which forms Woodbridge's and Charlotte Ville bays. The iſland contains many high rugged mountains, ſeveral of which contain volcanoes, which frequently diſcharge burning ſulphur, and from ſome of the mountains hot ſprings of water iſſue. Between the mountains are many fertile vallies, well watered, there being at leaſt thirty fine rivers, beſides rivulets, in the country.

There are not, however, at this time, more than fifty ſugar plantations in work, and one year with another they do not produce more than from two to three thouſand hogſheads per annum. There are more than two hundred coffee plantations, which ſeem to anſwer well, as in ſome years they have produced twenty-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five hundred weight. Cocoa, indigo, and ginger, are alſo cultivated, but in a very ſmall degree, for the chief of thoſe are obtained from South America, under the ſanction of the free-port law.

The number of inhabitants, according to the return of 1788, is as follows: white inhabitants of all ſorts, one thouſand two hundred and thirty-ſix; free negroes, &c. four hundred and forty-five; ſlaves, fourteen thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-ſeven; and about twenty or thirty families of Caribbees.

The preſent officers are—

Henry Hamilton, Eſq. governor.
James Bruce, Eſq. lieutenant-governor.
John Matſon, Eſq. chief juſtice.
Thomas Daniel, Eſq. attorney-gen.
Thos. Yeo, Eſq. ſolicitor-general.
J. Laing, Eſq. provoſt-marſhal.
John Matſon, Eſq. judge of the vice-admiralty-court.
Jn. Gillon, Eſq. maſter in chancery and ſworn interpreter.
William Fynlayſon, Eſq. deputy commiſſioner of ſtores and provoſt.
E. W. Droſier, Eſq. fort-adjutant and barrack-maſter.
Rev. Geo. Watts, chaplain.
Griffin Curtis, Eſq. ſec. reg. and clerk of council.
George Roſe, Eſq. agent.

St. Vincent's.

This iſland contains about eighty-four thouſand acres, and is on the whole well watered; it is, however, in general mountainous and rugged, but the intermediate vallies are exceeding fertile. The country held and cultivated by the Britiſh, at preſent, does not exceed twenty-three thouſand ſix hundred and five acres, all the reſt of the iſland being held by the Caribbees, or incapable of cultivation.

The Spaniards, according to Dr. Campbell, beſtowed the name of St. Vincent on this iſland, on account of its being diſcovered on a day devoted to that ſaint in their calendar; but it does not appear that they ever got poſſeſſion of it, on account of the number of Indians who inhabited it; but neither the natural ſtrength of the iſland, nor their numbers, could ultimately exempt them from European hoſtilities.

When the Engliſh and French, who for ſome years had been ravaging the Windward Iſlands, began to give ſome conſiſtence to their ſettlements, in the year 1660 they agreed that Dominica and St. Vincent ſhould be left to the Caribs as their property. Some of theſe ſavages, who till then had been diſperſed, retired into the former, and the greater part into the latter. There theſe mild and moderate men, lovers of peace and ſilence, lived in woods, in ſcattered families, under the guidance of an old man, whom his age alone had advanced to the dignity of ruler. The dominion paſſed ſucceſſively into every family, where the oldeſt always became king, that is to ſay, the guide and father of the nation. Theſe ignorant ſavages were ſtill unacquainted with the ſublime art of ſubduing and governing men by force of arms; of murdering the inhabitants of a country to get poſſeſſion of their lands; of granting to the conquerors the property, and to the conquered the labours, of the conquered country; and, in proceſs of time, of depriving both of the rights and the fruit of their toil by arbitrary means.

The population of theſe children of nature was ſuddenly augmented by a race of Africans, whoſe origin was never poſitively aſcertained. It is ſaid that a ſhip, carrying negroes for ſale, foundered on the coaſt of St. Vincent, and the ſlaves who eſcaped the wreck were received as brethren by the ſavages. Others pretend that theſe negroes were deſerters, who ran away from the plantations of the neighbouring colonies. A third tradition ſays, that this foreign race comes from the blacks whom the Caribs took from the Spaniards in the firſt wars between thoſe Europeans and the Indians. If we may credit Du Tertre, the moſt ancient hiſtorian who has written an account of the Antilles, theſe terrible ſavages, who were ſo inveterate againſt their maſters, ſpared the captive ſlaves, brought them home, and reſtored them to liberty that they might enjoy life, that is, the common bleſſings of nature, which no man has a right to withhold from any of his fellow-creatures.

Their kindneſs did not ſtop here; for by whatever chance theſe ſtrangers were brought into the iſland, the proprietors of it gave them their daughters in marriage, and the race that ſprang from this mixture were called black Caribs: they have preſerved more of the primitive colour of their fathers than of the lighter hue of their mothers. The red Caribs are of a low ſtature; the black Caribs tall and ſtout; and this doubly-ſavage race ſpeaks with a vehemence that ſeems to reſemble anger.

In proceſs of time, however, ſome differences aroſe between the two nations; the people of Martinico, perceiving this, reſolved to take advantage of their diviſions, and raiſe themſelves on the ruins of both parties. Their pretence was, that the black Caribs gave ſhelter to the ſlaves who deſerted from the French iſlands. Impoſture is always productive of injuſtice. Thoſe who were falſely accuſed were afterwards attacked without reaſon; but the ſmallneſs of the numbers ſent out againſt them, the jealouſy of thoſe who were appointed to command the expedition, the defection of the red Caribs, who refuſed to ſupply ſuch dangerous allies with any of the ſuccours they had promiſed them

them to act againſt their rivals, the difficulty of procuring ſubſiſtence, the impoſſibility of coming up with enemies who kept themſelves concealed in woods and mountains; all theſe circumſtances conſpired to diſconcert this raſh and violent enterpriſe. It was obliged to be given up after the loſs of many valuable lives; but the triumph the ſavages obtained, did not prevent them from ſuing for peace as ſupplicants. They even invited the French to come and live with them, ſwearing ſincere friendſhip and inviolable concord. This propoſal was agreed to, and the next year, 1719, many of the inhabitants of Martinico removed to St. Vincent.

The firſt who came thither ſettled peaceably, not only with the conſent, but by the aſſiſtance of the red Caribs. This ſucceſs induced others to follow their example; but theſe, whether from jealouſy, or ſome other motive, taught the ſavages a fatal ſecret; that people, who knew of no property but the fruits of the earth, becauſe they are the reward of labour, learnt with aſtoniſhment that they could ſell the earth itſelf, which they had always looked upon as belonging to mankind in general. This knowledge induced them to meaſure and fix boundaries, and from that inſtant peace and happineſs were baniſhed from their iſland: the partition of lands occaſioned diviſions amongſt them. The following were the cauſes of the revolution produced by the ſyſtem of uſurpation.

When the French came to St. Vincent, they brought ſlaves along with them to clear and till the ground. The black Caribs, ſhocked at the thought of reſembling men who were degraded by ſlavery, and fearing that ſome time or other their colour, which betrayed their origin, might be made a pretence for enſlaving them, took refuge in the thickeſt part of the foreſt. In this ſituation, in order to imprint an indelible mark of diſtinction upon their tribe, that might be a perpetual token of their independence, they flattened the foreheads of all their children as ſoon as they were born. The men and women whoſe heads could not bend to this ſtrange ſhape, dared no longer to appear in public without this viſible ſign of freedom. The next generation appeared as a new race; the flat-headed Caribs, who were nearly of the ſame age, tall proper men, hardy and fierce, came and erected huts by the ſea-ſide.

They no ſooner knew the price which the Europeans ſet upon the lands they inhabited, than they claimed a ſhare with the other iſlanders. This riſing ſpirit of covetouſneſs was at firſt appeaſed by ſome preſents of brandy and a few ſabres; but not content with theſe, they ſoon demanded fire arms, as the red Caribs had; and at laſt they were deſirous of having their ſhare in all future ſales of land, and likewiſe in the produce of paſt ſales. Provoked at being denied a part in this brotherly re-partition, they formed into a ſeparate tribe, ſwore never more to aſſociate with the red Caribs, choſe a chief of their own, and declared war.

The number of the combatants might be equal, but their ſtrength was not ſo. The black Caribs had every advantage over the red, that induſtry, valour, and boldneſs, muſt ſoon acquire over a weak habit and a timorous diſpoſition. But the ſpirit of equity, which is ſeldom deficient in ſavages, made the conqueror conſent to ſhare with the vanquiſhed all the territory lying to the leeward. It was the only one which both parties were deſirous of poſſeſſing, becauſe there they were ſure of receiving preſents from the French.

The black Caribs gained nothing by the agreement which they themſelves had drawn up. The new planters who came to the iſland, always landed and ſettled near the red Caribs, where the coaſt was moſt acceſſible. This preference rouſed that enmity which was but ill extinguiſhed; the war broke out again; the red Caribs, who were always beaten, retired to windward of the iſland; many took to their canoes and went over to the continent, or to Tobago, and the few that remained lived ſeparate from the blacks.

The black Caribs, conquerors and maſters of all the leeward coaſt, required

quired of the Europeans that they ſhould again buy the lands they had already purchaſed. A Frenchman attempted to ſhow the deed of his purchaſe of ſome land which he had bought of a red Carib; "I know not," ſays a black Carib, "what thy paper ſays, but read what is written on my arrow; there you may ſee, in characters which do not lie, that if you do not give me what I demand, I will go and burn your houſe to night." In this manner did a people who had not learnt to read, argue with thoſe who derived ſuch conſequence from knowing how to write. They made uſe of the right of force, with as much aſſurance and as little remorſe as if they had been acquainted with divine, political, and civil right.

Time, which brings on a change of meaſures with a change of intereſts, put an end to theſe diſturbances. The French became in their turn the ſtrongeſt; they no longer ſpent their time in breeding poultry, and cultivating vegetables, caſſava, maize, and tobacco, in order to ſell them at Martinico. In leſs than twenty years more important cultures employed eight hundred white men and three thouſand blacks. Such was the ſituation of St. Vincent when it fell into the hands of the Engliſh, and was ſecured to them by the treaty of 1763.

It was in the weſtern part of the iſland that the French had begun the culture of cocoa and of cotton, and made conſiderable advances in that of coffee. The conquerors formed there ſome ſugar plantations; the impoſſibility of multiplying them upon an uneven ſoil, which is full of ravines, made them deſirous of occupying the plains towards the eaſt. The ſavages who had taken refuge there, refuſed to quit them, and recourſe was had to arms to compel them to it. The reſiſtance which they oppoſed to the thunders of European tyranny, was not, and could not poſſibly be, maintained without great difficulty.

An officer was meaſuring out the ground which had juſt been taken poſſeſſion of, when the detachment that accompanied him was unexpectly attacked, and almoſt totally deſtroyed on the 25th of March, 1775. It was generally believed that the unfortunate perſons who had juſt been deprived of their poſſeſſions, were the authors of this violence, and the troops put themſelves in motion, and it was determined totally to eradicate and deſtroy them.

Fortunately it was determined in time that the Caribs were innocent, that they had taken or maſſacred ſeveral fugitive ſlaves who had been guilty of ſuch cruelties, and that they had ſworn not to ſtop till they had purged the iſland of thoſe vagabonds, whoſe enormities were often imputed to them. In order to confirm the ſavages in this reſolution, by allurement of rewards, the legiſlative body paſſed a bill to inſure a gratuity of five moides, or one hundred and twenty livres, to any one who ſhould bring the head of a negro, who ſhould have deſerted within three months.

On the 19th of June, 1779, St. Vincent ſhared the fate of many other Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies, being taken by a ſmall body of French troops from Martinico, commanded by a lieutenant in the navy. The black Caribbees, however, joined the foe, and the iſland ſurrendered without a ſtruggle. The terms of capitulation were eaſy, and it was again reſtored in 1783 to Great Britain; at that time it contained ſixty-one ſugar eſtates, five hundred acres in coffee, two hundred in cocoa, four hundred in cotton, fifty in indigo, and five hundred in tobacco, beſides the land appropriated to the raiſing plantains, yams, maize, &c. All the reſt, except the ſmall ſpots cultivated by the native Caribbees, retained its native woods, as it does at this time.

The Britiſh territory in this iſland is divided into five pariſhes, of which only one was ever furniſhed with a church, which was blown down in 1780. Kingſton is the capital of the iſland, and the ſeat of government. There are beſides three other inconſiderable villages, called towns, but which conſiſt each only of a few houſes. The government of St. Vincent is the ſame as that of Grenada; the council conſiſts of twelve, and the aſſembly of ſeventeen. The governor has two thouſand pounds ſterling per ann. half of which is paid by

by the exchequer of Great Britain, and the other half raiſed within the iſland.

The military force is a regiment of infantry, and a company of artillery, ſent from England, and a black corps raiſed in the country, but placed on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, and provided for accordingly: there are beſides two regiments of militia, which ſerve without pay of any kind.

The number of inhabitants, according to the laſt return made to government, was one thouſand four hundred and fifty whites, and eleven thouſand eight hundred and fifty-three blacks, ſlaves.

The preſent officers are—

James Seton, Eſq. governor.
Sir John Bernard, Bart. ſecretary-regiſter and clerk of council.
Drury Ottley, Eſq. chief juſtice.
Mich. Keane, Eſq. attorney-general.
R. E. Henville, Eſq. ſolicitor-gen.
W. Alexander, Eſq. provoſt-mar.
J. Hartley, Eſq. maſter in chancery.
Wm. Walker, Eſq. commiſſary-gen. of ſtores and proviſions.
A. M. Browne, Eſq. fort-adj. and barrack-maſter.
Rev. Mich. Smith, chaplain.

NEVIS.

Nevis lies about ſeven leagues north of Montſerrat, and is ſeparated from St. Chriſtopher's by a narrow channel: it makes a beautiful appearance from the ſea, being a large conical mountain covered with fine trees, of an eaſy aſcent on every ſide, and entirely cultivated. The circumference is about twenty-one miles, with a conſiderable tract of level ground all around. The climate in the lower part is reckoned to be warmer than Barbadoes, but it is more temperate towards the ſummit. The ſoil is very fine in the lower part, but grows coarſer as we aſcend. The productions are nearly the ſame with thoſe of St. Chriſtopher's, and the average quantity of ſugar is four thouſand hogſheads of ſixteen hundred weight each. The iſland is divided into five pariſhes, and it has three pretty good roads or bays, with ſmall towns in their vicinity; Charleſton, the ſeat of government, Moreton bay, and Newcaſtle. This pleaſant iſland was ſettled under the auſpices of Sir Tho. Warner from St. Chriſtopher's, in the year 1628. His ſucceſſor, Governor Lake, was conſidered as the Solon of this little country, in which he diſpoſed of every thing with ſuch prudence, wiſdom, and juſtice, as procured him an high reputation with the French as well as Engliſh. In the Dutch war they met with ſome diſturbance from the French, but by being covered by an Engliſh ſquadron, the enemy were obliged to deſiſt from their intended invaſion, after a ſmart engagement in ſight of the iſland. Sir William Stapleton ſometimes reſided here, and Sir Nathaniel Johnſon conſtantly, at which time the inhabitants of Nevis were computed at thirty thouſand. In the war immediately after the revolution they exerted themſelves gallantly, and had two regiments of three hundred men each. In that of Queen Anne they behaved equally well, though they were leſs fortunate; for the French landing with a ſuperior force, and having inveigled moſt of their ſlaves, they were forced to capitulate. About four thouſand of theſe ſlaves the French carried away and ſold to the Spaniards, to work in their mines. The parliament, after making due inquiry into the loſſes they had ſuſtained, voted them about a third part of the ſum in which they had ſuffered. Theſe loſſes by war, an epidemic diſeaſe, and repeated hurricanes, exceedingly diminiſhed the number of the people. They now, according to Mr. Edwards, do not exceed ſixteen hundred whites and ten thouſand blacks. All the white men, not exempt by age and other infirmities, are formed into a militia for its defence, from which there is a troop of fifty horſe well mounted; but they have no troops on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment. The principal fortification is at Charleſton, and is called Charles fort, the governor of which is appointed by the crown, and paid by the inhabitants. There is here a lieutenant-governor, with a council of members, and an aſſembly compoſed of three members from each of the five pariſhes into which the iſland is divided. The adminiſtering of juſtice

is under a chief juſtice and two aſſiſtant judges. The commodities are chiefly cotton and ſugar; and about twenty ſail of ſhips are annually employed in this trade.

The preſent officers are—
W. Boothby, Eſq. lieutenant-gov.
John Daſent, Eſq. chief juſtice.
Collector,
James Menzies, Eſq. comptroller.

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

THE DUCHESS OF KINGSTON.—Continued from page 181.

THE demand made by Foote on the ducheſs, might at any time except the particular junction in which it was urged, have paſſed among the other indifferent events of the hour, as wholly unmeriting the public notice. Thoſe, long connected with the ducheſs, and in eſtabliſhed habits of intimacy, felt the attack made on her, as directed by a ruffian hand, at a moment when ſhe was the leaſt able to make any reſiſtance. A bill of indictment had been found. At the hazard of her life ſhe had journeyed from Rome to London to abide the conſequences of a moſt ſerious proſecution. During her abſence every method had been adopted by her opponents to degrade her in the public opinion; and now that ſhe had come fairly forward to meet her fate, it was no more than a common principle of equity that, pending the ſuit againſt her, all ſhould be quieſcent: every alien attack was criminal barbarity; to prejudice was to bias; and, the conſequence of the public, and of judges as component parts of that public, being biaſſed againſt a culprit, had been fatally experienced in a variety of inſtances. There was another unanſwerable plea in bar to any wanton or malicious attack: this was, the ſex of the party proſecuted. For women men ſhould ever feel; and, feeling, ſhould ever be their advocates. With all their faults they are the ſolacers of life; and, when virtue is blended with their charms, they become irreſiſtible. It was vain, however, to ſuppoſe that Foote could be ſoftened, by what would melt down, as it were, the feelings of others in the mould of compaſſion. Mr. Foote abounded in wit and mimicry, and by both united, ſpared neither age, ſex, nor condition. Inſtead of a piſtol he had a libel in his hand; this he preſented to the boſom of a female, and threatened to direct the contents to her heart unleſs ſhe delivered to him two thouſand pounds. The critical period in which this attempt was made, as before intimated, was ſuch as to intereſt every friend of the ducheſs in her behalf. His Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle was conſulted. The chamberlain of the houſehold was appriſed of the circumſtance; and his prohibitory interference was earneſtly ſolicited. He ſent for the manuſcript copy of "The Trip to Calais," peruſed and cenſured it. This occaſioned a remonſtrating letter from Foote to the Earl of Hertford, at that time in office. Beſide theſe, and other powerful aids, the ducheſs called in juriſprudential advice. The Sages of the Robe were conſulted, and their opinions, were "That the piece was a malicious libel; and that, ſhould it be repreſented, a ſhort-hand writer ought to be employed by the ducheſs to attend on the night of repreſentation, to minute each offenſive paſſage, as the ground-work of a proſecution." This advice was followed, becauſe, conſonant with the ideas of the ducheſs, who by this time had become a very great lawyereſs. Blanchard was the perſon ſelected in preference to Gurney, and his admiſſion fee to one of the ſide boxes being properly guaranteed, a complete entrapment was ſuppoſed to be laid for Foote. Whether he received private intimation of the ſcheme, or whether he found his attempt on the purſe of the ducheſs excite the diſpleaſure of thoſe whoſe favours were of conſequence to him; whatever cauſed the intimidation, intimidated he certainly began to be. The proof which he gave of it was a denial that he ever had made ſo exor-

bitant

bitant a demand as two thouſand pounds for the ſuppreſſion of the piece. This denial contributed to his injury, becauſe the Reverend Mr. Foſter, a clergyman, of reſpectability, conſiderably advanced in years, and who had, through life, mingled with the great world, came voluntarily forward, and made an affidavit of the following facts: "That, in conſequence of the threat to perform the Trip to Calais, he had waited on Mr. Foote, and remonſtrated with him on the extreme barbarity of ſuch an attack, at ſuch a particular juncture: that Mr. Foote had only agreed to ſuppreſs the piece, on condition of his receiving from the ducheſs the ſum of two thouſand pounds." This affidavit was ſo complete a refutation of the denial, as not to leave it in the power of ingenuity to retort; and the public teſtimony of Mr. Foſter had every deſired effect.

Thus defeated in point of fact, Foote found himſelf baffled alſo in point of deſign. The Chamberlain would not permit the piece to be repreſented. Foote tried the force of his connexions; but it was only the effort of weakneſs againſt inflexibility. Here the utmoſt which his humour could do was to ſupport a laugh at the expence of his purſe. He was to be merry in ſadneſs—for ſadneſs the loſs of 1600l. muſt privately have occaſioned. So little did Foote reliſh the deprivation of this ſum that he opened a new negociation with the ducheſs, cauſing it to be intimated to her "That it was in his power to publiſh if not to perform: but that were his expences reimburſed (and the ſum which her grace had formerly offered him would do the buſineſs) he would deſiſt." This intimation being communicated to the ducheſs, ſhe did in this, as in too many caſes, aſk the opinion of her friends, with a ſecret determination to follow her own. Foote, finding that ſhe began to yield, preſſed his deſire inceſſantly; and ſhe had actually provided bills to the amount of 1600l. which ſhe would have given Foote, but for the following circumſtance:—The late Earl of Peterborough, Doctor Iſaac Schomberg, the Rev. Mr. Foſter, and Mr. Field the ſolicitor, were alternately conſulted, and they ſeverally reprobated the demand as a ſcandalous impoſition, with which it would be weakneſs to comply. Doctor Schomberg, in particular, declared, "That although he had been for many years intimate with Foote, and had ſpent ſome of the pleaſanteſt hours of his life in his company, yet he would tell him to his face, as a man, that he deſerved to be run through the body for ſuch an attempt. It was more ignoble than the conduct of a highwayman." This pointed language, dictated by the feelings of an honourable heart, had conſiderable effect; but ſtill the ducheſs dreaded the pen, almoſt as much as the perſonified humour, of Foote; and of the powers of literary defence ſhe was herſelf entirely deſtitute. In this juncture of alarm the Rev. Mr. Jackſon being aſked his opinion of the demand made by Foote, returned this anſwer: "Inſtead of complying with it, your grace ſhould obtain complete evidence of the menace and the demand, and then conſult your counſel whether a proſecution will not lie for endeavouring to extort money by threats. Your grace muſt remember the attack on the firſt Duke of Marlborough, who was endeavoured to be menaced into compliance by a ſtranger, who had formed a deſign either on his purſe or his intereſt."

This anſwer ſtruck the Earl of Peterborough and Mr. Foſter very forcibly, as in perfect coincidence with their own opinions. His Grace the Duke of Ancaſter alſo accorded in idea. Mr. Jackſon was then ſolicited to wait on Mr. Foote; Mr. Foſter, the proper chaplain of the ducheſs, profeſſing himſelf to be too far advanced in years to enter the field of literary combat. Mr. Jackſon conſented to be the champion on the ſubſequent condition, "That the ducheſs would give her honour never to retract her determination not to let Foote extort from her a ſingle guinea." Her grace ſubſcribing to this condition, Mr. Jackſon waited on Mr. Foote at his houſe in Suffolk-ſtreet, adjoining the Haymarket theatre. After the uſual ceremonies, Mr. J. told

told him, "That he came as a friend of the Ducheſs of Kingſton, and wiſhed to be favoured with a categorical anſwer to this queſtion: Whether Mr. Foote meant to publiſh the piece which the chamberlain had refuſed to licenſe, called "A Trip to Calais?" Mr. Foote was about to enter into a long detail reſpecting the vaſt expence which had been incurred, when Mr. Jackſon interrupted him thus:—"If, ſir, you mean, by informing me of the expence, to intimate an expectation that the whole, or any part of it, ſhould be defrayed by the ducheſs, I fairly tell you that you will find yourſelf miſtaken; ſhe will not give you one guinea." Foote endeavoured to turn this off by a laugh; and, inſtead of replying to the point, he begged Mr. Jackſon would hear him read a letter, which he had written to the Earl of Hertford, complaining of the hardſhip of prohibiting the repreſentation of a piece merely becauſe ſome lady of quality might ſuppoſe herſelf ridiculed for pinning her tucker awry. There was point, wit, and brilliancy, in the letter, but it was not an anſwer to the queſtion. Mr. Jackſon, therefore, finally repeated it, when Mr. Foote ſaid, "Oh, I ſhall certainly publiſh the piece, unleſs the ducheſs will conſider the heavy loſs which I ſhall ſuſtain. But why the devil does Iſaac Schomberg interfere? We ſhall hunt down theſe reps of quality in couples. Beſides, Lady Kitty Crocodile will ſuit nine out of ten widows of faſhion in the kingdom. Their damned tears are like a ſhower in ſunſhine, refreſhing their weeds, and making their faces look the brighter." Mr. Jackſon, on this, wiſhed Mr. Foote a good morning, and was about to retire, when Foote put his hand on his ſhoulder, and ſaid "What! and ſo I am to be attacked if I publiſh the Trip to Calais." Mr. Jackſon replied, "The publication will be an attack from you, Mr. Foote; the effect of which, I, as the friend of the ducheſs, will do my utmoſt to prevent." Here the interview ended.

Foote, however, ſtill wiſhed to have matters compromiſed, and a meeting to take place. To accompliſh this he addreſſed a letter to the ducheſs, which began by ſtating "That a member of the privy council, and a friend of her grace, (by whom he meant the Duke of Newcaſtle,) had converſed with him on the ſubject of the diſpute between them; and that for himſelf, he was ready to have every thing adjuſted." This letter gave the ducheſs a triumph. There was conceſſion in every line. She ſent for Mr. Jackſon; thanked him ten thouſand times for his interference; and declared that he had ſaved her 1600l. She ſhewed him the letter which ſhe had received from Foote, and deſired him, in her name, to anſwer it, and publiſh both. This he declined, alleging that a newſpaper controverſy would degrade her. She, however, thought otherwiſe. The letter of Mr. Foote, her grace's own anſwer, and the rejoinder of the wit, conſequently appeared. In the latter piece Foote compared the ducheſs to the weeping widow renowned in ancient ſtory, converted her weeds into canonicals for Mr. Jackſon, and applied the following quoted line, as applicable to her ſuppoſed amorous condition:

So mourn'd the dame of Epheſus her love.

The following are true copies of the three letters:

To her Grace the Ducheſs of KINGSTON.

"Madam, a member of the privy council, and a friend of your grace's (he has begged me not to mention his name, but I ſuppoſe your grace will eaſily gueſs him) has juſt left me; he has explained to me, what I did not conceive, that the publication of the ſcenes in the "Trip to Calais," at this juncture, with the dedication and preface, might be of infinite ill-conſequence to your affairs.

I really, madam, wiſh you no ill, and ſhould be ſorry to do you an injury.

I therefore give up to that conſideration, what neither your grace's offers, not the threats of your agents, could obtain; the ſcenes ſhall not be publiſhed, nor ſhall any thing appear at my theatre, or from me, that can hurt you; provided the attacks made

on

on me in the newſpapers do not make it neceſſary for me to act in defence of myſelf.

Your grace will therefore ſee the neceſſity of giving proper directions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAM. FOOTE.

North-End, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1775."

To Mr. FOOTE.

"Sir, I was at dinner when I received your ill-judged letter. As there is little conſideration required, I ſhall ſacrifice a moment to anſwer it.

A member of your privy council can never hope to be of a lady's cabinet.

I know too well what is due to my own dignity to enter into a compromiſe with an extortionable aſſaſſin of private reputation. If I before abhorred you for your ſlander I now deſpiſe you for your conceſſions; it is a proof of the illiberality of your ſatire, when you can publiſh or ſuppreſs it as beſt ſuits the needy convenience of your purſe. You firſt had the cowardly baſeneſs to draw the ſword, and, if I ſheath it until I make you crouch like the ſubſervient vaſſal, as you are, then is there not ſpirit in an injured woman, nor meanneſs in a ſlanderous buffoon.

To a man, my ſex alone would have ſcreened me from attack; but I am writing to the deſcendant of a merry-andrew, and proſtitute the term of manhood by applying it to Mr. Foote.

Clothed in innocence as in a coat of mail, I am proof againſt an hoſt of foes; and conſcious of never having intentionally offended a ſingle individual, I doubt not but a brave and generous public will protect me from the malevolence of a theatrical aſſaſſin. You ſhall have cauſe to remember, that though I would have given liberally for the relief of your neceſſities, I ſcorn to be bullied into a purchaſe of your ſilence.

There is ſomething, however, in your pity, at which my nature revolts. To make me an offer of pity, at once betrays your inſolence and your vanity. I will keep the pity you ſend until the morning before you are turned off, when I will return it by a Cupid, with a box of lip-ſalve, and a choir of choriſters ſhall chaunt a ſtave to your requiem.

E. KINGSTON.

Kingſton-Houſe, Sunday, 13*th Aug.*

P. S. You would have received this ſooner, but the ſervant has been a long time writing it."

To the Ducheſs of KINGSTON.

"Madam, though I have neither time nor inclination to anſwer the illiberal attacks of your agents, yet a public correſpondence with your grace is too great an honour for me to decline. I cant help thinking but it would have been prudent in your grace to have anſwered my letter before dinner, or at leaſt poſtponed it to the cool hour of the morning: you would then have found that I had voluntarily granted that requeſt which you had endeavoured by ſo many different ways to obtain.

Lord Mountſtuart, for whoſe amiable qualities I have the higheſt reſpect, and whoſe name your agents firſt very unneceſſarily produced to the public, muſt recollect, when I had the honour to meet him at Kingſton-houſe, by your grace's appointment, that, inſtead of begging relief from your charity, I rejected your ſplendid offers to ſuppreſs "The Trip to Calais," with the contempt they deſerved. Indeed, madam, the humanity of my royal and benevolent maſter, and the public protection, have placed me much above the reach of your bounty.

But, why, madam, put on your coat of mail againſt me? I have no hoſtile intentions. Folly, not vice, is the game I purſue. In thoſe ſcenes which you ſo unaccountably apply to yourſelf, you muſt obſerve, that there is not the ſlighteſt hint at the little incidents of your life which have excited the curioſity of the grand inqueſt for the county of Middleſex. I am happy, madam, however, to hear that your robe of innocence is in ſuch perfect repair; I was afraid it might have been a little the worſe for the wearing; may it hold out to keep you warm the next winter.

The progenitors your grace has done me the honour to give me, are I preſume, merely metaphorical perſons,

ſons, and to be conſidered as the authors of my muſe, and not of my manhood: a merry-andrew and a proſtitute are no bad poetical parents, eſpecially for a writer of plays; the firſt to give the humour and mirth, the laſt to furniſh the graces and powers of attraction. Proſtitutes and players too muſt live by pleaſing the public: not but your grace may have heard of ladies who, by private practices, have accumulated amazing great fortunes If you mean that I really owe my birth to that pleaſant connexion, your grace is groſsly deceived. My father was, in truth, a very uſeful magiſtrate, and reſpectable country gentleman, as the whole county of Cornwall will tell you. My mother, the daughter of Sir Edward Goodere, Bart. who repreſented the county of Hereford; her fortune was large, and her morals irreproachable, till your grace condeſcended to ſtain them; ſhe was upwards of fourſcore years old when ſhe died, and, what will ſurpriſe your grace, was never married but *once* in her life. I am obliged to your grace for your intended preſent on the day, as you politely expreſs it, when I am to be turned off. But where will your grace get the Cupid to bring me the lip-ſalve? That family, I am afraid, has long quitted your ſervice.

Pray, madam, is not J———n the name of your female confidential ſecretary? and is not ſhe generally clothed in black petticoats made out of your weeds?

So mourn'd the dame of Epheſus her love.

I fancy your grace took the hint when you laſt reſided at Rome: you heard there, I ſuppoſe, of a certain Joan who was once elected a pope, and, in humble imitation, have converted a pious parſon into a chambermaid. The ſcheme is new in this country, and has doubtleſs its particular pleaſures. That you may never want the benefit of the clergy in every emergence is the ſincere wiſh of

Your grace's moſt devoted
And obliged humble ſervant,
SAMUEL FOOTE."

The farce carrying on with Foote ſerved to turn, for a time, the current of thought into a different channel; but it becoming neceſſary, in the progreſs of events, to adopt ſome ſerious meaſures, either with a view to evade or meet the pending proſecution, the ducheſs openly affected an earneſt deſire to have the trial, if poſſible, accelerated. Secretly, however, ſhe was employed in trying every ſtratagem in the power of art to deviſe to elude the meaſures taken againſt her. A very favourable opportunity offered, which, had ſhe embraced it, her purpoſe would have been accompliſhed. The critical moment thus preſented itſelf. It became a matter of debate in the houſe of peers, whether the trial of her grace ſhould, or ſhould not, be carried on in Weſtminſter-hall. The expences to be incurred by the nation was, by ſeveral peers, conſidered as inducing a burden wholly unneceſſary. Lord Mansfield endeavoured to avail himſelf of this objection in favour of the ducheſs, whom it was his private wiſh to have ſaved from the expoſure of a trial, and the ignominy of what he well knew muſt follow a conviction. Here then was the critical inſtant in which the ducheſs might have extricated herſelf. An hint was privately conveyed to her, that the ſum of 10,000l. would ſatisfy every expectation, and put an end to the proſecution. This hint was improved into an authoritative propoſal. The ducheſs was entreated by her friends to embrace the meaſure; but through a fatal conſequence, either in her legal adviſers, her own manœuvrings, or a commixture of both, ſhe rejected the propoſal with an air of inſult. This was folly in the extreme, and yet it was deſerving pity, becauſe it was folly miſguided.

Under every aſſurance of ſafety, the ducheſs aſſumed an indifference about the buſineſs, which but ill accorded with her ſituation. She talked of the abſolute neceſſity of ſetting out for Rome; affected to have ſome material buſineſs to tranſact with his holineſs the pope; and ſhe took, in conſequence, every meaſure in her power

power to accelerate the trial, as if the regular pace of juſtice were not ſwift enough to overtake her. She did not, however, abandon her manœuvring. On the contrary, at the moment in which ſhe had claimed her privilege as a peereſs, and petitioned for a ſpeedy trial, ſhe was buſied in a ſcheme to get hold of the principal evidence, Mrs. Cradock, and prevail on her to quit the kingdom. A near relation of this woman was a deliverer of penny-poſt letters. He was ſpoken to, and he engaged to let the ducheſs have an interview with Mrs. Cradock; but her grace was to be diſguiſed, and to reveal herſelf only after ſome converſation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE FATE OF PATKUL.

JOHN Reinhold Patkul, was deſcended from a noble family in Livonia, a northern province belonging to the crown of Sweden. The Livonians having been ſtript of their privileges, and great part of their eſtates, by Charles XI. Patkul was deputed to make their complaint; which he did with ſuch eloquence and courage, that the king, laying his hand upon his ſhoulder, ſaid, 'You have ſpoken for your country as a brave man ſhould, and I eſteem you for it.'

Charles, however, who added the baſeneſs of hypocriſy to the ferocity of a tyrant, was determined to puniſh the zeal and honeſty which he thought fit to commend; and a few days afterwards cauſed Patkul to be declared guilty of high treaſon, and condemned to die. Patkul, however, found means to eſcape into Poland, where he continued till Charles was dead. He hoped that his ſentence would have been then reverſed, as it had been declared unjuſt even by the tyrant that procured it: but, being diſappointed in this expectation, he applied to Auguſtus king of Poland, and ſolicited him to attempt the conqueſt of Livonia from the Swedes; which, he ſaid, might be eaſily effected, as the people were ready to ſhake off their yoke, and the new king Charles XII. of Sweden was a child incapable of compelling their ſubjection.

Auguſtus poſſeſſed himſelf of Livonia in conſequence of this propoſal; and afterwards, when Charles XII. entered the province to recover it, Patkul commanded in the Saxon army againſt him. Charles was victorious; and Patkul, ſome time afterwards, being diſguſted at the haughty behaviour of General Fleming, Auguſtus's favourite, entered into the ſervice of the czar, with whom Auguſtus was in ſtrict alliance, and a little before Charles compelled Auguſtus to abdicate the throne of Poland, and his ſubjects to elect Staniſlaus in his ſtead. The czar ſent Patkul, with the title of his ambaſſador, into Saxony, to prevail with Auguſtus to meet him at Grodno, that they might confer on the ſtate of their affairs. This conference took place; and immediately afterwards the czar went from Grodno to quell a rebellion in Aſtracan. As ſoon as the czar was gone, Auguſtus, to the ſurpriſe of all Europe, ordered Patkul, who was then at Dreſden, to be ſeized as a ſtate criminal. By this injurious and unprecedented action, Auguſtus at once violated the law of nations, and weakened his own intereſt; for Patkul was not only an ambaſſador, but an ambaſſador from the only power that could afford him protection. The cauſe, however, was this: Patkul had diſcovered that Auguſtus's miniſters were to propoſe a peace to Charles upon any terms; and had therefore formed a deſign to be beforehand with them, and procure a ſeparate peace between Charles and his new maſter the czar. The deſign of Patkul was diſcovered; and, to prevent its ſucceſs, Auguſtus ventured to ſeize his perſon, aſſuring the czar that he was a traitor, and had betrayed them both.

Auguſtus was ſoon after reduced to beg a peace of Charles at any rate; and Charles granted it upon certain conditions, one of which was, that he ſhould deliver up Patkul. This

condition reduced Auguſtus to a very diſtreſsful dilemma: the czar, at this very time, reclaimed Patkul as his ambaſſador; and Charles demanded, with threats, that he ſhould be put into his hands. Auguſtus therefore contrived an expedient by which he hoped to ſatisfy both: he ſent ſome guards to deliver Patkul, who was priſoner in the caſtle of Konigſtein, to the Swediſh troops; but by ſecret orders, privately diſpatched, he commanded the governor to let him eſcape. The governor, though he received this order in time, yet diſappointed its intention by his villainy and his avarice. He knew Patkul to be very rich; and, having it now in his power to ſuffer him to eſcape with impunity, he demanded of Patkul a large ſum for the favour: Patkul refuſed to buy that liberty which he made no doubt would be gratuitouſly reſtored, in conſequence of the czar's requiſition and remonſtrance; and, in the mean time, the Swediſh guards arrived with the order for his being delivered up to them. By this party he was firſt carried to Charles's head-quarters at Albranſtadt, where he continued three months, bound to a ſtake with a heavy chain of iron. He was then conducted to Caſimir, where Charles ordered him to be tried; and he was by his judges found guilty. His ſentence depended upon the king; and after having been kept a priſoner ſome months, under a guard of Mayerfeldt's regiment, uncertain of his fate, he was, on the 8th of Sept. 1707, towards the evening, delivered into the cuſtody of a regiment of dragoons, commanded by Colonel Nicholas Hielm. On the next day, the 29th, the colonel took the chaplain of his regiment aſide, and, telling him that Patkul was to die the next day, ordered him to acquaint him with his fate, and prepare him for it. About this very time he was to have been married to a Saxon lady of great quality, virtue, and beauty; a circumſtance which renders his caſe ſtill more affecting. What followed in conſequence of the colonel's order to the miniſter will be related in his own words.

"Immediately after evening ſervice I went to his priſon, where I found him lying on his bed. The firſt compliments over, I entered upon the melancholy duty of my profeſſion, and, turning to the officer who had him in charge, told him the colonel's orders were, that I ſhould be alone with his priſoner. The officer having withdrawn, Patkul graſping both my hands in his, cried out with moſt affecting anxiety and diſtreſs, My dear paſtor! what are you to declare? what am I to hear? I bring you, replied I, the ſame tidings that the prophet brought to King Hezekiah, *Set thine houſe in order, for thou muſt die.* To-morrow by this time thou ſhalt be no longer in the number of the living! At this terrible warning he bowed himſelf upon his bed, and burſt into tears. I attempted to comfort him, by ſaying that he muſt, without all doubt, have often meditated on this ſubject: Yes, cried he, I know, alas! too well, that we muſt all die; but the death prepared for me will be cruel and inſupportable. I aſſured him that the manner of his death was to me totally unknown; but, believing that he would be prepared for it, I was ſure his ſoul would be received into the number of happy ſpirits. Here he roſe up, and, folding his hands together, Merciful Jeſus! let me then die the death of of the righteous! A little after, with his face inclined to the wall, where ſtood his bed, he broke out into this ſoliloquy: Auguſtus! O Auguſtus, what muſt be thy lot one day! Muſt thou not anſwer for all the crimes thou haſt committed? He then obſerved, that he was driven out from his country, by a ſentence againſt his life, pronounced for doing what the king himſelf encouraged him to do, ſaying to him one day in terms of much kindneſs, 'Patkul, maintain the rights of your country like a man of honour, and with all the ſpirit you are capable of.' That flying into an enemy's country was alſo unavoidable, as the country of an ally would not have afforded him protection; but that he was in Saxony a wretched exile, not a counſellor or adviſer; that

that before his arrival every thing was already planned, the alliance with Muſcovy ſigned, and the meaſures with Denmark agreed upon. 'My inclinations (ſaid he, after a pauſe) were always to ſerve Sweden, though the contrary opinion has prevailed. The Elector of Brandenburg owed his title of King of Pruſſia to the ſervices I did him; and when, in recompenſe, he would have given me a conſiderable ſum of money, I thanked him, and rejected the offer; adding, that the reward I moſt wiſhed for was to regain the King of Sweden's favour by his interceſſion. This he promiſed, and tried every poſſible method to ſucceed, but without ſucceſs. After this I laboured ſo much for the intereſt of the late emperor in his Spaniſh affairs, that I brought about what ſcarcely any other man could have effected. The emperor as an acknowledgment gave me an aſſignment for 50,000 crowns, which I humbly laid at his feet, and only implored his imperial majeſty's recommendation of me to my king's favour: this requeſt he immediately granted, and gave his orders accordingly, but in vain. Yet, not to loſe any opportunity, I went to Moſcow while the Swediſh ambaſſadors were at that court; but even the mediation of the czar had no effect. After that I diſtributed among the Swediſh priſoners at Moſcow at leaſt 100,000 crowns, to ſhew the ardent deſire I had, by all ways, to regain the favour of their ſovereign. Would to heaven I had been equally in earneſt to obtain the grace of God!'—At theſe words another ſhower of tears fell from his eyes, and he remained for ſome moments ſilent, and overwhelmed with grief. I uſed my beſt endeavours to comfort him with the aſſurance that this grace would not be denied him, provided he ſpent the few hours ſtill left in earneſtly imploring it; for the door of heaven's mercy was never ſhut, though that of men might be cruelly ſo. 'This (replied he), this is my conſolation; for thou art God, and not man to be angry for ever.' He then inveighed bitterly againſt Auguſtus, and reproached himſelf for having any connection with a wretch who was wholly deſtitute of all faith and honour, an atheiſt, without piety, and without virtue. 'While he was Warſaw (ſaid he), and heard the king was advancing to attack him, he found himſelf extremely diſtreſſed. He was abſolutely without money, and therefore obliged to diſmiſs ſome of his troops. He had recourſe to my aſſiſtance, and intreated me, for the love of God, to borrow whatever ſum I could. I procured him 400,000 crowns; 50,000 of which, the very next day, he ſquandered on trinkets and jewels, which he gave in preſents to ſome of his women. I told him plainly my thoughts of the matter; and by my importunity prevailed, that the Jews ſhould take back their toys, and return the money they had been paid for them. The ladies were enraged; and he ſwore that I ſhould one time or other ſuffer for what I had done: there indeed he kept his word; would to God he had always done ſo with thoſe he employed!'

"I now left him for a ſhort time, and at ſeven in the evening I returned; and, the officer being retired, he accoſted me with a ſmiling air, and an appearance of much tranquillity: 'Welcome, dear ſir; the weight that lay heavy on my heart is removed, and I already feel a ſenſible change wrought in my mind. I am ready to die: death is more eligible than the ſolitude of a long impriſonment. Would to heaven only that the kind of it were leſs cruel. Can you, my dear ſir, inform me in what manner I am to ſuffer?' I anſwered, that it had not been communicated to me; but that I imagined it would paſs over without noiſe, as only the colonel and myſelf had notice of it. 'That (replied he) I eſteem as a favour; but have you ſeen the ſentence? or muſt I die, without being either heard or condemned?' My apprehenſions are of being put to intolerable tortures.' I comforted him in the kindeſt manner I could; but he was his own beſt comforter from the word of God, with which he was particularly acquainted; quoting, among many other paſſages, the following in Greek,

Greek, *We muſt enter into the kingdom of heaven through many tribulations.* He then called for pen and ink, and intreated me to write down what he ſhould dictate. I did ſo, as follows:

'*Teſtamentum, or my laſt will as to the diſpoſition of my effects after my death.*—I. His majeſty King Auguſtus, having firſt examined his conſcience thoroughly, will be ſo juſt as to pay back to my relations the ſum he owes me; which, being liquidated, will amount to 50,000 crowns; and, as my relations are here in the ſervice of Sweden, that monarch will probably obtain it for them.'

"At this he ſaid, Let us ſtop here a little; I will quickly return to finiſh this will; but now let us addreſs ourſelves to God by prayer. Prayers being ended, 'Now (cried he) I find myſelf yet better, yet in a quieter frame of mind: Oh! were my death leſs dreadful, with what pleaſure would I expiate my guilt by embracing it!—Yes (cried he, after a pauſe), I have friends in different places, who will weep over my deplorable fate. What will the mother of the King of Pruſſia ſay? What will be the grief of the Counteſs Levolde who attends on her? But what thoughts muſt ariſe in the boſom of *her* to whom my faith is plighted? Unhappy woman! the news of my death will be fatal to her peace of mind. My dear paſtor, may I venture to beg one favour of you?' I aſſured him he might command every ſervice in my power. 'Have the goodneſs then (ſaid he, preſſing my hand), the moment I am no more, to write—Alas! how will you ſet about it? a letter to Madame Einſeidelern, the lady I am promiſed to—Let her know that I die her's; inform her fully of my unhappy fate! Send her my laſt and eternal farewel! My death is in truth diſgraceful; but my manner of meeting it will, I hope, by heaven's and your aſſiſtance, render it holy and bleſſed. This news will be her only conſolation. Add farther, dear ſir, that I thanked her with my lateſt breath for the ſincere affection ſhe bore me: May ſhe live long and happy: This is my dying wiſh.'—I gave him my hand in promiſe that I would faithfully perform all he deſired.

"Afterwards he took up a book: 'This (ſaid he) is of my own writing. Keep it in remembrance of me, and as a proof of my true regard for religion. I could wiſh it might have the good fortune to be preſented to the king, that he may be convinced with what little foundation I have been accuſed of atheiſm.' Taking it from his hand, I aſſured him that my colonel would not fail to preſent it as ſoon as opportunity offered.

"The reſt of his time was employed in prayer, which he went through with a very fervent devotion. On the 30th of September I was again with him at four in the morning. The moment he heard me he aroſe, and aſſured me he had not ſlept ſo ſoundly for a long time. We went to prayers; and in truth his piety and devout frame of mind were worthy of admiration. About ſix he ſaid he would begin his confeſſion, before the din and clamour of the people without could riſe to diſturb his thoughts. He then kneeled down, and went through his confeſſion in a manner truly edifying. The ſun beginning to appear above the horizon, he looked out of the window, ſaying, *Salvo feſta dies!* 'This is my wedding-day. I looked, alas! for another, but this is the happier; for to-day ſhall my ſoul be introduced by an heavenly bridegroom into the aſſembly of the bleſſed!' He then aſked me, whether I yet knew in what way he was to die? I anſwered, that I did not. He conjured me not to forſake him; for that he ſhould find in my company ſome conſolation even in the midſt of tortures. Caſting his eye on the paper that lay on the table, 'This will (ſaid he) can never be finiſhed.' I aſked him, whether he would put his name to what was already written? 'No (replied he, with a deep ſigh), I will write that hated name no more. My relations will find their account in another place; ſalute them from me.' He then continued his devotions till the lieutenant entered to conduct him to the coach. He wrapped himſelf up in

his

his cloak, and went forward a great pace, guarded by one hundred horſemen. Being arrived at the place of execution, we found it ſurrounded by three hundred foot ſoldiers; but at the ſight of the ſtakes and wheels, his horror is not to be deſcribed. Claſping me in his arms, 'Beg of God (he exclaimed) that my ſoul may not be thrown into deſpair amidſt theſe tortures!'

"Being now on the ſpot where he was to ſuffer, he bade the executioner to do his duty well, and put into his hands ſome money which he got ready for that purpoſe. He then ſtretched himſelf out upon the wheel; and while they were ſtripping him naked, he begged me to pray that God would have mercy on him, and bear up his ſoul in agony. I did ſo; and turning to all the ſpectators, ſaid to them, Brethren, join with me in prayer for this unhappy man. 'Yes (cried he), aſſiſt me all of you with your ſupplications to heaven.' Here the executioner gave him the firſt ſtroke. His cries were terrible: and this cruel ſcene was much lengthened out, and of the utmoſt horror; for, as the headſman had no ſkill in his buſineſs, the unhappy victim received upwards of fifteen ſeveral blows, with each of which were intermixed the moſt piteous groans. At length, after two ſtrokes given on the breaſt, his ſtrength and voice failed him. In a faltering dying tone, he was juſt heard to ſay, 'Cut off my head!' and, the executioner ſtill lingering, he himſelf placed his head on the ſcaffold: after four ſtrokes with an hatchet, the head was ſeparated from the body, and the body quartered. Such was the end of the renowned Patkul."

Charles XII. has been very generally and ſeverely cenſured for not pardoning him, and we are not inclined to vindicate the ſovereign. Yet it muſt be remembered, that Patkul was guilty of a much greater crime than that which drew upon him the diſpleaſure of Charles XI. He incited foreign powers to attack his country when under the government of a boy, hoping, as he ſaid himſelf, that it would in ſuch circumſtances become an eaſy conqueſt. He was therefore a rebel of the worſt kind; and where is the abſolute monarch that is ready to pardon ſuch unnatural rebellion? Let it be remembered, too, that Charles, among whoſe faults no other inſtance of cruelty has been numbered, certainly thought that, in ordering the execution of Patkul, he was diſcharging his duty. That monarch, it is known, believed in the poſſibility of diſcovering the philoſopher's ſtone. Patkul, when under ſentence of death, contrived to impoſe ſo far upon the ſenate at Stockholm, as to perſuade them that he had, in their preſence, converted into gold a quantity of baſer metal. An account of this experiment was tranſmitted to the king, accompanied with a petition to his majeſty for the life of ſo valuable a ſubject; but Charles, blending magnanimity with his ſeverity, replied with indignation, that he would not grant to intereſt what he had refuſed to the calls of humanity and the intreaties of friendſhip.

BATTLE OF MARATHON.

THE plain of Marathon, famous for Miltiades's victory over the Perſians, by which the liberties of Athens and other cities of Greece were ſaved, is long and narrow, but conſiſting chiefly of level ground, and therefore admitting the operations of cavalry, which formed the main ſtrength of the barbarian army, and with which the Greeks were very poorly provided. Here the Perſians, under the command of Datis, pitched their camp, by the advice of Hippias the baniſhed King of Athens, whoſe ſolicitations and intrigues had promoted the expedition, and whoſe perfect knowledge of the country, and intimate acquaintance with the affairs of Greece, rendered his opinion on all occaſions reſpectable. The Perſian army is ſaid to have conſiſted of 100,000 infantry, and 10,000 horſe.—Athens was in the utmoſt conſternation and diſmay. She had, upon the firſt appearance of the Perſian fleet, ſent to implore aſſiſtance from the other

other nations of Greece; but ſome had ſubmitted to Darius, and others trembled at the very name of the Medes or Perſians. The Lacedæmonians alone promiſed troops; but various obſtacles did not allow them immediately to form a junction with thoſe of Athens. This city therefore could only rely on its own ſtrength; and, happily, at this moment there appeared three men deſtined to give new energy to the ſtate. Theſe were Miltiades, Ariſtides, and Themiſtocles; whoſe example and harangues kindled the flame of the nobleſt heroiſm in the minds of the Athenians. Levies were immediately made. Each of the ten tribes furniſhed one thouſand foot ſoldiers with a commander at the head. To complete this number it was neceſſary to enrol the ſlaves. No ſooner were the troops aſſembled than they marched out of the city into the plain of Marathon, where the inhabitants of Platæa in Bœotia ſent them a reinforcement of one thouſand infantry.

Scarcely were the two armies in ſight of each other, before Miltiades propoſed to attack the enemy. Ariſtides and ſeveral of the commanders warmly ſupported this meaſure: but the reſt, terrified at the exceſſive diſproportion of the armies, were deſirous of waiting for the ſuccours from Lacedæmon. Opinions being divided, they had recourſe to that of the polemarch, or chief of the militia, who was conſulted on ſuch occaſions, to put an end to the equality of ſuffrages. Miltiades addreſſed himſelf to him, with the ardour of a man deeply impreſſed with the importance of preſent circumſtances: "Athens (ſaid he to him) is on the point of experiencing the greateſt of viciſſitudes. Ready to become the firſt power of Greece, or the theatre of the tyranny and fury of Hippias, from you alone, Callimachus, ſhe now awaits her deſtiny. If we ſuffer the ardour of the troops to cool, they will ſhamefully bow beneath the Perſian yoke; but, if we lead them on to battle, the gods and victory will favour us. A word from your mouth muſt now precipitate your country into ſlavery or preſerve her liberty." Callimachus gave his ſuffrage, and the battle was reſolved. To enſure ſucceſs, Ariſtides, and the other generals after his example, yielded to Miltiades the honour of the command which belonged to them in rotation: but, to ſecure them from every hazard, he preferred waiting for the day which of right placed him at the head of the army.

When that day arrived, Miltiades drew up his troops at the foot of a mountain, on a ſpot of ground ſcattered over with trees to impede the Perſian cavalry. The Platæans were placed on the left wing; Callimachus commanded the right; Ariſtides and Themiſtocles were in the centre of the battle, and Miltiades every where. An interval of nearly a mile ſeparated the Grecian army from that of the Perſians. At the firſt ſignal the Greeks advanced over this ſpace running. The Perſians, aſtoniſhed at a mode of attack ſo novel to both nations, for a moment remained motionleſs; but to the impetuous fury of the enemy they ſoon oppoſed a more ſedate and not leſs formidable fury. After an obſtinate conflict of ſome hours, victory began to declare herſelf in the two wings of the Grecian army. The right diſperſed the enemy in the plain, while the left drove them back on a moraſs that had the appearance of a meadow, in which they ſtuck faſt and were loſt. Both theſe bodies of troops now flew to the ſuccour of Ariſtides and Themiſtocles, ready to give way before the flower of the Perſian troops placed by Datis in the centre of his battle. From this moment the rout became general. The Perſians, repulſed on all ſides, found their only aſylum in the fleet which had approached the ſhore. The conquerors purſued them with fire and ſword, and took, burnt, or ſunk, the greater part of their veſſels: the reſt eſcaped by dint of rowing.

The Perſian army loſt about 6400 men; that of the Athenians 192. Miltiades was wounded; Hippias was left dead on the field, as were Steſileus and Callimachus, two of the Athenian generals. Scarcely was the battle over, when a ſoldier worn out with fatigue forms the project of carrying

trying the firſt news of ſo ſignal a ſucceſs to the magiſtrates of Athens, and, without quitting his arms, he runs, flies, arrives, announces the victory, and falls dead at their feet.

This battle was fought on the 6th of Boedromion, in the third year of the 72d Olympiad, (or 29th of September, anno 490 B. C.) The next day 2000 Spartans arrived. In three days and nights they had marched 1200 ſtadia. Though informed of the defeat of the Perſians, they continued their march to Marathon, nor did they enviouſly ſhun to behold thoſe fields where a rival nation had ſignalized itſelf by ſo heroic an action: they there beheld the tents of the Perſians ſtill ſtanding, the plain ſtrewed over with dead, and covered with coſtly ſpoils: they there found Ariſtides, who with his tribe was guarding the priſoners and booty; and did not retire until they had beſtowed juſt applauſes on the victors.

The Athenians neglected nothing to eterniſe the memory of thoſe who fell in the battle. It had been uſual to inter the citizens who periſhed in war, at the public expence, in the Ceramicus without the city; but the death of theſe was deemed uncommonly meritorious. They were buried, and a barrow was made for them, where their bravery had been manifeſted. Their names were engraven on half columns erected on the plain of Marathon. Theſe monuments, not excepting thoſe of the Generals Callimachus and Steſileus, were in a ſtyle of the greateſt ſimplicity. In the intervals between them were erected trophies bearing the arms of the Perſians. An artiſt of eminence had painted all the circumſtances of the battle in one of the moſt frequented porticoes of the city: Miltiades was there repreſented at the head of the generals, and in the act of exhorting the troops to fight for their country.

Pauſanias examined the field of battle about ſix hundred years after this event. His account of it is as follows: "The barrow of the Athenians is in the plain, and on it are pillars containing the names of the dead under thoſe of the tribes to which they belonged; and there is another for the Platæenſians and ſlaves; and a diſtinct monument of Miltiades the commander, who ſurvived this exploit. There may be perceived nightly the neighing of horſes and the claſhing of arms. No perſon has derived any good from waiting on purpoſe to behold the ſpectres; but their anger does not fall on any one who happens to ſee them without deſign. The Marathonians worſhip thoſe who were ſlain in the battle, ſtyling them heroes.—A trophy alſo of white marble has been erected. The Athenians ſay the Medes were buried, religion requiring that the corpſe of a man be covered with earth; though I was not able to find any place of ſepulture; for there is no barrow or other ſign viſible, but they threw them promiſcuouſly into a pit.—Above the lake are the marble mangers of the horſes of Artaphernes, with marks of a tent on the rocks."

Many centuries have elapſed ſince the age of Pauſanias; but the principal barrow, it is likely that of the gallant Athenians, ſtill towers above the level of the plain. It is of light fine earth, and has a buſh or two growing on it. Dr. Chandler informs us that he enjoyed a pleaſing and ſatisfactory view from the ſummit; and looked, but in vain, for the pillars on which the names were recorded, lamenting that ſuch memorials ſhould ever be removed. At a ſmall diſtance northward is a ſquare baſement of white marble, perhaps part of the trophy. A Greek church has ſtood near it; and ſome ſtones and rubbiſh, diſpoſed ſo as to form an open place of worſhip, remain.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS OFF MALAGA ON THE 13th OF AUGUST, 1704.

IN this memorable battle, Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, in the Barfieur, diſcharged the firſt broadſide, on which he was bravely aſſailed by the Marquis de Villette; but a bomb, falling on the French admiral's ſtern, blew up his poop, and ſet his ſhip on fire in three places, when he was obliged to quit the line of battle to extinguiſh the flames. M. de Belleiſle, the rear-admiral of the van, drove into the hotteſt of the fire, and fell early in the action; but his captain ſaved the ſhip from deſtruction, by falling out of the line. Nothing could ſurpaſs the bravery of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel on this memorable day; he ſet all his ſails, and rowed with three boats a-head, to get along ſide the French admiral: ſcarcely a ſhip in his diviſion that had not one, at leaſt, of their maſts ſhattered; his own ſhip eſcaped the beſt; and the Lenox, Warſpight, Tilbury, and Swiftſure, ſuffered moſt. In Sir George Rooke's diviſion, his own ſhip the Royal Catherine; the St. George, commanded by Sir John Jennings, (afterwards admiral of the white, and a lord of the admiralty); and the Shrewſbury, Captain Crowe, were in the hotteſt of the fire. The wind ſhifting before the next morning, the French gained the weather-gage; but that day was ſpent in inaction, although the two fleets lay within three leagues of each other, repairing the damage they had ſuſtained. The French, inſtead of making uſe of the advantage which the wind afforded them, the next night filled, and ſtood to the northward. For two ſucceſſive days the Engliſh admiral endeavoured to renew the engagement, which the Count de Thouloufe declined.

The officers killed and wounded, on the ſide of the Engliſh, were two captains, four lieutenants, two warrant-officers, killed; five captains, thirteen lieutenants, and thirteen warrant-officers, wounded; ſix hundred and eighty-ſeven private men were killed, and ſixteen hundred and thirty-two wounded. Of the French were ſlain, a rear-admiral, five captains, ſix lieutenants, and five ſea-enſigns. The Count de Thouloufe himſelf was wounded in the forehead, ſhoulder, and thigh; the Count de Reliques had his leg ſhot off; the Marquis de Herbault, intendant of the fleet; Monſieur du Caſſe, commodore of a ſquadron; Le Marquis de Chateau Morand; the Count de Phelipeaux; the Count de Cominges; M. de Valincourt, ſecretary to the Admiral of France, ſeven captains, eight lieutenants, and about one hundred and fifty inferior officers, were wounded; of private men, killed and wounded, the whole amount was three thouſand and forty-eight.

In this action the French poſſeſſed very ſignal advantages, notwithſtanding they were unqueſtionably worſted: their ſhips were larger; for in their fleet were ſeventeen three-decked ſhips, whilſt the confederates had only ſeven, two of which were Dutch men of war: their weight of metal gave them alſo a great ſuperiority, they having a much greater number of guns: their ſhips were clean, being juſt come out of port; whereas ours had been long at ſea, and had done hard ſervice: farther, they had the aſſiſtance of their gallies, which did them eſſential ſervice: they were well provided with ammunition, which ours ſo much wanted, that ſeveral ſhips were towed out of the line, becauſe they had not either powder or ball ſufficient for a ſingle broadſide. But the ſkill of the admiral, and the bravery of the officers and ſeamen under his command, ſupplied all defects, and decided our ſuperiority at ſea. The French indeed claimed the victory, as they never fail to do, whenever miſrepreſentation can render ſuch claim plauſible.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

NED THAT DIED AT SEA.

A Song from Dibdin's Chriſtmas Gambols.

GIVE ear to me, both high and low;
And, while ye mourn hard fate's decree,
Lament a tale, right full of woe,
Of comely Ned who died at ſea.

His father was a commodore,
His king and country ſerv'd had he;
But now his tears in torrents pour
For comely Ned that died at ſea.

His ſiſter Peg her brother lov'd,
For a right tender heart had ſhe,
And often to ſtrong grief was mov'd
For comely Ned that died at ſea.

His ſweetheart Grace, once blithe and gay,
That led the dance upon the lea,
Now waſtes in tears the ling'ring day
For coinely Ned that died at ſea.

His friends, who lov'd his manly worth,
(For none more friends could boaſt than he,)
To mourn now lay aſide their mirth
For comely Ned that died at ſea.

Come, then, and join, with friendly tear,
The ſong that, 'midſt of all our glee,
We from our hearts chant once a year
For comely Ned that died at ſea.

A new Song, for Vauxhall Gardens, ſet to Muſic by Mr. Hook—Sung by Mr. Dignum. Written by M. P. Andrews, Eſq.

YE nymphs and ſwains
Attend my ſtrains,
Good humour prompts the lay;
A lively ſong,
And cheerful throng,
Muſt chace dull care away:—
The times have been hard I allow,
But Fate ſmiles propitiouſly now,
And Faſhion itſelf denotes plenty;—
See all around,
What crops abound,
For one of laſt year we have twenty;
Fine crops!
Thick tops!
Huzza, huzza—What need we fear?
This is the harveſt of leap year.

The ladies too,
As patriots true,
Flock round the green-cloth board,
And ſitting late,
To help the ſtate,
Deal out their ſpouſey's hoard:
With arms and with elbows all bare,
No pains, no expoſure, they ſpare,
Content to be chain'd round the middle,
With gilded head,
Like gingerbread,
All follow the card or the fiddle;
Great haſte!
No waſte!
Huzza, huzza, &c. &c.

If aid like this,
Through Ma'am and Miſs,
From recreation ſprings;
If bucks and fops
Produce ſuch crops;
We ne'er can want good things;
But, ſhould glittering belles join in vain,
And cruel informers complain,
To ſtop the fair bank circulation;
Our dogs will help,
Tax every whelp,
And puppies may prop up the nation;
Bow-wow!
Any how!
Huzza, huzza—What need we fear?
This is the harveſt of leap year.

ARGUMENT AGAINST LIFE.

WHAT tranquil road, unvex'd by ſtrife,
Can mortals chuſe through human life?
Attend the courts, attend the bar—
There diſcord reigns, and endleſs jar:
At home the weary wretches find
Severe diſquietude of mind:
To till the fields gives toil and pain;
Eternal terrors ſweep the main:
If rich, we fear to loſe our ſtore;
Need and diſtreſs await the poor:
Sad cares the bands of Hymen give;
Friendleſs, forlorn, th' unmarried live:
Are children born? we anxious groan;
Childleſs, our lack of heirs we moan:
Wild giddy ſchemes our youth engage;
Weakneſs and wants depreſs old age.
Would fate then with my wiſh comply,
I'd never live, or quickly die.

ARGUMENT FOR LIFE.

MANKIND may rove, unvex'd by ſtrife,
Through every road of human life.
Fair wiſdom regulates the bar,
And peace concludes the worldly war:
At home auſpicious mortals find
Serene tranquillity of mind:
All-beauteous nature decks the plain;
And merchants plow for gold the main:
Reſpect ariſes from our ſtore;
Security from being poor:
More joys the bands of Hymen give;
Th' unmarry'd with more freedom live:

If parents, our bleſt lot we own;
Childleſs, we have no cauſe to moan:
Firm vigour crowns our youthful ſtage;
And venerable hairs old-age.
Since all is good, then who would cry,
"I'd never live, or quickly die?"

VERSES WRITTEN IN A PRISON.

HERE pines the wretch to each fine feeling dead,
His breaſt with ev'ry paſſion torn,
On his hard couch he lays his heavy head,
Unmourn'd, unpity'd, and forlorn.

The ſun-beams caſt a melancholy ray;
The grates admit but little air;
The gloomy light juſt ſhews the wretched prey
Of hope deferr'd and wild deſpair.
When ſinking feeble on the humid ground,
What grief, what anguiſh, wrings his heart!
He faintly turns his languid eyes around,
Pierc'd by affliction's pois'nous dart.
Heart-rending woe here to herſelf bemoans,
And ſheds a ſad and daily tear;
The vaulted roof re-echoes to her groans,
No friendly eye, no ſuccour, near!

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

The Letters, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Colonel Crauford, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs Charles of Auſtria, Eſſlingen, July 12, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordſhip, that news arrived this morning of General Wartenſleben's having been attacked, on the 16th inſt. by General Jourdan, at Friedberg, juſt as he was preparing to retire to Bengen, and aſſemble his army in that camp.

The enemy were, according to all reports, near four times as ſtrong as the Auſtrians, and the latter, after having repulſed three ſucceſſive attacks, were obliged to retire to Bengen, with the loſs of ſeveral hundred men, and one cannon.

General Wartenſleben's army had been divided into three corps along the Lahn, all of which were directing their march towards Bengen, but neither of them was ſufficiently ſtrong to make a ſtand of any conſequence, with a probability of ſucceſs. The enemy, therefore, having arrived at the point of Friedberg, by rapid marches, the morning of the day that the Auſtrians intended to quit that poſt, found a force by no means adequate to reſiſt them, and profited of this circumſtance as I have mentioned above.

Proper garriſons are left in Mayence, Manheim, Philipſbourg, and Ehrenbreitſtein. The archduke remains encamped at Pfortzheim; the Prince of Condé at Villengen, and General Frolich is ſtill in the Briſgaw.

GEMUND, *July* 24. I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that his Royal Highneſs the Archduke, upon receiving intelligence of the enemy's intention to diſlodge the corps at Eſſlingen, and thus make themſelves maſters of the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, reinforced that important poſt in the night of the 20th, and made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for a moſt vigorous defence.

On the 21ſt the enemy made ſeveral feints on the right, and along the whole front of the camp of Felbach, whilſt they marched againſt the heights of Eſſlingen with a very ſuperior force. Their attack commenced there about ſeven o'clock in the morning; and, after five unſucceſsful efforts, they were obliged to retire to Hohenheim, near Stutgard.

The ſkill with which this poſition was defended, and the vigour diſplayed in repulſing the reiterated and ſevere attacks on grounds ſo interſected and wood, that neither cavalry nor artillery could act with efficacy, do equal honour to General Hotze, who commanded, and the gallant troops that executed his orders. The exceſſive heat of the day, and the great fatigue that they experienced, as they had all been under arms, and moſt of them marching, the whole preceding night, did not prevent them from contending moſt courageouſly with near double their numbers till eight o'clock, when victory rewarded ſuch exemplary conduct. I have not the leaſt intention of making any diſtinction between the merits of thoſe brave men who are all entitled to ſo great a ſhare of praiſe, but I cannot help obſerving to your lordſhip, that the firſt battalion of the Hungarian regiment of Spleny, fought from the beginning of this action without being relieved, and, tho' it loſt between three and four hundred men, remained in fire till night put a ſtop to its uncommon exertions. This circumſtance is ſo much talked of in the army, that I feel called upon not to paſs it over in ſilence.

The

The total loſs of the Auſtrians on this day was about one thouſand men, including ſeveral officers; that of the enemy amounted, according to the beſt eſtimates which can be made from the reports of deſerters and priſoners, to near two thouſand.

In the night of the 20th the archduke marched to Schorndorf, and on the 24th to this place.

NORDLINGEN, *Auguſt* 4. I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that his Royal Highneſs the Archduke marched from Gemund on the 26th of July, and encamped with one part of his main army at Bokmenkirchen and another at Urſpringen. General Frolich was on the ſouth of the Danube near Waldſee, the Prince of Condé near Revenſpurg, and a corps under General Wolf at Bregentz; the Suabians were ſtill at Bieberach, to which place they retired upon the concluſion of the armiſtice. General Wartenſleben kept his poſition near Bamberg, having a ſmall body of light troops between Nuremberg and Anſpach, for the purpoſe of communicating with the archduke, marched to Bieberach, ſurrounded and diſarmed the Suabian corps, obliging them to diſperſe immediately, and retire behind the line of operations. After which, he took his poſition in that neighbourhood, and the Prince of Condé marched to Waldſee, leaving an advanced guard near Revenſpurg. From the 26th to the 30th ſeveral ſkirmiſhes happened between the advanced poſts; in all of theſe the Auſtrians had the advantage; and a detachment of huſſars ſurpriſed a large French reconnoitring party near Hohenſtadt, between Blanbeuren and Gelſlengen, every man of which was either killed or taken.

On the 31ſt, as the magazines on the Danube were placed in ſafety, and as the enemy began to manœuvre towards the archduke's right, his royal highneſs determined to concentrate his principal force. He therefore moved, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, with his main army, to Heydenheim, on the 2d to Nerſheim, and on the 3d to Nordlingen, the detached corps retiring gradually ſo as to cover this march.

His royal highneſs's general poſition is now as follows: the main army at Nordlingen, with an advanced guard at Nerſheim; two ſmall corps near Boppengen and Weiltengen, to obſerve the roads leading from thoſe places; and a corps of ſuperior force at Gundelfingen, for the purpoſe of covering the left and keeping up the communication with General Frolich and the Prince of Condé, the former of whom is at Weiſſenhorn, on the Both, the latter at Memmengen, with his advanced guard at Wurzach.

The enemy having diſcovered the channel by which the water was conveyed into the fortreſs of Koningſtein, cut off the ſupply, and by that means reduced the garriſon, conſiſting of about 500 men, to the neceſſity of ſurrendering. The troops marched out with arms and baggage, and they returned into the emperor's dominions, on condition of not ſerving till exchanged.

NORDLINGEN, *Auguſt* 5. I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that the enemy attacked this afternoon the advanced poſts commanded by the Prince John of Lichtenſtein, near Kirchheim; but they were repulſed with the loſs of above 200 men taken priſoners, and a great number left dead on the field. The general poſition of the armies remains the ſame as yeſterday.

News is this moment arrived of General Cray's having obtained a conſiderable advantage over the enemy at Scuten, near Bamberg, in which neighbourhood he had been left by General Wartenſleben, upon the latter's marching to Forcheim; but his royal highneſs has not yet received the particulars of this affair.

MITTINGEN, *Auguſt* 12. I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that the archduke marched on the 9th inſtant with the main army from Nordlingen, and took a poſition acroſs the Eger Rivulet, with his right towards Allerſheim, the centre in point of Mittingen, where the head quarters were fixed, and his left towards Hohenaltheim, for the purpoſe of covering more effectually the roads from Nordlingen and Ottingen to Donawert. The corps which had been poſted at Nerſheim, under General Hotze, had already fallen back to Forſheim and Anhauſen, to keep up the direct communication with that on the left bank of the Danube, commanded by General Rieſe, who was now encamped near Dillingen. General Wartenſleben had moved in the mean time to Forckheim, on the river Rednitz, and from thence to Lauf on the Pegnitz. General Frolich, the Prince of Condé, and General Wolf, remained nearly in the ſame poſition as mentioned in my diſpatch of the 4th.

The enemy attacked the Auſtrian guards of General Hotze and Rieſe, on the 8th; but, by a diſplay of much ſkill and firmneſs, the firſt of thoſe generals managed to loſe ſo little ground, that the change of poſition, which was ordered for the next day, took place without interruption; and the latter, from his ſituation being more advantageous, completely re-

pulſed the attack that was made upon him.

On the 9th, at night, information was received that the Prince of Condé had been obliged to retire to Mindenheim, on the Mindel, and General Wolf into the defile of Bregentz, where, however, he had poſted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to check the enemy's manœuvre in that quarter. General Wartenſleben alſo reported, that his poſition was ſo bad as to make it highly imprudent for him to await the attack which General Jourdan, from his late movements, ſeemed to be meditating; and the ſame day General Moreau arrived in great force oppoſite the centre of his royal highneſs's extenſive line, forming with his left on the heights of Umenheim, his centre in point of Catzenſtein, and his right on the heights of Dunſtelkingen and Deſchingen, with a corps to cover this flank near Laningen, on the Danube. His reſerve was between Nerſheim and Konigſbron.

On the 10th the enemy advanced a ſtrong part of their firſt line into the woods in their front, where they eſtabliſhed themſelves firmly, and the ſame evening, about ſix o'clock, they attacked General Hotze's left, at Eglingen and Amerdingen, with great impetuoſity. They ſucceeded in driving back his advanced poſts, but they made no impreſſion on his left poſition, nor did they interrupt the attack that his royal highneſs intended to make upon them the next morning, of which the following was the diſpoſition:

An advanced guard, commanded by Prince John of Lichtenſtein, ſupported by a ſmall corps under General Staray, was to march from the camp of Mittengen along the road that leads from Nordlingen to Nerſheim, and endeavour, by manœuvring to the enemy's left flank, to diſlodge them from the heights of Umenheim. The reſt of the main army was to aſſemble at Forcheim, Anſhauſen, and Amerdingen, from whence it was to march in three columns; that of the right under General Hotze; that of the centre under the Prince of Furſtenberg; and the left under General de la Tour, and attack the enemy's centre and right, whilſt General Rieſe, ſtrengthened by part of General Frolich's corps, drove them from the neighbourhood of Laningen, and marched towards Gingen and Hadenheim, in order to come into the rear of General Moreau's poſition. This latter movement was to be covered on its right by a ſmall intermediate corps under General Mercantin, who was to preſerve the communication between General Rieſe and the main army. As the enemy had a great ſuperiority of numbers, it was reſolved to attack by ſurprize, and for this purpoſe the marches were ſo arranged, that the columns were to be formed on the different points, from whence they were to advance, juſt before day-break, and proceed immediately. However, a moſt violent ſtorm, which laſted ſeveral hours, made the roads ſo bad, that the troops and artillery were above double the time they would have been in performing their movements, and therefore the attack was neceſſarily deferred till ſeven o'clock. This enabled the enemy to diſcover the whole plan, and prepare for their defence.

Notwithſtanding ſo unfortunate a circumſtance, which deprived the archduke of the great advantage of ſurprize, his royal highneſs perſevered in his reſolution. The three columns of the centre were ſucceſsful in diſlodging the enemy's advanced guard from the woods, and they drove it back to the heights of the principal poſition; but the column that marched towards Umenheim finding itſelf taken in flank by General Moreau's reſerve, which had advanced for that purpoſe as ſoon as the affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid General Hotze's right flank open, and forced him alſo to fall back to the poſition of Forcheim, from whence he had marched in the morning; but the Prince of Furſtenberg and General La Tour maintained their advantages. Juſt as the archduke was making his diſpoſitions for ſtrengthening and bringing forward his right again, he received a report from General Wartenſleben, purporting that he was obliged to retire to Amberg; and that a column of General Jourdan's army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the purpoſe of co-operating immediately with General Moreau. His royal highneſs now judged, that even if victorious on this point he ſhould probably ſtill be obliged to retreat to Donawert, by the movements that the enemy were making on his right, and, ſhould he be ſo unfortunate as to experience a defeat, the conſequences, from the ſame reaſon, might be moſt diſaſtrous. He therefore ſuſpended his attack, and contented himſelf with remaining maſter of the principal part of the field of battle; a deciſion, however, taken with the utmoſt reluctance, becauſe General Rieſe had ſucceeded to the extent of his moſt ſanguine hopes, and had advanced, about four o'clock in the afternoon, nearly to Haydenheim.

The Auſtrians loſt on this occaſion from 12 to 1500 men. The French loſs in killed and wounded is eſtimated at above

2000,

2000, beſides more than 1200 priſoners which are already brought in, four pieces of cannon, and ſeveral ammunition waggons.

This morning the whole army of his royal highneſs has taken exactly the ſame poſition that it had on the 10th.

DONAWERT, *Auguſt* 14. I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that the archduke marched with his main army to this place on the 13th, where he was joined by Generals Hotze and Rieſe. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt this movement, though it was made in the day, nor have they advanced ſince, which is a convincing proof that the affair of the 11th checked very materially their intended plan of operations.

The paſs of Bregentz continues to be defended by General Wolf, and that of Freuſſen will be covered by General La Tour's left. C. CRAUFURD.

Diſpatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Colonel Graham by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-quarters of Field-marſhal Wurmſer's army, Valeggio, *Auguſt* 1, 1796.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that the ſiege of Mantua is raiſed, the French having retreated laſt night with the utmoſt precipitation.

I can now ſend only a very haſty account of the operations of the imperial army which have been attended with ſuch ſignal ſucceſs. The great exertions the enemy were making againſt Mantua determined his Excellency Field-marſhal Count Wurmſer to make diſpoſitions for attacking the enemy, without waiting for the arrival of farther reinforcements. Accordingly, on the 28th ultimo, the different corps were aſſembled at their reſpective deſtinations, the army forming four diviſions, which were to advance by the different paſſes from the mountains of the Tyrol. The firſt column, on the right of the Lago de Garda, under the orders of Lieutenant-general Quaſdanowich, was to march on Salo and Breſcia; the ſecond, commanded by Lieutenant-general Melas, between the Lake and the Adige, was to force all the enemy's ſtrong poſts on Monte Baldo; the third was ordered to march, under the command of Lieutenant-general Davidowich, by the great road from Alla, and being ſeparated only by the Adige from a part of the third diviſion, was to ſupport it, and join it as ſoon as a bridge could be placed between Dolci and Rivoli; the fourth column, under the command of Lieutenant-general Mezaros, was deſigned to turn the enemy's right flank, by marching from Baſſano on Legnago.

Early on the 29th the enemy was attacked on their whole line of poſts, and were every where driven. Lieutenant-general Quaſdanowich took 1000 priſoners at Salo, and marched on Breſcia. General Melas attacked the poſt of Ferrara on the ſummit of Monte Baldo, covered by an immenſe ravine; his troops croſſed it with the greateſt intrepidity, and drove the enemy from their retrenchments, batteries, and redoubts: a part of his diviſion attacked with equal courage and ſucceſs, the narrow paſs of Brentino, between the mountain and the Adige. The artillery of the third diviſion ſupported this attack from the left bank of the river; and the ſame corps, which acted under the command of Lieutenant-general Sepotendorff, puſhed on along the right bank, and forced the important poſt of Rivoli, where the enemy's batteries commanded the paſſage of the river. In theſe attacks nine pieces of cannon and 1500 men were taken. The other diviſions advanced with little reſiſtance. On the 30th the two center diviſions, being united, continued their march in different columns on Caſtle Nuovo and Peſchiera; at the defiles of Campora and Cavaggione the enemy were again driven, with loſs, from ſtrong poſitions, and in the night they retreated by Peſchiera.

Major-general Spiegal entered Verona, which the enemy abandoned. On the 31ſt Major-general Pittoni occupied Villa Franca, and the head-quarters were fixed here without oppoſition; a corps of obſervation being left near Peſchiera, under the command of Major-general Bajolitz.

Theſe well-concerted and rapid movements determined General Buonaparte to an immediate retreat acroſs the Po and Mincio.

GOITO, *Auguſt* 2. Since I had the honour of writing to your lordſhip yeſterday, the field-marſhal has received accounts from General Canto D'Irlas, commandant of Mantua, which ſtate, that the enemy, having maſked their retreat by continuing the fire as uſual on the place during the night, he could only ſend his cavalry in purſuit of them yeſterday morning, and that they had already brought in 600 priſoners, among them a great number of artillery men; that he was in poſſeſſion of all their mortars and cannon, amounting to about 140, with 190,000 ſhells and balls, and great quantities of other ſtores of all kinds. The head quarters were removed here to-day, and

and the army will continue the purſuit of the enemy; but the exceſſive fatigue the troops have undergone, the difficulty of ſupplying them at firſt where no magazines could be previouſly formed, retard the progreſs of the army. No further report is yet received from Lieutenant-general Quaſdanowich.

No reports having been as yet received from the different diviſions, I cannot mention the loſs of the imperial army; but I am happy to be able to ſtate, from general information, that it is inconſiderable, in compariſon of what might have been expected from the difficulties that were ſurmounted.

GUIDIZOL, *Auguſt* 4. Field-marſhal Wurmſer, with a view of aſſiſting the operations of Lieutenant-general Quaſdanowich, having ſent General Liptaye with an advanced guard, on the 2d, to Caſtiglione dell Steviere, marched a body of troops early yeſterday morning from Goito to ſupport him.

General Liptaye had been forced to retire from Caſtiglione, and was nearly ſurrounded on the heights between it and Solferino. The cavalry diſengaged him, and, the regiments forming as they came up, the affair became general, the Imperial troops maintaining their ground, notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of numbers of the enemy, till night put an end to the combat. Too much praiſe cannot be given to thoſe regiments which were firſt engaged, and which ſuſtained alone the attacks of three diviſions of the French army; nor to the cavalry, which repeatedly repulſed the French cavalry conſiſting of 3000 horſe. The whole Auſtrian force engaged conſiſted of about 13,000 infantry and 1500 cavalry. All is quiet hitherto to-day, both armies remaining oppoſite to one another in the ſame poſition as yeſterday.

VALEGGIO, *Auguſt* 5. The French army having yeſterday received very conſiderable reinforcements from the Milanois, and a ſtrong column from Bozolo and Marcaria, having advanced this morning by St. Martino towards Medoli, threatening the rear of the left wing of the imperial army, which extended into the plain, the field-marſhal ordered that its front ſhould be changed, by being thrown back towards the high ground on which the right wing was poſted. During this movement the enemy attacked in great force on the high ground; and ſome battalions of the right wing having given way, fell in with thoſe of the left wing not yet poſted. This unfortunately created confuſion, and obliged the field-marſhal to retreat on this place. Lieutenant-general Mezaros, who was on his way from Borgo-forte to join the army, arrived to-day at Goito. There are no accounts yet of Lieutenant-general Quaſdanowich, ſo that it is probable he is ſtill among the mountains, and the enemy being collected in ſuch force near the ſouth end of the Lago de Garda, it will be very difficult for him to form a junction that way.

THO. GRAHAM.

DRESDEN, AUGUST 27.

Intelligence has been received here of conſiderable advantages having been obtained by the united armies of the Archduke Charles and General Wartenſleben over that of General Jourdan.

Theſe accounts ſtate, that after General Wartenſleben left Amberg, he retreated to the left ſide of the Nab, having his main corps oppoſite to Schwartzenfeldt, with two different corps beſides towards Narbourg and Schwartdorff, where he remained while General Jourdan's army advanced near him on the oppoſite ſide of the river, in three diviſions, of which he himſelf commanded the centre. This was about the 20th or 21ſt of Auguſt.

That the archduke, after abandoning Donawert, had retired beyond the Lech, and taken a ſtrong poſition near its confluence with the Danube; but underſtanding that, independent of General Jourdan's grand army in face of General Wartenſleben, another diviſion of the French, under Gen. Championet, was advancing towards Ratiſbon, his Royal highneſs, after leaving a ſtrong corps behind the Lech to obſerve Gen. Moreau, marched along the Danube with the remainder, (about forty thouſand men,) and paſſed that river at Ingolſtadt about the 17th or 18th. That from thence he advanced by Dietfurt to Teining, where he met the advanced poſts of Gen. Championet's diviſion, beat them back, and followed them towards Caſtel, on the way to Amberg. That by this time General Jourdan took alarm, and recalled his troops towards Amberg, and in proportion as he retreated General Wartenſleben advanced. That between Amberg and Sultzbach General Jourdan drew up his army, and a battle enſued, in which the Auſtrians were victorious. That the loſs of the French on this occaſion was ſuppoſed to be 5000 killed and 2000 made priſoners, with about 30 pieces of cannon. That the whole of the Auſtrian army was not engaged, but a conſiderable corps was detached at the ſame time to Hunſpruch, Lauff, and Nuremberg, of which city the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion.

[The day on which the Auſtrians were ſo ſucceſsful is not mentioned. The lateſt date mentioned is the 21ſt ult. but that

was previous to the action. We think it muſt have taken place about the 24th or 25th. The Gazette is equally ſilent reſpecting the way in which the intelligence has been received: we underſtand, however, that it was ſent expreſs from the Archduke Charles to Lord Elgin at Berlin, and was brought to Hamburgh on the day of the departure of the mail by a courier extraordinary.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Aug.* 20, 1796.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been tranſmitted by Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. commander in chief in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. in his letter, dated on board the Victory, off Toulon, July 18, 1796.

Captain, PORTO FERRAJO, July 10.

Sir, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the troops under the command of Major Duncan took poſſeſſion of the forts and town of Porto Ferrajo this day at 10 o'clock.

On my joining the convoy off Baſtia yeſterday forenoon, Major Duncan having done me the favour to come on-board, we concerted the moſt proper methods for ſpeedily executing the viceroy's inſtructions to the major. The troops were landed laſt night, about one mile to the weſtward of the town, under the direction of Capt. Stewart, of the Petterell, and the major immediately marched cloſe to the gate on the weſt ſide; and at five o'clock this morning I ſent in to the governor the viceroy's letter, containing the terms which would be granted to the town, and gave him two hours for his anſwer. At half paſt five I came on ſhore, when we received a meſſage from the governor, deſiring one hour more to conſult with the principal inhabitants. We took this opportunity to aſſure the Tuſcan inhabitants, that they ſhould receive no injury whatever in their perſons or property. Having ordered the ſhips into the harbour to their ſeveral ſtations, before appointed, the major and myſelf determined, ſhould the terms offered be rejected, to inſtantly open the fire of the ſhips, and to ſtorm the place on every point from the land and ſea.

The harmony and good underſtanding between the army and navy employed on this occaſion will, I truſt, be a farther proof of what may be effected by the hearty co-operation of the two ſervices.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing my fulleſt approbation of the zeal and good conduct of every captain, officer, and man, in the ſquadron; and alſo that during the time I was neceſſarily employed on ſhore, that my firſt lieutenant, Edw. Barry, commanded the ſhip, and placed her oppoſite the grand baſtion, within half piſtol-ſhot, and in ſuch a manner as could not have failed, had we opened our fire, to have had the greateſt effect.

HORATIO NELSON.

Sir John Jervis, K. B.

The place is mounted with 100 pieces of cannon, and garriſoned by 4000 regulars, beſides militia.

[Government was no ſooner informed of the deſign of the French againſt Leghorn, than orders were ſent to Admiral Jervis to uſe reprifals againſt Porto Ferrajo; directing him, however, to obſerve the ſtricteſt attention as to the convenience of the inhabitants in doing ſo. Theſe orders the admiral has executed with as much ſkill as ſucceſs. In order to ſhew the importance of this operation, we give a brief deſcription of that place.

Porto Ferrajo, which has received its name from ſome iron mines in its vicinity, is a ſtrong place on a ſmall iſle to the weſt of the iſland of Elba, from which it is ſeparated by a canal, and with which it communicates by means of a bridge. The latter iſland belongs to the Prince of Piombino, and is 15 miles diſtant from the continent of Italy.—Porto Ferrajo belongs to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany; it is that part of Italy which lies neareſt to Corſica, and forms the moſt commodious point of direct communication with that iſland. The town is ſituated on a high rock, and the adjacent territory, belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, meaſures 1666 toiſes. The fortifications, which render it one of the ſtrongeſt places in Italy, were begun in 1738, and finiſhed in 1758; they conſiſt of an ancient citadel called Coſmopoli, after Coſmus I. who cauſed it to be rebuilt in 1537. It is flanked of late years with new baſtions, and ſtrengthened by new works; there are, beſides Coſmopoli, two other forts, called La Stella and Falcone. The harbour is very ſpacious, and affords a ſtrong ſquadron-ſhelter againſt the common dangers of the ſeas; it forms an excellent ſtation for veſſels cruizing off the coaſts of Tuſcany and the Eccleſiaſtical State. It appears that the French have rendered us a ſervice, by authorizing us, by their invaſion of Leghorn, to take poſſeſſion of a place ſo highly important under the preſent circumſtances.]

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Jervis, K. B. and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Victory, off Toulon, July 1, 1796.

Sir, The Inconſtant joined this morning from Leghorn; and I encloſe, for the information of the lords commiſſioners

ſioners of the admiralty, Captain Freemantle's report of the proceedings of the enemy in Tuſcany, their taking poſſeſſion of Leghorn, and the retreat of the Britiſh factory, with moſt of their property, which they owe to the unparalleled exertions of Captain Freemantle, the officers and crew, of the Inconſtant; Commodore Nelſon, owing to calms and light winds, not having reached Leghorn Road until the enemy was in poſſeſſion.

J. JERVIS.

INCONSTANT, at Sea, June 30.

Sir, I had the honour of acquainting you in my letter of the evening of the 23d inſtant, accompanied with diſpatches by the Blanche, of the ſuppoſed forcible entry of the French troops into Tuſcany, and their intended invaſion of Leghorn.

On the 24th I attended a meeting of the conſul and factory, where the information that had been received was communicated; and, having aſſured them that I would remain at anchor in the road for their protection until the enemy obliged me to weigh, the merchants prepared to embark their goods on-board the merchant-ſhips and tranſports, which were ordered immediately out of the Mole, and I requeſted Captain Craven would uſe every diſpatch in getting the large ſhips lower maſts, ſpars, &c. launched and ſecured on-board the tranſports.

On the 25th many of the merchant veſſels, and the Elizabeth tranſport, which was ſheathing in the Inner Mole, were got out, and the maſts laſhed alongſide the latter.

On the 26th the Gorgon arrived about noon, and the remaining large ſpars were launched and ſent to that ſhip, when having got certain information of the intention of the enemy, who ſlept at Pantedera, only eighteen miles from Leghorn, I ordered the whole of the convoy, amounting to twenty-three ſail of ſquare-rigged veſſels, and fourteen tartans, to be got under weigh at day-light on the 27th: a little after noon on that day the French entered the town of Leghorn, and began firing at the Inconſtant about one, when I got under weigh with the only veſſel remaining, which was a prize to L'Aigle, a brig laden with ſhip-timber. Two ſmall privateers endeavoured to cut her off, which obliged us to tack to ſupport her, and occaſioned ſome few ſhots being exchanged, which, however, did no damage.

Commodore Nelſon, with the Captain and Meleager, who had received notice of the enemy's deſign, anchored here on the 27th, at ten o'clock, and the commodore added the Meleager to the convoy, which was of much importance, as the enemy's ſmall privateers were numerous and enterpriſing.

All the ſhipping, nearly the whole of the Engliſh property, and all his majeſty's naval ſtores and proviſions, have been ſaved; and every Engliſh perſon and emigré, deſirous of leaving Tuſcany, have been received on-board ſome of the ſhips. Commodore Nelſon, in the Captain, remained at anchor off the Malora, and will doubtleſs ſtop any Engliſh ſhips who may not be informed of the French being in poſſeſſion of Leghorn.

I feel myſelf particularly obliged to Lieutenant Grey, employed in the tranſport ſervice, for his great exertions in getting the ſtores, &c. off; and great credit is due to Mr. Heatly, agent victualler, who was indefatigable in ſaving the proviſions, wine, &c. I have cauſe to be ſatisfied with the unanimity and united efforts of every Engliſh ſubject on this occaſion, where ſo little notice could be given; and conſidering that no certain accounts were ever received that the French were abſolutely in Tuſcany until the 25th, I hope, ſir, you will believe that nothing has been wanting to accelerate the embarkation, or to accommodate and protect both the perſons and property of his majeſty's ſubjects and the unfortunate emigrés, all of which I left ſafe off Cape Corſe yeſterday at noon; Lord Garlies having promiſed to ſee them in ſafely into San Fiorenzo, with the Lively, Meleager, Gorgon, Comet, and Vanneau.

THO. FRA. FREEMANTLE.

[The following Letter has been written by the Britiſh Conſul and Factory at Leghorn to Capt. Freemantle, Commander of the Inconſtant frigate:

ST. FIORENZO, 30th June, 1796.

"Sir, We, the conſul and members of the Britiſh factory at Leghorn eſteem it our indiſpenſible duty to return you our warmeſt acknowledgments for the very great aſſiſtance you have ſo effectually given, in enabling us to ſave all the ſhipping in the Mole, and the greateſt part of the Britiſh property that was on ſhore. The invaſion of the enemy was ſo unexpected in a neutral port, and ſo ſudden, that we are ſenſible, without your extraordinary exertions, the greateſt part, if not the whole, muſt inevitably have fallen, as was intended, into the hands of the enemy. We are no leſs obliged to you for the protection you have given in providing embarkation, not only for us, but alſo for all his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects, French emigrants, who had recourſe to you.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN UDNEY."]

NAVAL ANECDOTES OF ADMIRAL HOWARD, BARON EFFINGHAM.

CHARLES Lord Howard, of Effingham, was born in the year 1536, and ſucceeded his father William lord Effingham as lord high admiral in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. When Philip of Spain determined to cruſh the power of England, by means of what was ſtyled the invincible armada, the chief command of the Engliſh fleet was given to this nobleman, who had under him, as vice-admiral, Sir Francis Drake; and, for his rear admiral, Sir John Hawkins. The whole fleet was manned and commanded by the moſt expert and brave ſeamen in the world.

In the beginning of May 1588, Philip's preparations, which had kept all Europe in amazement and ſuſpenſe, were brought to a concluſion. That armada, which, in the confidence of ſucceſs the Spaniards had ſtyled invincible, conſiſted of one hundred and fifty ſhips, moſt of which were greatly ſuperior, in ſtrength and ſize, to any that had been ſeen before. It had on-board, beſides galley-ſlaves that worked at the oar, upwards of twenty thouſand ſoldiers, and eight thouſand ſailors, beſides two thouſand volunteers, deſcended from the moſt conſiderable families in Spain. It carried two thouſand ſix hundred and fifty great guns; was victualled for half a year; and contained ſuch a quantity of military ſtores, as only the Spaniſh monarch, enriched as he was, by the treaſures of both the Indies, could ſupply.

This formidable armament had not advanced far in its way to Corunna, or the Groyne, where it was directed to proceed for ſome additional troops and ſtores, before it was overtaken by a violent ſtorm, and diſperſed. All the fleet, except four ſhips reached that harbour. In three of the miſſing ſhips the galley-ſlaves, conſiſting of Engliſh, French, and Turks, taking advantage of the confuſion occaſioned by the ſtorm, overpowered the Spaniards, and carried their ſhips into a harbour on the coaſt of Bayonne. Meanwhile the utmoſt diligence was uſed in repairing the damage which the fleet had ſuſtained by the ſtorm; notwithſtanding, ſeveral weeks elapſed before it was in a condition to put to ſea again.

This delay cauſed a report to be brought to England, that the armada had ſuffered ſo much by the ſtorm, as to be rendered incapable of proceeding on the intended enterprize; and ſo well atteſted was this intelligence, that Elizabeth directed her ſecretary, Walſingham, to write to Lord Effingham, directing him to lay up four of his largeſt ſhips, and to diſcharge the ſeamen. The admiral was, happily, leſs credulous on this occaſion than either the queen or her miniſter, and deſired that he might be allowed to retain thoſe ſhips in his ſervice, even though it ſhould be at his own expence, till more certain information was received. In order to procure it, he ſet ſail with a briſk north wind for Corunna, intending, in caſe he ſhould find the armada ſo much diſabled as had been reported, to attempt to burn it in the harbour. When he arrived off the coaſt of Spain, he was informed of the real condition of the enemy: at the ſame time, the wind having ſhifted from north to ſouth, he began to dread, leſt the Spaniards ſhould have ſailed for England, and therefore proceeded with all ſpeed to his former ſtation at Plymouth.

Soon after his arrival, he was informed that the armada was in ſight. He immediately weighed anchor, and ſailed out of the harbour, but not without great difficulty, as the wind blew hard into Plymouth Sound. Still he was uncertain of the courſe which the enemy intended to purſue. On the next day, being the 20th of July, he ſaw the Spaniſh navy drawn up in the form of a creſcent, ſailing ſlowly through the channel, and extending ſeven miles from one extremity to another. The Engliſh admiral ſuffered them to paſs by quietly; that, having the advantage of the wind,

wind, he might the better attack them in the rear, which he performed with equal courage and ſucceſs.

The Engliſh admiral ſoon found an opportunity of attacking Don Martinez de Ricalde, the Spaniſh vice-admiral. This he did in perſon; and diſplayed ſo much dexterity in working his ſhip, and in loading and fireing his guns, as greatly alarmed the Spaniſh fleet for the fate of their commander. He, however, eſcaped, but ſuſtained much damage; and more would have been done, but that a great part of the Engliſh fleet lay at too great a diſtance.

On the 24th the Engliſh were able to do very little for want of ammunition; but, a ſupply arriving in the evening, the admiral made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for attacking the Spaniards in the dead of the night, dividing the fleet into four ſquadrons; the firſt commanded by himſelf in perſon; the ſecond by Sir Francis Drake; the third by Admiral Hawkins; and the fourth by Captain Martin Frobiſher; but a dead calm prevented the execution of this deſign.

On the 7th of Auguſt, in the night, a breeze ſprung up, and Lord Howard reſolved to practiſe an expedient long before thought of, in caſe the enemy ſhould have come up the Thames: he, therefore, filled eight large barks with pitch and ſulphur, and other combuſtible materials; and ſent them under the command of the captains Young and Prowſe, about midnight, into the thickeſt part of the Spaniſh fleet, right before the wind, where they preſently began to blaze. The darkneſs of the night increaſed the terror with which the Spaniards were filled, when they ſaw theſe ſhips in flames approaching towards them. The panic inſtantly ſpread over the whole fleet. Each, anxious only for his own preſervation, thought of nothing but how to eſcape from the preſent danger: ſome of the ſhips took time to weigh their anchors, but others cut their cables, and drove with wild precipitation wherever the wind and ſea carried them. In this confuſion the ſhips ran foul of one another: the ſhock was dreadful, and ſeveral of them received ſo much damage, as to be rendered unfit for future ſervice. When day-light returned, the Engliſh admiral had the ſatisfaction to ſee that his attempt on the Spaniſh fleet had fully taken effect; the enemy were ſtill in extreme diſorder, and their ſhips widely ſeparated and diſperſed, whilſt the Engliſh fleet had received a great augmentation of ſhips, fitted out by the nobility and gentry, as well as by thoſe under Lord Seymour, who had left Juſtin de Naſſau, the Dutch admiral, he being able alone to guard the coaſt of Flanders. Lord Howard being bravely ſeconded by Sir Francis Drake, and all the other officers, made haſte to improve the advantage which was now preſented to him, and attacked the enemy, in different quarters at the ſame time, with the utmoſt impetuoſity. The engagement began at four in the morning, and laſted till ſix at night. The Spaniards diſplayed, in every rencounter, the moſt intrepid bravery; but, from the cauſes already mentioned, did very little execution againſt the Engliſh, whilſt many of their own ſhips were greatly damaged; and ten of the largeſt were either run aground, ſunk, or compelled to ſtrike.

One of the capital ſhips, after a long engagement with an Engliſh ſhip of force, at length ſunk, and only ſome few of the crew were ſaved. Theſe related that, one of the officers on-board having propoſed to ſurrender the ſhip, another officer, enraged at the propoſal, killed him on the ſpot; whilſt he himſelf was immediately killed by a brother of the firſt. In the midſt of this bloody ſcene, which paints the ferocious character of the Spaniards, the ſhip ſunk. The fate of the two other of the Spaniſh galleons is particularly mentioned by contemporary writers. One of them was called the St. Philip, and the other the St. Matthew: they had on-board, beſides ſeveral other nobility, two general officers; Don Francis Toledo, of the family of Orgas, and Don Diego Pimentel, brother to the Marquis of Tomnorez. After an obſtinate engagement, in which the admiral's

admiral's ſhip fought along with them, they were obliged to run athore on the coaſt of Flanders, where they were taken by the Dutch. Toledo was drowned; Pimental, with all the reſt who ſurvived, were made priſoners. Thus ended this boaſted expedition againſt England.

In the year 1595, the Spaniards, made a deſcent in Cornwall, where they burnt ſome ſmall towns, and did other miſchief. The ſpirit of the nation being rouſed by this inſult, it was reſolved to retaliate the blow with redoubled violence; for which purpoſe a large fleet was gotten together, conſiſting of one hundred and twenty-ſix ſhips of war; on-board of which were embarked more than ſeven thouſand land-forces. This armament was commanded by the Earl of Eſſex, and the Lord high admiral Effingham. This was ſtrengthened by a Dutch ſquadron of twenty-four ſhips. The deſign of this expedition was to deſtroy the Spaniſh fleet in the port of Cadiz, and to make themſelves maſters of that rich city; and this they fully accompliſhed. All the ſhipping in the harbour was burnt except two galleons, which were brought to England, and one hundred braſs cannon; the forts were levelled with the ground; eleven of the King of Spain's beſt ſhips, forty-four merchant-ſhips, and an immenſe quantity of naval ſtores, as well as proviſions of all kinds, were deſtroyed; and the town itſelf was ſaved from plunder at the price of five hundred and twenty thouſand ducats.

This glorious expedition greatly advanced the reputation of the queen, her miniſters, commanders, naval and land-forces. The admiral, on his return home, was created Earl of Nottingham; and in the preamble of the patent it was expreſſed, that the new dignity was conferred on him, on account of his good ſervices in taking Cadiz, and deſtroying the Spaniſh ſhips.

On account of the alarming ſtate of affairs in the year 1599; the Spaniards ſeeming to meditate a deſcent on the coaſt; the commotion in Ireland having riſen to a formidable height; and the conduct of Eſſex being very myſterious and unſatisfactory; Queen Elizabeth iſſued orders to the city of London to furniſh ſixteen ſhips for the reinforcement of her navy, and ſix thouſand men for the ſervice by land. The like directions being ſent to other parts of the kingdom, ſuch a fleet, and ſuch an army, were drawn together in a fortnight's ſpace, as took away all appearance of ſucceſs from foreign or domeſtic enemies. The command both of the fleet and army was entruſted to the Earl of Nottingham, who, on this occaſion, was inveſted with the high title of lord-lieutenant general of all England; an office intended by the queen for the Earl of Leiceſter in 1588, but unknown to ſucceeding times. The earl held this poſt, with almoſt regal authority, for the ſpace of ſix weeks, being ſometimes with his fleet in the Downs, and ſometimes on ſhore with his forces.

On the 18th of Auguſt 1604, ſoon after the acceſſion of King James to the throne, peace with Spain was finally concluded. The Conſtable of Caſtile came into England to ratify the peace, and on the part of England, the Earl of Nottingham, high admiral was ſent into Spain. The train of the latter was numerous and ſplendid; and the Spaniards it is ſaid were a good deal ſurprized, when they beheld the blooming countenances and graceful appearance of the Engliſh, whom their bigotry, inflamed by the prieſts, had repreſented as ſo many monſters and infernal demons. During the earl's ſtay at the Spaniſh court, Philip III. treated him with the higheſt marks of diſtinction, and Nottingham maintained his dignity in ſuch a manner as did honour to the Engliſh nation, the Spaniards being ſtruck with admiration of the venerable hero, whoſe courage and conduct had defeated their invincible armada. At his audience of leave the king gave him a diamond ring of three thouſand pounds value, beſides other preſents amounting to 20,000l.

This great character died in the year 1624. He continued lord high admiral of England till February 1618,19, when, finding himſelf unable any longer to perform the duties of

that great employment, which he had enjoyed about 33 years, he voluntarily reſigned it. The king, being ſenſible of the important ſervices he had done the nation, remitted him a debt of 18,000l. which he owed to the crown, ſettled on him a penſion of 1000l. a year for life, and granted him the place and precedency of John Mowbray, who had been created Earl of Nottingham by King Richard II. at the time of his coronation. The earl died at the age of 88, leaving rather a memorial of his extraordinary worth than any great eſtate to his family, although he had enjoyed ſo long the profitable poſt of lord admiral. He lived in the moſt ſplendid and magnificent manner, keeping ſeveral houſes at the ſame time; and was always forward to promote any deſign which promiſed to be any wiſe ſerviceable to his country. Sir Robert Naunton ſtyles him a worthy, honeſt, and brave, man; and for his perſon as goodly a gentleman as any of his age; and Mr. Oſborne tells us, that his fidelity was impregnable to corruption.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 204.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

MONTSERRAT.

MONTSERRAT is a very ſmall but very pleaſant iſland, ſo called by Columbus from its reſemblance to the famous mountain near Barcelona in Catalonia. It lies in weſt longitude 61° 0′, north latitude 16° 15′, having Antigua to the north-eaſt, St. Chriſtopher's and Nevis to the north-weſt, and Guadaloupe lying ſouth-ſouth-eaſt at the diſtance of about nine leagues. In its figure it is nearly round, about nine miles in extent every way, twenty-ſeven in circumference, and is ſuppoſed to contain about forty or fifty thouſand acres. The climate is warm, but leſs ſo than in Antigua, and is eſteemed very healthy. The ſoil is mountainous, but with pleaſant valleys, rich and fertile, between them; the hills are covered with cedars and other fine trees. Here are all the animals, as well as vegetables and fruits, that are to be found in the other iſlands, and not at all inferior to them in quality. The inhabitants raiſed formerly a conſiderable quantity of indigo, which was none of the beſt, but which they cut four times a year. The preſent product is cotton, rum, and ſugar. There is no good harbour, but three tolerable roads, at Plymouth, Old Harbour, and Ker's Bay, where they ſhip the produce of the iſland. Public affairs are adminiſtered here, as in the other iſles, by a lieutenant-governor, a council of ſix, and an aſſembly, compoſed of no more than eight members, two from each of the four diſtricts into which it is divided. Its civil hiſtory contains nothing particular except its invaſion by the French in 1712, and its capture by them again in the late war, at the concluſion of which it was reſtored to Great-Britain. The wonderful effects of induſtry and experience, in meliorating the gifts of Nature, have been no where more conſpicuous than in theſe iſlands, and particularly in this, by gradually improving their produce, more eſpecially of late years, ſince the art of planting has been reduced to a regular ſyſtem, and almoſt all the defects of ſoil ſo thoroughly removed by proper management and manure, that, except from the failure of ſeaſons, or the want of hands, there is ſeldom any fear of a crop. As far back as 1770, there were exported from this iſland to Great-Britain one hundred and ſixty-ſeven bags of cotton, ſeven hundred and forty hogſheads of rum; to Ireland one hundred and thirty-three ditto, four thouſand three hundred and thirty-eight hogſheads, two hundred and thirty-two tierces, two hundred and

two

two barrels of ſugar; the whole valued at 89,907l. and exports to North America valued at 12,633l. There are a few ſhips employed in trading to this iſland from London and from Briſtol. As to the number of inhabitants, according to the moſt probable accounts, they conſiſt of between twelve and fourteen hundred whites, and about ten thouſand negroes, though ſome ſay not ſo many.

The preſent officers are—

governor.

Henry Charles Selwyn, Eſq. lieutenant-governor.

Thomas Harcum, Eſq. chief-juſtice.

BARBUDA AND ANGUILLA.

Barbuda, which belongs entirely to the Codrington family, and the circumference of which is ſix or ſeven leagues, hath dangerous coaſts. It is, perhaps, the moſt even of all the American iſlands. The trees which cover it are weak, and not very high, becauſe there are never more than ſix or ſeven inches of earth upon a layer of lime-ſtone. Nature hath placed great plenty of turtles here; and caprice hath occaſioned the ſending thither of deer and ſeveral kinds of game; chance hath filled the woods with pintados and other fowls, eſcaped from the veſſels after ſome ſhipwreck. Upon this ſoil are fed oxen, horſes, and mules, for the labours of the neighbouring ſettlements. No other culture is known there, except that of the kind of corn which is neceſſary for the feeding of the numerous herds in thoſe ſeaſons when the paſture fails. Its population is reduced to three hundred and fifty ſlaves, and to the ſmall number of free men who are appointed to overlook them. This private property pays no tribute to the nation, though it be ſubject to the tribunals of Antigua. The air here is very pure and very wholeſome. Formerly, the ſickly people of the other Engliſh iſlands went to breathe it, in order to ſtop the progreſs of their diſeaſes, or to recover their ſtrength. This cuſtom hath ceaſed, ſince ſome of them indulged themſelves in parties of deſtructive chace.

Anguilla is ſeven or eight leagues in length, and is very unequal in its breadth, which never exceeds two leagues. Neither mountains, nor woods, nor rivers, are found upon it, and its ſoil is nothing more than chalk.

Some wandering Engliſhmen ſettled upon this porous and friable rock towards the year 1650. After an obſtinate labour, they at length ſucceeded in obtaining from this kind of turf a little cotton, a ſmall quantity of millet-ſeed, and ſome potatoes. Six veins of vegetating earth, which were in proceſs of time diſcovered, received ſugar-canes, which, in the beſt harveſt, yield no more than fifty thouſand weight of ſugar, and ſometimes only five or ſix thouſand. Whatever elſe comes out of the colony hath been introduced into it clandeſtinely from Santa Cruz, where the inhabitants of Anguilla have formed ſeveral plantations.

In ſeaſons of drought, which are but too frequent, the iſland hath no other reſource but in a lake, the ſalt of which is ſold to the people of New England; and in the ſale of ſheep and goats, which thrive better in this dry climate, and upon theſe arid plains, than in the reſt of America.

Anguilla reckons no more than two hundred free inhabitants, and five hundred ſlaves: nevertheleſs it hath an aſſembly of its own, and even a chief, who is choſen by the inhabitants, and confirmed by the governor of Antigua. A foreigner, who ſhould be ſent to govern this feeble ſettlement, would infallibly be driven away, by men who have preſerved ſomething of the independent manners, and of the rather ſavage character, of their anceſtors.

The coaſt of this iſland affords but two harbours, and even in theſe very ſmall veſſels only can anchor: they are both defended by four pieces of cannon, which, for half a century paſt, have been entirely unfit for ſervice.

BERMUDAS, OR SOMMER'S ISLANDS.

This cluſter of iſlands lies almoſt in the form of a ſhepherd's crook, in weſt longitude 65°, north latitude 32° 30′, between two and three hundred leagues diſtant from the neareſt place of the continent of America, or of any of the other Weſt-India iſlands.

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The whole number of the Bermudas iſlands is ſaid to be about four hundred, but very few of them are habitable. The principal is St. George's, which is not above ſixteen miles long, and three at moſt in breadth. It is univerſally agreed, that the nature of this and the other Bermudas iſlands has undergone a ſurpriſing alteration for the worſe, ſince they were firſt diſcovered; the air being much more inclement, and the ſoil much more barren than formerly: this is aſcribed to the cutting down thoſe fine ſpreading cedar-trees for which the iſlands were famous, and which ſheltered them from the blaſts of the north wind, at the ſame time that it protected the undergrowth of the delicate plants and herbs. In ſhort, the Summer iſlands are now far from being deſirable ſpots; and their natural productions are but juſt ſufficient for the ſupport of the inhabitants, who, chiefly for that reaſon perhaps, are temperate and lively even to a proverb. At firſt tobacco was raiſed upon theſe iſlands; but, being of a worſe quality than that growing on the continent, the trade is now almoſt at an end. Large quantities of ambergris were alſo originally found upon the coaſts, and afforded a valuable commerce; but that trade is alſo reduced, as likewiſe their whale-trade, though the perquiſites upon the latter form part of the governor's revenue, he having ten pounds for every whale that is caught. The Bermudas iſlands, however, might ſtill produce ſome valuable commodities, were they properly cultivated. There is here found, about three or four feet below the ſurface, a white chalk-ſtone which is eaſily chiſelled, and is exported for building gentlemen's houſes in the Weſt Indies. Their palmetto leaves, if properly manufactured, might turn to excellent account in making women's hats; and their oranges are ſtill valuable. Their ſoil is alſo ſaid to be excellent for the cultivation of vines, and it has been thought that ſilk and cochineal might be produced; but none of theſe things have yet been attempted. The chief reſource of the inhabitants for ſubſiſtence is in the remains of their cedar-wood, of which they fabricate ſmall ſloops, with the aſſiſtance of the New-England pine, and ſell many of them to the American colonies, where they are much admired. Their turtle-catching trade is alſo of ſervice; and they are ſtill able to rear great variety of tame fowl, and have wild ones abounding in vaſt plenty. All the attempts to eſtabliſh a regular whale-fiſhery on theſe iſlands have hitherto proved unſucceſsful; they have no cattle, and even the black hog breed, which was probably left by the Spaniards, is greatly decreaſed. The water on the iſlands, except that which falls from the clouds, is brackiſh; and at preſent the ſame diſeaſes reign there as in the Caribbee iſlands. They have ſeldom any ſnow, or even much rain; but, when it does fall, it is generally with great violence, and the north or north-eaſt wind renders the air very cold. The ſtorms generally come with the new moon; and, if there is a halo or circle about it, it is a ſure ſign of a tempeſt, which is generally attended with dreadful thunder and lightning. The inhabited parts of the Bermudas iſlands are divided into nine diſtricts, called tribes. 1. St. George. 2. Hamilton. 3. Ireland. 4. Devonſhire. 5. Pembroke. 6. Pagets. 7. Warwick. 8. Southampton. 9. Sandys. There are but two places on the large iſland where a ſhip can ſafely come near the ſhore, and theſe are ſo well covered with high rocks, that few will chuſe to enter in without a pilot; and they are ſo well defended by forts, that they have no occaſion to dread an enemy. St. George's town is at the bottom of the principal haven, and is defended by nine forts, on which are mounted ſeventy pieces of cannon that command the entrance. The town has a handſome church, a fine library, and a noble town-houſe, where the governor, council, &c. aſſemble. The tribes of Southampton and Devonſhire have each a pariſh-church and library, and the former has a harbour of the ſame name; there are alſo ſcattered houſes and hamlets over many of the iſlands, where particular plantations require them. The inhabitants are clothed chiefly with

Britiſh

Britiſh manufactures; and all their implements for tilling the ground and building are made in Britain.

It is uncertain who were the firſt diſcoverers of the Bermudas iſlands. John Bermudas, a Spaniard, is commonly ſaid to have diſcovered them in 1527; but this is diſputed, and the diſcovery attributed to Henry May, an Engliſhman. As the iſlands were without the reach of the Indian navigation, the Bermudas were abſolutely uninhabited when firſt diſcovered by the Europeans. May above-mentioned was ſhipwrecked upon St. George's; and with the cedar which they felled there, aſſiſted by the wreck of their own ſhip, he and his companions built another which carried them to Europe, where they publiſhed their accounts of the iſlands. When Lord Delawar was governor of Virginia, Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Summers, and Capt. Newport, were appointed to be his deputy-governors; but their ſhip, being ſeparated by a ſtorm from the reſt of the ſquadron, was in the year 1609 wrecked on the Bermudas, and the governors, diſagreeing among themſelves, built each of them a new ſhip of the cedar they found there, in which they ſeverally ſailed to Virginia. On their arrival there, the colony was in ſuch diſtreſs, that Lord Delawar, upon the report which his deputy-governors made him of the plenty they found at the Bermudas, diſpatched Sir George Summers to bring proviſions from thence to Virginia, in the ſame ſhip which brought him from Bermudas, and which had not an ounce of iron about it except one bolt in the keel. Sir George, after a tedious voyage, at laſt reached the place of his deſtination, where, ſoon after his arrival, he died, leaving his name to the iſlands, and his orders to the crew to return with black hogs to the colony of Virginia. This part of his will, however, the ſailors did not chuſe to execute, but, ſetting ſail in their cedar ſhip for England, landed ſafely at Whitchurch in Dorſetſhire.

Notwithſtanding this dereliction of the iſland, however, it was not without Engliſh inhabitants. Two ſailors, Carter and Waters, being apprehenſive of puniſhment for their crimes, had ſecreted themſelves from their fellows when Sir George was wrecked upon the iſland, and had ever ſince lived upon the natural productions of the ſoil. Upon the ſecond arrival of Sir George, they enticed one Chard to remain with them; but, differing about the ſovereignty of the iſland, Chard and Waters were on the point of cutting one another's throats, when they were prevented by the prudence of Carter. Soon after, they had the good fortune to find a great piece of ambergris weighing about eighty pounds, beſides other pieces, which in thoſe days were ſufficient, if properly diſpoſed of, to have made each of them maſter of a large eſtate. Where they were, this ambergris was uſeleſs, and therefore they came to the deſperate reſolution of carrying themſelves and it in an open boat to Virginia or to Newfoundland, where they hoped to diſpoſe of their treaſure to advantage. In the mean time, however, the Virginia company claimed the property of the Bermudas iſlands, and accordingly ſold it to one hundred and twenty perſons of their own ſociety, who obtained a charter from King James for poſſeſſing it. This new Bermudas company, as it was called, fitted out a ſhip with ſixty planters onboard to ſettle on the Bermudas, under the command of one Mr. Richard Moor, by profeſſion a carpenter. The new colony arrived upon the iſland juſt at the time the three ſailors were about to depart with their ambergris; which Moor having diſcovered, he immediately ſeized and diſpoſed of it for the benefit of the company. So valuable a booty gave vaſt ſpirit to the new company; and the adventurers ſettled themſelves upon St. George's iſland, where they raiſed cabins. As to Mr. Moor, he was indefatigable in his duty, and carried on the fortifying and planting the iſland with incredible diligence; for we are told, that he not only built eight or nine forts, or rather block-houſes, but inured the ſettlers to martial diſcipline. Before the firſt year of his government was expired,

Mr.

Mr. Moor received a ſupply of proviſions and planters from England, and he planned out the town of St. George as it now ſtands. The fame of this ſettlement ſoon awakened the jealouſy of the Spaniards, who appeared off St. George's with ſome veſſels; but, being fired upon by the forts, they ſheered off, though the Engliſh at that time were ſo ill provided for a defence, that they had ſcarcely a ſingle barrel of gunpowder on the iſland. During Moor's government, the Bermudas were plagued with rats, which had been imported into them by the Engliſh ſhips. This vermin multiplied ſo faſt in St. George's iſland, that they even covered the ground, and had neſts in the trees. They deſtroyed all the fruits and corn within doors; nay, they increaſed to ſuch a degree, that St. George's iſland was at laſt unable to maintain them, and they ſwam over to the neighbouring iſlands, where they made as great havoc. This calamity laſted five years, tho' probably not in the ſame degree, and at laſt it ceaſed all of a ſudden.

On the expiration of Moor's government, he was ſucceeded by Capt. Daniel Tucker, who improved all his predeceſſor's ſchemes for the benefit of the iſland, and particularly encouraged the culture of tobacco. Being a ſevere diſciplinarian, he held all under him ſo rigidly to duty, that five of his ſubjects planned as bold an enterpriſe for liberty as was perhaps ever put in execution. Their names were Barker, who is ſaid to have been a gentleman; another Barker, a joiner; Goodwin, a ſhip-carpenter; Paet, a ſailor; and Saunders, who planned the enterpriſe. Their management was as artful as their deſign was bold. Underſtanding that the governor was deterred from taking the pleaſure of fiſhing in an open boat, on account of the dangers attending it, they propoſed to build him one of a particular conſtruction, which accordingly they did in a ſecret part of the iſland; but, when the governor came to view his boat, he underſtood that the builders had put to ſea in it. The intelligence was true; for the adventurers, having provided themſelves with the few neceſſaries they wanted, ſailed for England; and notwithſtanding the ſtorms they encountered, their being plundered by a French privater, and the incredible miſeries they underwent, they landed in forty-two days time at Corke in Ireland, where they were generouſly relieved and entertained by the Earl of Thomond.

In 1619, Captain Tucker reſigned his government to Captain Butler. By this time the high character which the Summer iſlands bore in England rendered it faſhionable for men of the higheſt rank to encourage their ſettlement; and ſeveral of the firſt nobility of England had purchaſed plantations among them. Captain Butler brought over with him five hundred paſſengers, who became planters on the iſlands, and raiſed a monument to the memory of Sir George Summers. The iſland was now ſo populous, for it contained about a thouſand whites, that Captain Butler applied himſelf to give it a new conſtitution of government, by introducing an aſſembly, the government till this time being adminiſtered only in the name of the governor and council. A code of laws was likewiſe drawn up, as agreeable to the laws of England as the ſituation of the iſland would admit of. One Mr. Barnard ſucceeded Captain Butler as governor, but died in ſix weeks after his arrival on the iſland; upon which the council made choice of Mr. Harriſon to be governor till a new one ſhould be appointed. No fewer than three thouſand Engliſh were now ſettled in the Bermudas, and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction had curioſity enough to viſit it from England. Among theſe was Mr. Waller the poet, a man of fortune, who, being embroiled with the parliament and commonwealth of England, ſpent ſome months in the Summer iſlands, which he has celebrated in one of his poems as the moſt delightful place in the world. The dangers attending the navigation, and the untowardly ſituation of theſe iſlands, through their diſtance from the American continent, ſeem to be the reaſon why the Bermudas did not now become the beſt peopled iſlands belonging

belonging to England; as we are told that at one period they were inhabited by no fewer than ten thouſand whites. The inhabitants, however, never ſhewed any great ſpirit for commerce, and thus they never could become rich. This, together with the gradual alteration of the ſoil and climate, already taken notice of, ſoon cauſed them to dwindle in their population; and it is computed that they do not now contain above half the number of inhabitants they once did, and even theſe ſeem much more inclined to remove to ſome other place than to ſtay where they are; ſo that unleſs ſome beneficial branch of commerce be found out, or ſome uſeful manufacture eſtabliſhed, the ſtate of the Bermudas muſt daily grow worſe and worſe.

The following account we have extracted from Mr. Morſe, as he profeſſes to have given it on the authority of a gentleman who reſided many years on the ſpot:

"The pariſh of St. George's is an iſland to the eaſtward of the main land, on which ſtands the town of St. George's containing about five hundred houſes. Contiguous to this is the iſland of St. David's, which ſupplies the town with butter, milk, vegetables, poultry, and freſh meat. In the boſom of the crook lie a vaſt number of ſmall iſlands, uninhabited. The iſland is rocky, and the ground hilly. In the main road a ſulky may paſs; and even there, in many places with difficulty; but, turn to the right or left, and it is paſſable only on horſeback. The air is healthy; a continual ſpring prevails: cedars mantled in green always adorn the hills: the paſture ground is ever verdant; the gardens ever in bloom. Moſt of the productions of the Weſt Indies might be here cultivated. The houſes are built of a ſoft ſtone, which is ſawn like timber; when expoſed to the weather, and waſhed with lime, it becomes hard. The houſes are white as ſnow, which, beheld from an eminence, contraſted with the greenneſs of the cedars and paſture ground, and the multitude of iſlands, full in view, realize what the poets have feigned concerning the Elyſian fields. The inhabitants are numerous; the whole iſland is a continued village; no leſs, perhaps, than fifteen or twenty thouſand are collected on this ſmall ſpot, of whom the blacks conſtitute two thirds. Happy for the country, were the colour unknown among them! The Bermudians are chiefly ſeafaring people; few of the men are ever at home; three or four hundred go annually to Turk's iſland to rake ſalt, which is carried to America for proviſions, or ſold, to ſuch as may call at Turk's iſland, for caſh. However induſtrious the men are abroad, at home they are indolent; much given, particularly of late, to gambling and luxury. The women are generally handſome and comely; they love their huſbands, their children, and their dreſs. Dancing is their favourite amuſement. The men muſt be equipped in taſte when they appear in company, ſhould they not have a dollar in the pound to pay their creditors; the women muſt array themſelves like the belles of Paris, ſhould they not have a morſel of bread to preſerve their blooming complexion. They are thoroughly acquainted with one another's families, and from their tea-table, as from their atmoſphere, ariſe conſtant guſts of ſcandal and detraction. To ſtrangers they are kind, but among themſelves are quarrelſome.

"The common food of the Bermudians is coffee, fiſh of different kinds, a ſweet potatoe, Indian corn, and American flour. Their water is rain preſerved in ciſterns; the general drink is grog. Fiſhing is the favourite amuſement of the men. The government is conducted under a governor named by the crown of England, a council, and general aſſembly. The eſtabliſhed religion is epiſcopacy. There are nine churches; three clergymen have the charge of theſe nine: there is one Preſbyterian church. A regard for religion is not the characteriſtic of the Bermudians; they ſeldom go to church, except it be to attend a funeral, or to get their children baptized, or to hear a ſtranger."

We ſhall cloſe this account of the Bermudas with the following extract

from the report of the privy council on the ſlave-trade:

"Nothing can better ſhew the ſtate of ſlavery in Bermudas than the behaviour of the blacks in the late war. There were at one time between fifteen and twenty privateers fitted out from hence, which were partly manned by negro ſlaves, who behaved both as ſailors and marines irreproachably; and, whenever they were captured, always returned, if it was in their power. There were ſeveral inſtances wherein they had been condemned with the veſſel and ſold, and afterwards found means to eſcape; and through many difficulties and hardſhips returned to their former maſters. In the ſhip Regulator, a privateer, there were ſeventy ſlaves. She was taken and carried into Boſton; ſixty of them returned in a flag of truce directly to Bermudas; nine others returned by the way of New York; one only was miſſing, who died in the cruize, or in captivity."

The preſent officers are—

James Crawford, Eſq. governor.
And. Cazneau, Eſq. judge of the vice-admiralty court.
Henry Tucker, jun. Eſq. ſecretary and provoſt-marſhal general.
Dan. Leonard, Eſq. chief-juſtice.
J. Grove Palmer, Eſq. attorney-gen.
John Brickwood, Eſq. agent.

LUCAY'S, OR BAHAMA ISLANDS.

The Bahamas are ſituated between 22 and 27 degrees north latitude, and 73 and 81 degrees weſt longitude. They extend along the coaſt of Florida quite down to Cuba, and are ſaid to be five hundred in number, ſome of them only rocks, but twelve of them are large and fertile; all are, however, uninhabited, except Providence, which is two hundred miles eaſt of the Floridas; tho' ſome others are larger and more fertile, and on which the Engliſh have plantations.

Theſe iſlands were the firſt fruits of Columbus's diſcoveries; but they were not known to the Engliſh till 1667. The iſle of Providence became an harbour for the buccaneers, or pirates, who for a long time infeſted the American navigation. This obliged the government, in 1718, to ſend out Captain Woodes Rogers with a fleet to diſlodge the pirates, and for making a ſettlement. This the captain effected; a fort was erected, and an independent company was ſtationed in the iſland. Ever ſince this laſt ſettlement, theſe iſlands have been improving, though they advance but ſlowly. In time of war the inhabitants, as well as others, gain by the prizes condemned there, and at all times by the wrecks which are frequent in this labyrinth of rocks and ſhelves. The Spaniards and Americans captured theſe iſlands during the laſt war, but they were retaken on the 7th of April, 1783.

The preſent officers are—

Earl of Dunmore, governor.
Steph. Delancy, Eſq. chief-juſtice.
aſſiſtant judges.
Joſeph Tatnall, Eſq. judge of the vice-admiralty court.
Moſes Franks, Eſq. attorney-gen.
William Baylis, Eſq. provoſt-marſh.
George Barry, Eſq. receiver-gen.
Peter Edwards, Eſq. prothonotary and clerk of the crown.
A. Chriſtie, Eſq. ſecretary and reg.
Robert Hunt, Eſq. collector.
John Baker, Eſq. naval-officer.
Joſeph Tatnall, Eſq. ſurveyor-gen.
Joſeph Smith, Eſq. king's agent.
George Chalmers, Eſq. col. agent.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Beſides the above enumerated, Great Britain poſſeſſes part of a cluſter of iſlands called the Virgin Iſlands, of which there is but little authentic intelligence extant. Mr. Edwards obſerves reſpecting them, that, if his inquiries were not neglected, his expectations were not anſwered. They were diſcovered and named by Columbus, but the Spaniards of thoſe days deemed them unworthy of their attention. They are about forty in number, whereof the Engliſh hold Tortola, Virgin Gorda, or Peniſton, Joſvan Dykes, Guana iſle, Beef and Thatch iſlands, Anegada, Nechar, Prickly Pear, Camana's, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt, and Peter's, iſland, with ſome others of no value. Tortola is the principal: it was originally peopled by Dutch buccaneers, who were afterwards driven from thence by a party of Engliſhmen of the ſame deſcription.

deſcription. The chief merit of its improvement reſts with a party of Engliſh ſettlers from Aguilla, who about the year 1790 embarked from thence and took up their reſidence in theſe iſlands; here they formed themſelves into a ſociety, their wants were few and their government ſimple and unexpenſive; a council choſen from among themſelves, with a preſident, exerciſed both a legiſlative and judicial authority, determining all queſtions and appeals, without expence to either party.

The number of inhabitants on theſe iſlands at the period above referred to, was about fifteen hundred whites, and ſeven thouſand blacks. It is ſuppoſed the white inhabitants do not exceed one thouſand, while the blacks are at leaſt ten thouſand. In 1787, there was exported from theſe iſlands, in forty ſhips of ſix thouſand five hundred and ſixteen tons, ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and three hundred weight of ſugar; twenty-one thouſand four hundred and ſeventeen gallons of rum; two thouſand and eleven gallons of molaſſes; two hundred and eighty-nine thouſand and ſeventy-four pounds of cotton; dying goods to the value of ſix thouſand ſix hundred and fifty-one pounds two ſhillings and ſix-pence, and other miſcellaneous articles to the value of two thouſand three-hundred and forty pounds eighteen ſhillings and five-pence. But theſe, like moſt of the other iſlands, are on the decline.

The preſent officers are—

John Nugent, Eſq. lieutenant-gov.
James Robertſon, Eſq. chief juſtice.
George Leonard, Eſq. judge of the vice-admiralty court.
George Leonard, Eſq. regiſter of deeds.
Mark Dyer, Eſq. king's counſel.

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

THE DUCHESS OF KINGSTON.—Concluded from page 209.

THE ſtratagem was adopted. The ducheſs changed her ſex in appearance, and waited at the appointed hour and place without ſeeing either Mrs. Cradock or the perſon who had promiſed to effect the meeting. The fact is, that every minutia of this buſineſs had been communicated to the proſecutors, who inſtructed the letter-carrier to pretend an acquieſcence in the ſcheme. Thus baffled in a proſpect which had a plauſible aſpect of ſucceſs, the only meaſure left was the beſt poſſible arrangement of matters preparatory for the trial.

On the 15th day of April 1776, the buſineſs came on in Weſtminſter Hall. It was of five days continuance, and the principal object argued was the admiſſion, or not, of a ſentence of the ſpiritual court, in a ſuit for jactitation of marriage, ſo as to ſtop the proof of a marriage in an indictment for polygamy. The judges deciding againſt the admiſſion of ſuch a ſentence in bar to evidence, the fact of the two marriages was moſt clearly proved, and a conviction of courſe followed.

The ducheſs was on her trial attended by Mrs. Egerton, whoſe huſband was of the Bridgewater family; Mrs. Barrington, widow of General Barrington, a brother of the peer of that name; the late Dr. Iſaac Schomberg, and the preſent Dr. Warren. One extraordinary method the ducheſs took to ſuſtain her ſpirits, was to loſe a certain quantity of blood almoſt every time in which ſhe was ordered to withdraw from the bar.

The ſolemn buſineſs being concluded, the proſecutors had a plan in embryo to confine the Counteſs of Briſtol (for ſo, after conviction, ſhe in reality was) to this country; and to have her deprived of her perſonal property. A writ of "*Ne exeat regno*" was preparing, of which the lady received private notice; and, being adviſed inſtantaneouſly to leave the kingdom, ſhe cauſed her carriage to be driven about the moſt public ſtreets of the metropolis, invited a ſelect party to dine at Kingſton houſe, the

better to cover her deſign, while in an hired poſt-chaiſe ſhe travelled to Dover. Mr. Harding, the captain of her yacht, was there, and he conveyed her, in the firſt open boat that could be hired, to Calais.

Monſ. Deſſein received her with more complaiſance than cordiality; for, in France, the conviction was underſtood to have deprived her of all her poſſeſſions, real and perſonal. Deſſein therefore intimated that he was highly honoured in the choice ſhe had made of his hotel, but that he could notaccommodate herwith a ſuite of rooms. She was fatigued in body and mind; reſt, therefore, even in a room on the attic ſtory, would have been the moſt welcome ſolacer in the bounty of heaven to beſtow.

While the ducheſs, for ſo ſhe muſt be ſtill ſtyled for the ſake of uniformity in the narrative, was retired, Deſſein contrived means to inveſtigate the ſtate of herfinances; and, being informed that ſhe was ſtill in receipt of her eſtates, he, the morning after her arrival, brightened up his features, and was the happieſt being on earth to acquaint her, that the company, who had occupied apartments ſuitable in every reſpect *pour madame la ducheſſe*, were gone to Paris, and conſequently they were devoted to her uſe, if ſhe ſhould ſo pleaſe. This obeiſance anſwered Deſſein's purpoſe. She remained at the hotel long enough to lend him a thouſand pounds, when, being her debtor, he complained of her parſimony, and compelled her, by diſreſpectful treatment, to ſeek another abode. The money lent Deſſein is not wholly repaid at this hour. The only accommodation which the ducheſs could ever obtain was to take the demand out in *fire-wood*. If a pun be excuſable, this was a *burning* ſhame in Monſ. Deſſein.

Monſ. Deſſein has that happy compoſure of features, bows ſo reſpectfully, and is apparently ſo much the devoted humble ſervant of every body, that it is not ſurpriſing he ſhould have warmed himſelf into the general favour of Engliſh travellers. The ducheſs, with all her pretenſions to the gift of penetrating characters, was groſsly duped by the keeper of her hotel; yet was the impoſition ſo ſmoothly effected, that Deſſein and her grace never rencountered each other without parting the deareſt friends in the world; ſhe, with a gracious inclination of her head, only requeſting it as a favour that more fire-wood might be ſent in to leſſen her demand; and he, with a ſemicircular bow of his body, aſſuring her that a magazine was at her command. This reciprocity of deceit was practiſed whenever Calais became the occaſional or the ſtationary reſidence of the ducheſs; and, it being foreſeen that ſuch reſidence would be frequent, an habitation affording ſome degree of comfort was ſought for and obtained.

Monſ. Cocove had formerly held a commanding poſt at Calais: he was inconſtitution, habits, and appearance, an Engliſhman. The habits of our country he had acquired by reſiding ſome time among us, and during that reſidence he had mixed with the firſt circles. The old Marquis of Granby had been his intimate friend and aſſociate. When the dutcheſs fled to Calais, Cocove was ſequeſtered at a little paternal ſeat within a few miles; reſtricted to that, as his place of reſidence, conformable to the uſage of France with reſpect to perſons of landed property who are involved. Cocove had a houſe in Calais, which his wife and family, amounting to three ſons and as many daughters, occupied. The ducheſs treated for the purchaſe of this houſe, and it was agreed to be ſold for 1000l. with permiſſion to the family to occupy one ſide of the quadrangle. The Cocove family engaged her attention, and, before ſhe had ſeen the half of them, ſhe promiſed to make them all happy. The girls ſhe aſtoniſhed with the ſight of her diamonds and her wardrobe; with the boys ſhe converſed about the heroic deeds of her great-grandfather, throwing in occaſional hints, that "commiſſions in the army would be comfortable things, and particularly in the French ſervice, which was ſo highly honourable under the reigning monarch, for whom ſhe had a prodigious regard."

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As it was the lot of the ducheſs to be perpetually on the remove, ſome incidents had happened at Rome, of which ſhe received advice, which rendered it neceſſary for her once more to viſit that renowned city. In the public bank ſhe had depoſited her plate for ſafety, when ſhe ſet out for England; and in her palace ſhe had left a renegade Spaniſh frier, and an Engliſh girl, whom ſhe had carried to Italy on her laſt expedition. The girl was handſome, and had a ſenſe of prudence, aided by that prejudice againſt foreigners, which the lower orders of this and of moſt other countries poſſeſs. She attracted, however, the particular notice of a cardinal, who, for the honour of the holy ſee, ſhall be nameleſs. His viſits to the palace of the ducheſs were frequent; the pretence always was, a ſomething particular to communicate to her grace, and a conſequent inquiſitiveneſs about her return. The frier ſmoaked the cardinal, and the cardinal, in return, was jealous of the frier. The poor girl, who underſtood not a ſyllable of any other language than that of her country, found herſelf extremely embarraſſed. The frier knew Engliſh enough for an ordinary converſation; and, in the true ſtyle of a ghoſtly adviſer, he cautioned the girl againſt the deſigns of the cardinal. Whether from real diſlike, or from the not being able to have a verbal intercourſe, the overtures of the cardinal were rejected; and, whenever he came to the palace, ſhe left him, if his eminence ſo pleaſed, to make love to the frier. Thus getting rid of a rival, the frier plied his arts ſo ſucceſsfully as to occaſion one bed to be the only neceſſary convenience for the two inmates of the palace to ſleep in. Having accompliſhed this end, the frier deemed it a pity that ſuch of the moveables as were eaſily portable ſhould remain in an uſeleſs ſtate: converted into caſh, they might circulate to the benefit of ſociety. Under an impreſſion ſo charitable to the world, he walked off with what he could carry, beſides diſpoſing of quantities of articles to different purchaſers; and left the poor girl pregnant. It was of theſe tranſactions the ducheſs was informed by letters. The neceſſity of her immediate journeying to Rome was urgent, and ſhe ſet out as ſoon as ſhe could expedite the neceſſary preparations.

During her travel, an illneſs excepted, not any particular occurrence happened. On her arrival being known, Cardinal Albani waited on her, to whom ſhe communicated the particulars of the behaviour of the frier, prudently reſerving the circumſtance of the attack made by one of the cardinal's brotherhood on the chaſtity of the girl. Her ſituation was not the preſent object of thought. The queſtion was, how the property embezzled by the frier could be re-obtained? The girl ſobbed, ſhed tears in abundance, and on her knees entreated forgiveneſs; but, with all this ſubmiſſive penitence, ſhe could ſcarcely obtain the attention of a moment.—All hope of re-obtaining the valuables becoming viſionary, to get the plate out of the public bank, and tranſport it ſafely from Italy, was the ſole object of negociation; in which the ducheſs proving ſucceſsful, ſhe returned to Calais, and the robbery of the friar became one of her ordinary tales.

On the return of the ducheſs from Rome, the expeditious communication between Calais and England afforded the earlieſt intelligence ſhe could wiſh relative to the proceedings of her opponents. Their buſineſs was now, if poſſible, to ſet aſide the will of the Duke of Kingſton. There was not a probability of their ſucceeding in the attempt; but ſtill the attempt was to be made. This kept alive the apprehenſion of danger in the mind of the ducheſs; and, ſo long as that apprehenſion ſubſiſted, it was neceſſary, in policy, to affect a particular regard for certain perſons in England who had the apparent pow- of rendering her a ſervice. The late Sir George Haye was at that time dean of the arches. Not more from the eminence of his ſituation than from the ſplendour of his abilities, his rank was high in the public eſteem. Doctor Iſaac Schomberg had been a contemporary with Sir George at

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Merchant Taylor's ſeminary.—Through life they loved each other. The opinion of Sir George, as to the impeachability of the Duke of Kingſton's will, was frequently wanted; and, through the intermediation of Doctor Schomberg, this was obtained. Sir George Haye from the firſt ridiculed the attempt to ſet aſide the will, as a futility. Schomberg, however, deſirous of obtaining the fulleſt confirmation of the caſe, preſſed Sir George to dictate a few lines on the ſubject in a letter which he purpoſed to ſend to the ducheſs. Schomberg on this cauſed every conſolatory aſſurance to be tranſmitted to the ducheſs. She received it, and profeſſed every feeling which gratitude could inſpire. As a ſplendid return for his real anxiety to have her mind at eaſe, this was the gracious manner of her procedure:

One morning Doctor Schomberg was waited on at his apartments in Conduit-ſtreet, and a preſent from the Ducheſs of Kingſton was delivered to him. This preſent was a ring brilliantly encircled, the ſtone a deep blue, and the words *Pour l'Amitié*, on the ſtone. The intrinſic value was never once conſidered by Schomberg; it was the preſumable tribute of gratitude which affected the mind. He wore the ring, and in almoſt every company he proclaimed the donor. But a ſhort portion of time elapſed before one of the encircling brilliants fell out, and, to have a ſubſtitute replaced, a jeweller was ſent for. When he came, he looked firſt at the ring, then at Doctor Schomberg; and, on being aſked when he could do what was neceſſary, the jeweller anſwered, 'I hope you will not be offended, ſir, but it is really not worth your while to have any thing done; the middle ſtone is a compoſition, and the whole did not coſt more in Paris than ſix-and-thirty ſhillings.'—'Is that the caſe?' ſaid the doctor; 'then I will ſoon diſpoſe of it.' He firſt trampled the contemptible bauble under his feet, then flung it out of the window.

Previous to her trial, the ducheſs had formed a deſign to viſit Peterſburgh. A ſhip had been built for her, containing every ſplendid accommodation. There was a drawing-room, a dining-parlour, kitchen, and other conveniences. The ſhip attracted, as may be ſuppoſed, general obſervation—and the Ruſſian ambaſſador being given to underſtand that the whole had been intended as a conveyance of the ducheſs on a viſit to ſo auguſt a ſovereign as the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the politeſſe of courts compelled an acknowledgement, on his part, that the compliment would be graciouſly received. But there was ſomething more than the mere compliment of a viſit. Her grace had ſome pictures of conſiderable value, which devolved to her on the demiſe of the duke. Theſe ſhe had offered as a preſent to the empreſs, who had deigned to accept them. The ſhipping them for Peterſburgh, that they might be conveyed from where they ought to have remained to whither they ſhould not have been ſent, had occaſioned as many conferences between the ducheſs and the Ruſſian ambaſſador as would have been requiſite to adjuſt the differences of Europe. At laſt however, a cargo of pictures, and other valuable articles, cleared the river, and arrived ſafe at Peterſburgh. The empreſs diſpoſed of them as accorded with her fancy, and her ambaſſador was charged in her name to notify her pleaſure. The ducheſs in this was a copyiſt of the eaſtern cuſtoms: her preſence was accompanied by a preſent, the better to enſue a favourable reception.

To convey her grace to Peterſburgh, the ſhip which had been built for the purpoſe was ordered to Calais. It arrived there, and Harding, the commander of her yacht, was conſidered as the captain. In that capacity he ſuperintended the preparations, and did every thing requiſite in a man of honeſty. An obſtruction however aroſe, and that of a ſerious nature: the American war ſubſiſted. Under what colours ſhould the ducheſs ſail, ſo as to be the ſureſt of protection? Cunningham, an American marine adventurer, had juſt taken one of the Holland packets. Dr. Franklin, then at Paris, was ſurrounded by a ſwarm of his countrymen,

men, who only wiſhed for commiſſions to rove about the channel. The intention of the ducheſs to embark could not be ſecreted, nor the time of her ſailing. The capture of her ſhip was conſidered as an enterprize worthy adoption. It was ſuppoſed that any ſum demanded would be paid for her ranſom. Appriſed that ſuch an idea prevailed, the ducheſs applied by letter to the French miniſter, ſoliciting protection under the colours of France. Her requeſt being granted, Captain Harding was informed of her intentions to hoiſt the French flag, and have her ſhip manned by French ſailors. He had ſerved in the Britiſh navy, had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in action, and could not reliſh the meaſure. The ducheſs ſoothed him, and he complied with reluctance. French ſailors were then procured; but no ſooner were they engaged for the voyage, than they threw an obſtacle in the way. They would only be commanded by a French captain. There was not an alternative. One Le Fevre offered, and was accepted; but his acceptance and nomination rendered the ſituation of Harding too mortifying to be endured; in conſequence of which he reſigned his employ under the ducheſs, quitted Calais for Dover, where his family reſided, and did not long ſurvive what he felt as an inſult, conſidering the fidelity with which he had diſcharged his duty to the ducheſs. He it was who had been intruſted to convey her perſonal property of the greateſt value out of England, and afterwards from Rome: his final reward was, to have the maſter of a fiſhing-boat appointed his captain.

On her propoſed voyage to Peterſburgh, the ducheſs was to be accompanied by ſeveral perſons, beſides domeſtics, who were collectively to form a ſuite proper for an exalted perſonage, about to viſit a ſovereign power. The arrangement of this ſuite depending, of courſe, on the will of the ducheſs, a whimſical aſſemblage of characters was blended. The captain and ſailors of the ſhip being Frenchmen and Roman Catholics, a chaplain of their language and perſuaſion was required to perform the pious offices neceſſary for the welfare of their ſouls. To be ſupplied in this particular the ducheſs diſpatched a letter to Paris, ſoliciting a lady to recommend an eccleſiaſtic proper for the purpoſe. Among the different orders it was not a difficult matter to meet with a prieſt of the *Order of Neceſſity*; and, it being probable that ſuch an one only would embark on on ſo ſingular an expedition, the choice fell on Monſ. l'Abbé Sechand. Highly flattered by his appointment, a meſſenger was diſpatched to Calais, with information that the abbé would ſet out for that place immediately. The ducheſs, to whom a new face and a novel adventure afforded great delight, received the glad tidings with a joyful countenance; imparting to every viſitor the elevated ideas ſhe had formed of a perſon whom ſhe had never ſeen, and for whoſe tranſcendent abilities ſhe vouched in a moſt authoritative ſtyle, without being morally certain that his mental endowments exceeded thoſe of a common mechanic. At laſt Monſ. l'Abbé arrived, for the ſake of convenience, not much troubled with baggage, the diligence being his carriage, and a violin his travelling companion. As this gentleman had the care of the ſouls of the captain and mariners committed to his charge, to Mr. Foſter was entruſted the direction of the ducheſs in ſpirituals. Two women as attendants, a coachman at ſea, and a footman in a cabin, completed the marine ſuite with which the ducheſs ſailed for Peterſburgh.

Favoured by a wind which blew as the wiſhes of the ducheſs inclined, ſhe arrived at Elſineur in twelve days from the time of her leaving Calais; and, delaying as little as circumſtances would admit on her paſſage, ſhe ſoon reached Peterſburgh. Her arrival being announced, her reception was certainly favourable, (the empreſs diſpenſing with public forms,) the interview between her majeſty and the ducheſs being at the country palace appropriated to the purpoſes of ſeclusion. The novelty of an Engliſh lady braving the billows of the Baltic, and defying, as it were, the boiſterous elements of the north, to

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pay a compliment to the reigning ſovereigneſs, excited admiration in many, curioſity in all. This very curioſity and admiration were ſufficient for the ducheſs; gratifying her vanity, they compenſated her toils. Still more. The empreſs aſſigned a manſion for her reſidence. Her ſhip was committed under the government care; and, an hurricane ariſing which occaſioned it to receive conſiderable damage, it was repaired by expreſs order of the empreſs. Here was happineſs, if happineſs for a mind at variance with itſelf could be found on earth. Yet this marked favour of the empreſs could not entirely ſatisfy the ducheſs. She was, and ſhe felt herſelf to be, an alien. The Engliſh ambaſſador could only be complaiſant to her in private. She therefore began to inquire, whether poſſeſſions might not entitle her to command that reſpect, for which at preſent ſhe was merely an eleemoſynary debtor. There are ladies at the court of Peterſburgh who wear the picture of the empreſs as the enſign of an order. The ducheſs was flattered that landed property only was wanting to introduce her as one of this order. The empreſs was her friend; what other intereſt could ſhe deſire? The hint was ſufficient. She purchaſed an eſtate on this ſide Peterſburgh for about 12,000l. gave it the name of Chudleigh; and, having executed her part of the agreement, which always was to pay and leave others to enjoy, ſhe puſhed her intereſt to be honoured with the order. The anſwer to her application for ever blaſted her hopes. It was an invariable rule that foreigners could not be admitted. What was to be done with the eſtate? Beſide catching fiſh, and cutting down wood, it promiſed not to turn to any advantageous account. The ducheſs, however, always diſpoſed to be miſled when flattered by following her own inclination, was induced to believe, that a fortune, which ſhe did not want, might be obtained by a means which ſhe had not occaſion to uſe, which was, the erection of works for making brandy. This was a whimſical tranſition of ideas, and ſuch as could not eaſily be reconciled to an ordinary mind—a diſtiller of ſpirits inſtead of the wearer of a pendent order of the picture of and empreſs!

This diſappointment in ambition, and a final diſlike of the diſtillery project, occaſioned a reſolution to return to Calais. Diſputes in the houſehold had alſo ariſen, which cauſed this reſolution to be more determined than ordinary. The ſalary of Mr. Foſter, being only a hundred pounds a year, was in arrears.—Years and merit pleaded in vain. A trifle was the ſubject of diſpute; and the empreſs, being informed of it, offered poor Foſter a retreat for life, and he quitted the ducheſs with this ſarcaſm, in the Spartan ſtyle: "I am old, not mean."—Sechand next broke forth with vehemence. He had received more promiſes than there are numbers in the lottery, and not one of them had produced a prize. His ſalary was in arrears, and payment was formally demanded, agents on both ſides interfered, but without effecting any thing. The abbé, therefore, was left to ſeek his redreſs in France, and to get thither as well as his fortunate ſtars would aſſiſt him.

The ducheſs, quitting Peterſburgh, left an Engliſh journeyman carpenter, whom ſhe made the ſteward of her houſehold, to tranſact her affairs. At her brandy-making eſtate in the country, another character, of ſimilar deſcription as to lowneſs, was ſtationed; and on her route to Calais ſhe picked up a travelling colonel in the imperial ſervice, who only wanted to get to his wife and children in Vienna; but, not being in haſte to ſee them, took a French leave of the ducheſs, borrowing one of her watches, merely that he might not be at a loſs as to the hour of the day, and taking a couple of rings, the brilliancy of which would remind him of the charms of the real owner.

Returning once more to Calais, a conſiderable portion of time was engroſſed by the ducheſs in relating to her admiring auditors each particular concerning the very gracious reception with which the empreſs deigned to honour her. A preſent from her imperial majeſty, of an eſtate ſituated

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on the Neva, was enlarged on with all the circumlocutory eloquence of which the relator was capable. The purchaſe alſo of the eſtate near Peterſbugh, which abounded in vaſſals not daring to approach the upper petticoat of their miſtreſs without firſt kiſſing the fringe in a poſture of genuflection, afforded a ſubject for aſtoniſhment to thoſe who deſpiſed all compulſory ſubjection. Yet complaiſance was due, and, in conſequence, the tale of vanity was never interrupted. The empreſs was admitted to be the deareſt friend whom the ducheſs had experienced. She was allowed even to love her better than any favourite, who might be ſelected as the object of regard by a ſovereign, leſs a model of ſelf-denying virtue than her imperial majeſty of Ruſſia. Not a ſcruple of faith was abated in the credence given to every ſentence which the ducheſs advanced reſpecting her intimacy with the empreſs. One thing is certain; at an entertainment given by the ducheſs to the empreſs, a hundred and forty of her own domeſtics attended, and the whole ſervice was of plate. The preſence of ſo auguſt a perſonage, and the manner of her reception, are unqueſtionable proofs of benignity on one part, oſtentation on the other.

The will of his grace of Kingſton receiving every confirmation which the courts of juſtice could give; to diſſipate, rather than properly expend, the income of his eſtates, appeared to be the ruling principle of her life. The houſe at Calais was not ſufficient for the purpoſe of inviting perplexities; a manſion at a place called Mont Marte, near Paris, was fixed on, and the purchaſe of it negociated in as ſhort a time as the ducheſs could deſire. There were only a few obſtacles to enjoyment, which were not conſidered until the purchaſe was completed. The houſe was in ſo ruinous a condition as to be in momentary danger of falling. The land was more like the field of the ſlothful than the vineyard of the induſtrious. All theſe apparent evils became realized to the optics of the ducheſs only after ſhe had poſſeſſed her wiſhes, and found them, as moſt of her wiſhes were, productive of trouble. A lawſuit with the owner of the eſtate was the conſequence of the agreement. The ducheſs went again to Peterſburgh, and returned to France before it was finiſhed. And it was the manner in which this ſuit was adjudicated, which proved the ultimate cauſe of her death.

Beſides this trivial purchaſe, another was made by the ducheſs, the ſcale of which was truly grand. The brother of the French monarch was the owner of a domain, according in every reſpect with his dignity. This was the territory of Saint Aſſize, pleaſantly diſtanced from Paris, abounding with game of every different ſpecies, and rich in all the poſſible luxuriant adornment of nature. The manſion was fit for the brother of a king. It afforded three hundred beds. The value of ſuch an eſtate was too conſiderable to be expected in one payment; ſhe therefore agreed to diſcharge the whole of the ſum demanded, which was fifty-five thouſand pounds, by inſtalments. It is ſometimes eaſier to agree than fulfil. The ducheſs found this to be her caſe in the preſent inſtance. How was it poſſible to give the half of a plum without the value of a cherry-ſtone in poſſeſſion? Sixteen thouſand pounds were the utmoſt amount of the annual rents of the ducheſs. Ready money ſhe had none. It was a commodity in which ſhe ſeldom abounded. To expedient recourſe was had, to make good the firſt inſtalment; caſh was borrowed of Meſſrs. Drummond, and a few valuables were lodged as ſecurities for the debt; by theſe means one payment was made good.

If it be aſked, for whom this eſtate, thus purchaſed under every inconvenience, was actually intended? the proper anſwer returned would be, that to the career of vanity there is not an end; and, whether that paſſion be gratified by the expenditure or the hoard of money, is matter of total indifference, the ſordidneſs of the paſſion continuing the ſame. It being neceſſary however to aſſign a little portion of reaſon for a great degree of extravagance, the recent re-

conciliation which had taken place between the ducheſs and the nephew of her "deareſt duke" afforded a plea. The purchaſe on the part of the ducheſs was a good one. There was not only game, but rabbits in plenty; and, finding them to be of a ſuperior quality and flavour, the ducheſs, during the firſt week of her poſſeſſion, had as many killed and ſold as brought her three hundred guineas. Thus, at Peterſburgh, ſhe was a diſtiller of brandy; at Paris, a rabbit-merchant.

Thus proceeding from enterpriſe to enterpriſe, the hour arrived in which the ducheſs would not be permitted a longer reſident of our lower world. She was at dinner when her ſervants received the intelligence of a ſentence reſpecting the houſe near Paris having been awarded againſt her. The ſudden communication of the news cauſed the agitation of her whole frame. She flew into a violent paſſion, and, in the agitation of her mind and body, ſhe burſt an internal blood-veſſel; even this, however, ſhe appeared to have ſurmounted, until a few days afterwards, on the morning of the 26th of Auguſt, when, about to riſe from her bed, a ſervant who had long been with her endeavoured at diſſuaſion. The ducheſs addreſſed her thus: "I am not very well, but I will riſe." On a remonſtrance being attempted, ſhe ſaid, "At your peril diſobey me; I will get up, and walk about the room; ring for the ſecretary to aſſiſt me." She was obeyed, dreſſed, and the ſecretary entered the chamber. The ducheſs then walked about, complained of thirſt, and ſaid, "I could drink a glaſs of my fine Madeira, and eat a ſlice of toaſted bread. I ſhall be quite well afterwards; but let it be a large glaſs of wine."—The attendant reluctantly brought, and the ducheſs drank, the wine. She then ſaid, "I am perfectly recovered; I knew the Madeira would do me good. My heart feels oddly. I will have another glaſs." The ſervant here obſerved, that ſuch a quantity of wine drunk in the morning might intoxicate rather than benefit. The ducheſs perſiſted in her orders, and, the ſecond glaſs of Madeira being produced, ſhe drank that alſo, and pronounced herſelf to be charmingly indeed. She then walked a little about the room, and afterwards ſaid, "I will lay on the couch: I can ſleep, and after a ſleep I ſhall be entirely recovered." She ſat on the couch, a female having hold of each hand. In this ſituation ſhe ſoon appeared to have fallen into a ſound ſleep, until the woman found her hands colder than ordinary; an affright enſued; other domeſtics were rung for, and the ducheſs was found to have expired as the wearied labourer ſinks into the arms of reſt.

ORIGIN OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MANY of the wiſeſt and warmeſt aſſertors of equal government have been fond of looking back to Saxon annals for the origin of the Engliſh conſtitution, and, without the warrant either of hiſtory or tradition, have conſidered the riſe of our liberties under the Normans, as only the reſtoration of immunities ſubverted by the conqueſt.

This opinion, however, has been propagated by its authors, neither from a decided conviction on the one hand, nor a blind admiration of antiquity on the other. A very general but miſtaken motive has often rendered it popular and energetic; it has been oppoſed, in time of public danger, to the arguments of thoſe enemies of their country, and indeed to all mankind, who have branded the ſacred privileges, wreſted by our patriot anceſtors from the firſt Norman princes, as the fruit of ſucceſsful rebellions.

But, although the principle is to be applauded, the error cannot, and indeed in this enlightened age happily needs not, be defended. The rights of mankind can never be made to depend on the times of their being vindicated with ſucceſs. They are ſacred and immutable. They are the gift of heaven. And, whether appropriated

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to-day for the firſt time or enjoyed beyond the reach of annals, the title to them is equally incontrovertible. One individual may forfeit his property to another from ſupineneſs, and preſcription may ſtrengthen uſurpation into right; but human privileges by the groſs cannot be ſnatched away. There is no ſtatute of limitation to bar the claims of nature.

Let us not therefore, from a patriotic zeal, involve ourſelves in the faint evidence of probability, but be contented to trace our political conſtitution from a ſource within the reach of moral demonſtration. There is more honour in having freed ourſelves from tyranny, than in having always been free. We know with certainty that the Saxons had parliaments; but, we know with equal certainty, that the people at large had no repreſentative ſhare in them. The bulk of the nation were either vaſſals under the feudal lords, or allodii under the king's government. The firſt, being abſolute ſlaves to their maſters, could not pretend to become political rulers; and the laſt, not being even united by the feudal bond to the community, could have no ſuffrages in the feudal councils. The Saxon lords indeed were free; but, for that very reaſon, there was no public liberty; the government was nearly ariſtocratical. There was not a ſhadow of equal communion of privileges founded on legiſlative inſtitutions, which conſtitutes freedom upon Engliſh principles, by which all who are the objects of the law muſt perſonally or by repreſentation be the makers of the law.

This principle, which may juſtly be denominated the eſſence of our preſent government, neither did nor could poſſibly exiſt, till the proud feudal chieftains, bending under an accidental preſſure, were obliged to ſacrifice their pride to neceſſity, and their tyranny to ſelf-preſervation.

But before our enquiries can be properly begun, at the period I have fixed; before I can exhibit the elaſtic force of freedom, rebounding under the preſſure of abſolute goverment; I muſt call your attention to the genealogy of our feudal anceſtors. They iſſued from the northern hive of fierce warriors, who overran all Europe at the declenſion of the Roman empire, a race of men the moſt extraordinary that ever marked or diſtinguiſhed the ſtate of nature. People, who in the abſence of every art and ſcience carried the ſeeds of future perfection in their national genius, a characteriſtic viſible, even then, in an unconquerable fortitude of mind, in an inherent idea of human equality, tempered with a voluntary ſubmiſſion to the moſt rigid ſubordination. The trial by jury, too, was underſtood and received by all the northern inhabitants of Europe, when they firſt appeared among the degenerate nations that had loſt it. Liberty, driven from the haunts of ſcience and civilization, ſeems to have fled with this taliſman to the deſerts, and to have given it to barbarians to revenge her injuries, and to redeem her empire. In marking the proceſs of the conſtitution through the furnace of ſlavery, it muſt never be forgotten, that ſuch were our anceſtors.

When William had gained the battle of Haſtings, he marched towards London with his victorious Normans, and found, like other conquerors, an eaſy paſſage to the throne, when the prince is ſlain, and his army defeated. The Engliſh proffered him the peaceable poſſeſſion of a kingdom, which he was in a condition to have ſeized by force, rather chuſing to ſee the brows of a victor encircled with a crown, than with a cap of mail, and wiſhing rather to be governed with the ſceptre than the ſword. He was therefore inſtalled with all the ceremonies of the Saxon coronations, and immediately afterwards annihilated all thoſe laws which theſe ſolemnities were inſtituted to perpetuate. He eſtabliſhed his own feudal ſyſtem—the only one he underſtood. He divided all the lands of England into knight's fees, to be holden of himſelf by military ſervice; and, as few or none of the Engliſh had any ſhare in this general diſtribution, their eſtates being forfeited by their adherence to Harold, and by ſubſequent rebellions, it is plain they could have no political conſequence, ſince none but the vaſ-

ſals of the crown had ſeats in the feudal parliament.

Could William have been contented to have ſhared the ſpoils of the conquered Engliſh with his Norman barons, and merely to have transferred his feudal empire from Normandy to Great Britain, the ſacred ſun of freedom had probably then ſet upon this iſland, never to have ariſen any more. The Norman lords would have eſtabliſhed that ariſtocracy, which then diſtinguiſhed the whole feudal world; and when afterwards by the natural progreſſion of that ſingular ſyſtem, when by the inevitable operations of eſcheats and forfeitures, the crown muſt have attracted all that property which originally iſſued from it; when the barons themſelves muſt have dropped, like falling ſtars, into the center of power; and ariſtocracy have been ſwallowed up in monarchy; the people already trained to ſubjection, without rights, or without even ſimilar grievances to unite them, would have been an eaſy prey to the prince, who, in the meridian of his power and deſpotiſm, encircled with a ſtanding army, would have ſcattered terror through a nation of ſlaves.

But happily for us William's views extended with his dominion. He forgot that his barons, who were not bound by their tenures to leave their own country, had followed him rather as companions in his enterpriſe, than as vaſſals. He confided in a ſtanding army of mercenaries, which he recruited on the continent, and riveted even on his own Normans the worſt feudal ſecurities; and before the end of his reign the Engliſh ſaw the oppreſſors among the number of the oppreſſed.

This plan, purſued and aggravated by his deſcendants, aſſimilated the heterogeneous bodies of which the kingdom was compoſed. Normans and Engliſh, barons and vaſſals, were obliged to unite in one common cauſe. Mr. De Lolme, citizen of Geneva, by comparing the riſe of liberty in England with the fall of it in France, has ſo clearly and ingeniouſly proved, that magna charta was obtained for this neceſſity, which the barons were under for forming an union with the people, that I ſhall venture to conſider it as a fact demonſtrated; and ſhall proceed to an enquiry, no leſs curious and important, where he and other writers have left a greater field for originality. I mean the riſe of the Engliſh houſe of commons to its preſent diſtinct and repreſentative ſtate.

The ſtatute of Magna Charta, ſo often evaded, and ſo often ſolemnly re-eſtabliſhed, diſſeminated (it muſt be confeſſed) thoſe great and leading maxims, on which all the valuable privileges of civil government depend. Indeed the 29th Charles contains every abſolute right, for the ſecurity of which men enter into the relative obligations of ſociety. But privileges thus gained, and only maintained by the ſword, cannot be called a conſtitution. After bearing a ſummer's bloſſom, they may periſh, as they grew, in the field of battle. Of little conſequence are even the moſt ſolemn charters confirmed by the legiſlative ratifications, if they, who are the objects of them, have no peaceable way of preventing their infringement, nor any opportunity of vindicating their claims, till they have loſt the benefit of poſſeſſion; liberty in this ſtate is not an inheritance; it is little better than an alms from a cautious and indulgent adminiſtration.

It remains therefore to ſhew, by what ſteps the people of England, without being drawn forth into perſonal action, were enabled to act with more than perſonal force; in what manner they acquired a political ſcale, in which they could depoſit the privileges, thus bravely and fortunately obtained, and into which every future accumulation of power, flowing from the increaſe of property and the thriving acts of peace, might ſilently and imperceptibly fall, bringing down the ſcale without convulſing the balance. And here thoſe hiſtorians muſt be followed with caution, who have made this new order of the ſtate ſtart up at the nod of Montford or of Edward. By neglecting the operations of the feudal ſyſtem, as thinking them perhaps more the province of the lawyer than the hiſtorian, they have miſtaken the effect for the cauſe,

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and have aſcribed this memorable event to a ſudden political neceſſity, which was in reality prepared, and ripened by a ſlow and uniform progreſſion.

This truth may be eaſily illuſtrated. The law of Edward ſtill remains on the records of parliament, by which the crown and the barons, in order to preſerve for ever their feudal rights, reſtrained the creation of any new ſuperiorities. By this act the people were allowed to diſpoſe of their eſtates, but the original tenure was made to follow the land through all its alienations; conſequently when the king's vaſſal divided his property by ſale into ſmaller baronies, the purchaſer had from thenceforth no feudal connection with the ſeller, but held immediately of the king, according to the ancient tenure of the land; and, if theſe purchaſers alienated to others, the land ſo purchaſed ſtill continued and remained in the crown. Now, when we reflect that every tenant of a barony holden of the king in capite had a ſeat in parliament, we perceive at once the ſtriking operation of this law; we perceive how little the wiſeſt politicians foreſee the diſtant conſequences of ambition.

Edward and his barons by this device monopolized, it is true, the feudal ſovereignty, and prevented their vaſſals from becoming lords, like themſelves; but they knew not what they were doing; they knew not that, in the very act of abridging the property of the people, they were giving them a legiſlative exiſtence, which at a future day would enable them to overthrow whatever ſtood in the way of their power, and to level that very feudal ſyſtem, which they were thus attempting to perpetuate. For the tenants in capite, who had a right to be ſummoned to parliament, ſoon became ſo numerous by the alienations of the king's vaſſals, whoſe immenſe territories were diviſible into ſmaller baronies, that they neither could nor indeed wiſhed any longer to aſſemble in their own rights. The feudal peers were in fact become the people, and the idea of repreſentation came forward by a neceſſary conſequence.

Parliament from being ſingly compoſed of men, who ſat in their own rights, to ſave the great from the oppreſſion of the crown, and not the ſmall from the oppreſſion of the great, now began to open its doors to the patriot citizen. The feudal and perſonal changed into natural and corporate privileges, and the people, for the firſt time in the hiſtory of the world, ſaw the root of their liberties fixed in the center of the conſtitution.

As the multiplication of royal tenures from the enfranchiſement of boroughs, but chiefly from the operation of this law, firſt gave riſe to popular repreſentation, ſo it is only in the continued operation of thoſe principles, that we can trace the diſtinct exiſtence and growing power of the houſe of commons. We know that they aſſembled for a long time in the ſame chamber as the peers, that the ſeparation was not preconceived by the founders of the conſtitution, but aroſe from neceſſity, when their number became too great to form one aſſembly; and we know that they never thought of aſſuming popular legiſlative privileges, till by this neceſſary diviſion they became a diſtinct body from the lords. Thus, though a political accident brought the Engliſh houſe of commons forth into action, their legiſlative exiſtence was the natural birth of the feudal ſyſtem compreſſed by the crown. To prove theſe truths, we have only to contemplate the hiſtory of our ſiſter kingdom of Scotland, governed at that time by the ſame laws; there being very little difference between the *Regiam Majeſtatem* (the Scotch code in thoſe days,) and the work compiled by Glanville, chief-juſtice to Henry II. The law of Edward I. which produced theſe great changes in England, was tranſcribed by the Scotch parliament into the ſtatute-book of their Robert I. But the King of Scotland had not conquered that country, as William had ſubdued England, conſequently he was rather a feudal chieftain than a monarch, and had no power to carry this law of Edward's into execution. For the Scotch barons, although they would not

not allow their vaſſals to ſubinfeud, yet, when they ſold their own lands, they would not ſuffer the crown to appropriate the tenure, but obliged the purchaſers to hold as vaſſals of themſelves. By this weakneſs of the Scotch crown, and power of the nobles, the tenancies in capite were not multiplied as in England. The right to ſit in parliament was conſequently not much extended beyond the original number, and Scotland never ſaw a houſe of commons, nor ever taſted the bleſſings of an equal government. When the boroughs indeed in later days were enfranchiſed, they ſent their repreſentatives, but, their numbers being inconſiderable, they aſſembled in the ſame houſe with the king and the lords; and dazzled by the ſplendour of the crown, and awed by the pride of the nobles, they ſat ſilent in parliament, repreſenting the ſlavery and not the freedom of the people. But the diſſemination of property which in every country on earth is ſooner or later creative of freedom, met with a ſevere check in its early infancy from the ſtatute of entails. In this inſtance even the crown of England had not ſufficient ſtrength to ripen that liberty, which had ſprung up from the force of its rays. For if Edward I. could have reſiſted this law, wreſted from him by his barons, to perpetuate their eſtates in their families, the Engliſh conſtitution, from an earlier *equilibrium* of property, had ſuddenly ariſen to perfection, and the revolution in the reign of the firſt Charles had probably happened two centuries higher in our hiſtory; or perhaps from the gradual circulation of that power, which broke at firſt with a ſudden and projectile force, had never happened at all, but the ſame effects had been produced without the effuſion of civil blood.

For no ſooner was this ſtatute of entails ſhaken in the reign of Henry VII. and finally deſtroyed by his ſucceſſor, than we ſee the popular tide, which had ebbed ſo long, begin to lift up its waves, till the mighty fabrics of prerogative and ariſtocracy were waſhed away together in one common ruin.

This criſis, which ſhallow men then miſtook and ſtill miſtake for anarchy, was but the fermentation of the unconquerable ſpirit of liberty infuſed as early as Magna Charta, which, in working itſelf free from the impurities that oppreſſed it, was convulſing every thing around. When the fermentation ceaſed, the ſtream ran purer than before, after having in the tumult beat down every bank, which obſtructed its juſt and natural courſe. The conſummation of thoſe great events is too recent and notorious to demand farther illuſtration. Their beſt commentary is the happineſs and freedom we enjoy at this day.

The ſubject in queſtion is therefore brought to its concluſion; but it is a ſubject too dear and important to be concluded without a reflection that ariſes very ſtrongly out of it. The Engliſh conſtitution will probably never again be attacked in front, or its diſſolution attempted by ſtriking at the authority of the laws. And, if ſuch an attack ſhould ever be made, their foundations are too deeply laid, and their ſuperſtructure too firmly cemented, to dread the event of the conteſt. But all is not therefore ſafe. The centinel muſt not ſleep. The authority of the laws themſelves may be turned againſt the ſpirit that gave them birth, and the Engliſh government may be diſſolved with all the legal ſolemnities which its outward form preſcribes for its preſervation. This mode of attack is the more probable as it affords reſpect and ſafety to the beſiegers, and is infinitely more dangerous to the people, as the conſciences of good men are enſnared by it. The virtuous citizen, looking up with confidence to the banners of authority, may believe he is defending the conſtitution of the laws, while he is trampling down every principle of juſtice on which both of them are founded. It is impoſſible therefore to conclude without expreſſing a fervent wiſh, that every member of the community, at the ſame time that he bows with reverence to the ſupremacy of the ſtate and the majeſty of the laws, may keep his eyes for ever fixed on the ſpirit of the conſtitution manifeſted by the revolution, as the

polar

polar ſtar for his political courſe; that, while he pays the tribute of duty and obedience to the government, he may know and feel when the *reciprocal* duty is paid back to the public and himſelf. The ſciences ever flouriſh in the train of liberty. The ſoul of a ſlave never could have expanded itſelf, like Newton's, over infinite ſpace, and ſighed in captivity at the remoteſt barrier of the creation. In no other country under heaven could Locke have unfolded with dignity the operations of an immortal ſoul, or recorded with truth the duties and privileges of ſociety.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM GASCONADE.

TOWARDS the end of the ſixteenth century, at the time when the Ottoman Porte governed Algiers by a baſhaw, or viceroy, one Mahomet was appointed to that office, who gained the love of the Algerines by ſeveral public-ſpirited actions. He incorporated the Janiſaries and Levantine Turks together, and by that means put an end to their diſſenſions, which laid the foundation of the Algerine independency on the Porte. He likewiſe added ſome conſiderable fortifications to the city and caſtle, which he deſigned to render impregnable. But, while he was thus ſtudying the intereſt of Algiers, one Gaſcon, a bold Spaniſh adventurer, formed a deſign of ſurpriſing the whole piratic navy in the bay, and ſetting them on fire in the night-time, when they lay defenceleſs, and in their firſt ſleep. For this he had not only the permiſſion of Philip II. but was furniſhed by him with proper veſſels, mariners, and fire-works, for the execution of his plot. With theſe he ſet ſail for Algiers in the moſt proper ſeaſon, viz. the beginning of October, when moſt, if not all, the ſhips lay at anchor there; and eaſily ſailed near enough, unſuſpected, to view their manner of riding, in order to catch them napping, at a time when the greater part of their crew were diſperſed in their quarters. He came accordingly, unperceived by any, to the very mole-gate, and diſperſed his men with their fire-works; but, to their great ſurpriſe, they found them ſo ill mixed, that they could not with all their art make them take fire. In the mean time, Gaſcon took it into his head, by way of bravado, to go to the mole-gate, and give three loud knocks with the pommel of his dagger, and to leave it fixed in the gate by its point, that the Algerines might have cauſe to remember him. This he had the good fortune to do without meeting with any diſturbance or oppoſition; but it was not ſo with his men; for no ſooner did they find their endeavours unſucceſsful, than they made ſuch a buſtle as quickly alarmed the guard poſted on the adjacent baſtion, from which the uproar quickly ſpread itſelf through the whole garriſon. Gaſcon, now finding himſelf in the utmoſt danger, ſailed away with all poſſible haſte: but he was purſued, overtaken, and brought back a priſoner to Mahomet; who no ſooner got him into his power, than he immediately cauſed a gibbet of conſiderable height to be erected on the ſpot where Gaſcon had landed, ordering him to be hoiſted up, and, hung by the feet to a hook, that he might die in exquiſite torture; and to ſhew his reſentment and contempt of the king his maſter, he ordered his commiſſion to be tied to his toes. He had not, however, hung long in that ſtate, when the captain who took him, accompanied by a number of other corſairs, interceded ſo ſtrongly in his behalf, that he was taken down and put under the care of ſome Chriſtian ſurgeons; but two days after, ſome Moors reporting that it was the common talk and belief in Spain, that the Algerines durſt not hurt a hair of Gaſcon's head, the unfortunate Spaniard was hoiſted up by a pulley to the top of the execution-wall, and let down again upon the hook, which in his fall caught him by the belly, and gave him ſuch a wound that he expired without a groan. Thus ended the expedition of John Gaſcon, which has procured him a place among the Spaniſh martyrs; while, on the other hand, his name has become among other nations a term of contempt, to denote any vain-glorious and impoſſible endeavour.

THOMAS

THOMAS AQUINAS.

THIS extrordinary perſon, like many men of great talents, ſhewed in his early youth none of that livelineſs and vivacity of diſpoſition which is but too often miſtaken for quick parts. He was called by his companions *Le bœuf muet*, "the ſilent ox;" but his maſter, Albert the Great, more capable of diſtinguiſhing, uſed to ſay of him to thoſe who gave him that odious appellation: *Les doctes mugiſſemens de ce bœuf retentiroient un jour dans l'univers*: "The learned bellowings of this ox will one day be heard through the world."

St. Thomas, poſſeſſing an ardent mind, devoted it to the ſtudies then in vogue, ſcholaſtic philoſophy and theology: in the latter, indeed, he was ſo eminently ſucceſsful, that Bucer ſaid of him: *Tolle Thomam, et eccleſiam Romam ſubverterem*: "Take away St. Thomas, and I will effect the downfall of the Romiſh church."

St. Thomas was one day with Pope Innocent the Fourth in his cloſet, when an officer of his chancery came in with a bag of gold, procured by abſolutions and indulgences. The pope profanely ſaid, See, young man, the church is not what it was in the times when it uſed to ſay, Silver and gold have I none."—"Holy Father, that is very true, indeed," replied St. Thomas; "but then it cannot ſay to the poor afflicted with the palſy, Riſe, take up thy bed and walk."

St. Thomas's works are contained in ſeventeen volumes in folio.

BATTLE OF RAMILLIES.

THIS memorable action was one of the glorious atchievements of the Duke of Marlborough in the reign of Queen Anne. It was fought in 1706. The Duke of Marlborough had early commenced the campaign, and brought an army of eighty thouſand men into the field, and ſtill expected reinforcements from Denmark and Pruſſia. The court of France was reſolved to attack him before this junction. Villeroy, who commanded an army conſiſting of eighty thouſand men, near Tirlemont, had orders to engage. He accordingly drew up his forces in a ſtrong camp; his right was flanked by the river Mehaigne, his left was poſted behind a marſh, and the village of Ramillies lay in the centre. Marlborough, who perceived this diſpoſition, drew up his army accordingly. He knew that the enemy's left could not paſs the marſh, to attack him, but at a great diſadvantage; he therefore weakened his troops on that quarter, and thundered on the centre with ſuperior numbers. They ſtood but a ſhort time in the centre, and at length gave way on all ſides. The horſe abandoned their foot, and were ſo cloſely purſued, that almoſt all were cut in pieces. Six thouſand men were taken priſoners, and about eight thouſand were killed or wounded. This victory was almoſt as a ſignal as that of Blenheim; Bavaria and Cologne were the fruits of the one, and all Brabant was gained by the other. The French troops were diſpirited, and the city of Paris overwhelmed with conſternation. Louis XIV. who had long been flattered with conqueſt, was now humbled to ſuch a degree as almoſt to excite the compaſſion of his enemies: he intreated for peace, but in vain; the allies carried all before them, and his very capital dreaded the approach of the conquerors.

SELECT POETRY.

AUTUMN.

SEE the leaves around us falling,
Dry and wither'd, to the ground;
Thus to thoughtleſs mortals calling
With a ſad and ſolemn ſound:

Sons of Adam once in Eden,
Blighted when like us, you fell;
Hear the lecture we are reading,
'Tis, alas! the truth we tell.

Virgins, much, too much, preſuming
On your boaſted white and red;
View us, late in beauty blooming,
Number'd now among the dead.

Griping miſers, nightly waking,
See the end of all your care;
Fled on wings of our own making,
We have left our owners bare.

Sons of honour, fed on praiſes,
Flutt'ring high on fancy'd worth,
Lo! the fickle air that raiſes,
Brings us down to parent earth.

Learned ſophs, in ſyſtems jaded,
Who for new ones daily call;
Ceaſe, at length by us perſuaded,
Ev'ry leaf muſt have a fall.

Youths, though yet no loſſes grieve you,
Gay in health and manly grace;
Let not cloudleſs ſkies deceive you,
Summer gives to Autumn place.

Venerable ſires, grown hoary,
Hither turn th'unwilling eye;
Think, amidſt your falling glory,
Autumn tells a winter nigh.

Yearly in our courſe returning,
Meſſengers of ſhorteſt ſtay;
Thus we preach this truth unerring,
"Heaven and earth ſhall paſs away!"

On the tree of life eternal,
Man, let all thy hopes be ſtaid;
Which alone for ever vernal,
Bears a leaf that ne'er ſhall fade.

ON ECHO AND SILENCE.

IN eddying courſe, when leaves began to fly,
And Autumn in her lap the treaſure ſtrew,
As mid wild ſcenes I chanc'd the muſe to woo,
Thro' glens untrod, and woods that frown'd on high,
Two ſleeping nymphs with wonder mute I ſpy:
And lo! ſhe's gone—in robe of dark green hue,
'Twas Echo from her ſiſter Silence flew;
For quick the hunter's horn reſounded to the ſky,
In ſhade affrighted, Silence melts away;
Not ſo, her ſiſter. Hark! for onward ſtill,
With far-heard ſtep ſhe takes her haſty way,
Bounding from rock to rock, and hill to hill.
Ah! may the merry maid, in mockful play,
With thouſand mimic tones the laughing foreſt fill!

APPROACH OF WINTER.

FLOW, limpid ſtream, calm as the bank you lave,
Pure as the breeze that o'er thy ſurface ſteals;
While the bright moon-beam reſts upon thy wave,
Soft as the ſcene her trembling light reveals:

Ah, ſoon ſhall Winter's unrelenting breath
Arreſt thy courſe, and ſtrip each ſhadowing tree;
E'en now they fade at the approaching death,
And, drooping, give their wand'ring leaves to thee.

But Spring ſhall come, with her reviving pow'r,
To burſt the icy bonds, and bid thee flow;
Her balmy breath ſhall wake each ſleeping flow'r,
And the pale grove returning bloom ſhall know.

So may the virtuous mind, howe'er forlorn,
Still meet, through grief's dark gloom, hope's brighter morn.

ON A LATE CONNUBIAL RUPTURE IN HIGH LIFE.

I SIGH, fair injur'd ſtranger! for thy fate,
But what ſhall ſighs avail thee? my poor heart,
'Mid all the "pomp and circumſtance" of ſtate,
Shivers in nakedneſs. Unbidden, ſtart

Sad recollections of Hope's gariſh dream,
That ſhap'd a ſeraph form, and nam'd it Love,
Its hues gay-varying, as the orient beam
Varies the neck of Cytherea's dove.

To one ſoft accent of domeſtic joy,
Poor are the ſhouts that ſhake the high-arch'd dome;
Thoſe plaudits, that thy public path annoy,
Alas! they tell thee—Thou'rt a wretch at home!

O then retire, and weep! Their very woes
Solace the guiltleſs. Drop the pearly flood
On thy ſweet infant, as the full-blown roſe,
Surcharg'd with dew, bends o'er its neighb'ring bud.

And ah! that truth ſome holy ſpell might lend
To lure thy wanderer from the ſyren's power;
Then bid your ſouls inſeparably blend,
Like two bright dew-drops meeting in a flower.

EPIGRAM ON MODERN MARRIAGES.

WHEN Phœbus was am'rous, and long'd to be rude,
Miſs Daphne cry'd, piſh! and ran to the wood:
And, ſooner than do ſuch a naughty affair,
She became a fine laurel to deck the god's hair.
The nymph was, no doubt, of a cold conſtitution;
For ſure, to turn tree, was an odd reſolution!
Yet in this ſhe behav'd like a true modern ſpouſe,
As ſhe fled from his arms, *to diſtinguiſh his brows.*

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

The Diſpatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Eſq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs.

Head quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Lauffen, Auguſt 27, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordſhip, that the main body of the Auſtrian army of the Upper Rhine paſſed the Danube at Donawert on the 13th inſtant, and halted near that place on the 14th; the rear guards ſtill occupying the roads leading from Norlingen and Hockſtadt to Donawert, the former at the defile of Haarbarg, the latter at a village about a league eaſtward of Blenheim.

On the 15th, his royal highneſs, leaving General La Tour, with a conſiderable part of the army of the Upper Rhine, to defend the Lech, marched with the remainder down the right of the Danube, with an intention of re-croſſing it, in order to operate againſt General Jourdan's right flank, whilſt General Wartenſleben ſhould advance and attack his front. The rear guards were of courſe withdrawn from the above-mentioned poſt, and Donawert evacuated in the courſe of the day. When his royal highneſs commenced this manœuvre, General Wartenſleben was in the poſition near Amberg. To turn the left of this poſition, General Jourdan had detached a conſiderable column on the great road leading from Nuremberg, through Neumark, to Ratiſbon; and, in order to oppoſe this column, Major-general Nauendorf was advancing from the latter place with a corps of four of the battalions newly arrived from Auſtria and ſome light troops.

On the 17th, the troops which the archduke had brought from the army of the Upper Rhine, repaſſed the Danube, in two columns, at Neuburg and Ingoldſtadt, and encamped near thoſe places, the latter of which being capable of defence, and important for its ſituation on the river, a garriſon was thrown into it. The column that paſſed at Neuburg was commanded by Lieutenant-general Hotze.

On the 24th, the long intended combined operations took place againſt General Jourdan's army. This operation was performed in ſeven columns. That of the right of General Wartenſleben's army advanced towards Weger; another large column proceeded from Schwartzfeld, having a third ſmaller force to its left, and a fourth advanced from Swandorf towards Amberg, in the neighbourhood of which place the three latter columns were to unite, and that of the left to form a junction with the archduke's right, which proceeded from Neumark, by Caſtel, to Amberg, having two ſtrong corps to the left, of which the one under Lieutenant-general Staray advanced to Herſchpruck, and the other under Lieutenant-general Hotze to Lauffen. This excellent diſpoſition would certainly have been followed by a very deciſive battle, had not the enemy, alarmed at the menacing movements of the archduke's corps, retreated ſo precipitantly as to make it impoſſible. Their loſs muſt, however, have been

been conſiderable; and two battalions of their rear guard, which defended as long as poſſible the defile of Amberg, were completely annihilated by ſome ſquadrons of Auſtrian cavalry. The different corps encamped in the evening in the neighbourhood of Amberg, Herſchpruck, Lauffen, &c. General Jourdan is continuing his retreat towards Forcheim.

Whilſt theſe operations were carrying on, General Moreau croſſed the Danube at Donawert, and acted with his whole army againſt General La Tour, who has been obliged to quit the poſition of the Lech, and on the 24th took another behind the Iſer. General La Tour's loſs has been very inconſiderable, although the great ſuperiority of the enemy obliged him to retreat.

Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd was unfortunately wounded and taken on the 25th inſt.

BAMBERG, *Auguſt* 31, 1796. After the affair of the 24th inſtant, General Jourdan continued his retreat in ſeveral columns through Vanden, Pegnitz, &c. in the general direction of Ebermanſtadt and Forchiem, he has been cloſely purſued by the archduke's army, under which denomination I compriſe that lately commanded by General Wartenſleben, as well as thoſe troops which his royal highneſs brought with him from the Danube.

Early on the morning of the 30th, Lieutenant-general Kray moved forward to attack the enemy in their poſitions near Eggletheim, but they abandoned it ſo quickly that no ſerious affair could be engaged, nor could the column, which had been ſent through the mountains to turn their left, arrive in time to fall upon their retreat, ſo that their loſs was not conſiderable. Lieutenant-general Kray purſued them towards Bamberg, and the archduke took his head-quarters at Hirſchaid. On the left of the Rednitz, Lieutenant-general Hotze advanced to Burg Eberach, puſhed forward his advanced guard under the Prince of Lichtenſtein to Eltman on the Mayn. Lieutenant-general Staray's corps, which had followed General Hotze's march, advanced to Gloſter Eberach. Very early on the morning of the 30th, Jourdan's army, that is the heavy artillery, &c. began to croſs the Mayn at Hallſtat. During the whole of the operations which I have had the honour of deſcribing to your lordſhip in this and my laſt diſpatch, his royal highneſs's great aim has been to bring General Jourdan to a deciſive battle; but the bad roads, and defiles, the troops had to paſs between the Danube and Amberg, conſiderably retarding their march, gave Jourdan time to get off; and he has ſince ſucceeded in avoiding a general engagement, wherein he has been greatly favoured by the nature of the country, which is ſo extremely hilly, woody, and interſected, as to make it impracticable to employ the cavalry. Notwithſtanding it is much to be regretted that it was not poſſible to bring the enemy to a general battle, yet there are ſtrong reaſons to hope that thoſe maſterly manœuvres, by which the archduke has forced them to ſo ſudden a retreat, and has already driven them conſiderably out of the direction which Jourdan undoubtedly muſt have wiſhed to take, may ultimately have as happy an effect upon the general iſſue of the campaign, as they, at all events, will be honourable to his royal highneſs.

A corps under Major-general Nauendorff was detached on the 25th inſtant to reinforce General La Tour, who is behind the Iſer.

On the 27th Colonel Craufurd was left behind by the French, with a ſafeguard, at Betzenſtein, they having found it impoſſible to tranſport him any further without endangering his life; they exacted his parole not to ſerve againſt the republic till exchanged, which will, I believe, take place immediately. He has been moſt ſeverely wounded by a muſket-ball; but I have the happineſs to inform your lordſhip that the archduke's own ſurgeon, whom his royal highneſs (whoſe goodneſs on this occaſion has been great indeed) was pleaſed to ſend to him, as well as the other ſurgeons who attend him, give me the greateſt reaſon to hope for his recovering.

In caſe of my abſence from the army for a few days, Captain Anſtruther, of the guards, who came lately from Berlin, will have the honour of informing your lordſhip of every thing that happens.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Captain Anſtruther in continuation.

ZELL, near WURTZBURGH, *Sept.* 4, 1796. Your lordſhip is acquainted with the unfortunate circumſtances which have obliged Colonel and Mr. Craufurd to remain for a time at a diſtance from the ſcene of operations. The abſence of theſe gentlemen, at a moment ſo particularly intereſting as the preſent, muſt be regretted, as a loſs to the public ſervice, which, though at their requeſt I now attempt to detail to your lordſhip the late proceedings of the army, I feel myſelf inadequate to ſupply.

Your lordſhip is already informed of the movements of the archduke up to the 31ſt ultimo, at which period the right wing of the army aſſembled in the plain

betwixt Forcheim and Bamberg, and the left, conſiſting of upwards of twenty battalions and fifty ſquadrons, under the command of Lieutenant-general Stzaray, had reached Eberach, and threatened at once, by detachments, the points of Schweinfurt and of Wurtzburg.

On the 1ſt of September the archduke marched to Ober Schwartzach, General Kray to Geroltzhoffen, and General Stzaray to Kitzingen, where he paſſed the Mayn: his advanced guard, under General Hotze, took poſſeſſion of the town of Wurtzburgh, the French garriſon retiring into the citadel.

In the mean time the enemy ſtrained every nerve to reach Wurtzburg before the main body of the Auſtrian army ſhould come up; and, by forced marches, arrived at Kornach, within three leagues of the town, the ſame day on which General Hotze took poſſeſſion of it. Next day (the 2d) Jourdan attacked, with the utmoſt impetuoſity, the corps under General Stzaray, but, though he ſucceeded in forcing ſome of his poſts, he was not able to make any impreſſion on the main poſſeſſion, and retired in the evening to his camp near Kornach. There he reſolved to abide the event of a battle, and in that view poſted himſelf in the following manner:

His right wing, extended to the Mayn a little below Wurtemberg, reſted on a very commanding eminence, in front of which a deep river rendered the acceſs extremely difficult. The firſt line of his centre occupied a long narrow wood, ſkirting the bottom of a chain of heights, on the ridge of which his ſecond line was poſted. His left wing, conſiſting almoſt entirely of cavalry, was placed in the ſpacious plain in front of Kornach, but conſiderably thrown back, in order to receive the more effectual ſupport from the infantry in the wood. A numerous artillery was diſtributed on the moſt eſſential points along his front. The diviſion of Lefevre remained poſted behind Schweinfurt, to cover the great road to Fulda, and a ſmall intermediate corps maintained his communication with the army. His royal highneſs halted the 2d in his camp of Ober Schwartzach, whilſt a bridge was thrown on the Mayn, near Dettelbach, which was not finiſhed till late in the evening. General Kray remained at Geroltzhoffen.

Soon after day-break on the 3d, General Stzaray advanced and drove back the poſts of the enemy; as, however, the other two columns had a conſiderable march to make, and met with much unexpected delay in the paſſage of the river, he ſoon found himſelf engaged alone by very ſuperior numbers, and was obliged not only to relinquiſh the ground he had gained, but had much difficulty in maintaining his original poſition. At this critical inſtant his royal highneſs ſent orders to General Wartenſleben to ford the river with the whole of his cavalry, and advance directly againſt the left of the enemy. His judicious manœuvre had the deſired effect. Jourdan, ſeeing himſelf menaced in the moſt eſſential point of his poſition, withdrew from his right the troops with which he was preſſing General Stzaray, who thus gained time to reeſtabliſh himſelf in his poſt.

The cavalry now charged the left of the enemy, and drove it from its ground; but, the enemy retiring behind the wood, the Auſtrians remained expoſed to a fire of muſketry and grape, which obliged them to abandon the advantage they had gained. A ſecond attempt of the ſame nature had a ſimilar fate; and, after fruitleſs endeavours to draw the enemy into the plain, his royal highneſs reſolved to await the arrival of the reſt of General Wartenſleben's column; without which it was evident the poſition of the enemy could not be forced.

At length the infantry appeared advanced from Dettelbach, and, General Stzaray moving forward at the ſame time, a combined attack was immediately formed againſt the wood which covered the enemy's front. Eight battalions of grenadiers advanced for this purpoſe with equal order and impetuoſity: regardleſs of the ſwarm of tirailleurs who harraſſed them, they gained the wood without firing a ſhot, and in a few minutes drove the enemy not only from thence but from the heights beyond it. This advantage, and the appearance of General Kray's column on the right, decided the fortune of the day. Jourdan made no attempt to recover the ground he had loſt, but began his retreat on every point: this he for ſome time conducted with much regularity: his cavalry preſerving conſiderable countenance, and forming repeatedly, under protection of their light artillery, to check the purſuit of the Auſtrians. At length, however, continually harraſſed by the huſſars, and overpowered by a prodigious fire of artillery from the heights, the confuſion became general, the exceſſive fatigue of the Auſtrians, and the coming on of the night, alone ſaved them from total deſtruction.

The loſs of the Auſtrians on this occaſion amounts at moſt to 800 men, amongſt whom are no officers of diſtinction; that of the enemy is by far more conſiderable: 2000 priſoners are already brought in, and the number of killed and wounded cannot

not be ſmaller. One colour, ſix pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition and baggage waggons, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

Sept. 5. Yeſterday the citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated; the garriſon, to the number of 700 men, ſurrendering themſelves priſoners of war. General Belmont, chief of the French artillery, is amongſt the number. A prodigious quantity of ſtores, ammunition, and proviſions, has been found in the town and citadel, partly left there by the Auſtrians, partly collected there by requiſition from the neighbouring country.

Intelligence is received that the enemy has abandoned in Schweinfurt 70 pieces of artillery, which he was unable to tranſport.

WINDECHEN, *Sept.* 10. His Royal Highneſs the Archduke, having quitted his camp near Wurtzburg on the 5th, puſhed on a ſtrong advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-general Kray, to ſecure the Debouche of the Speſſart. That officer, arriving in the neighbourhood of Aſchaffenbourg in the afternoon of the 6th, found the enemy, to the number of 2000 men, poſted ſo as to diſpute the paſs from the foreſt.—After a ſevere cannonade, which laſted for a conſiderable time, he attacked them with much ſpirit, drove them from their advantageous poſition, and, his cavalry purſuing them without heſitation through the town, diſperſed them in the woods on the other ſide of the Mayn. The loſs of the enemy on this occaſion amounts to above 1000 men, of whom 600 are priſoners.

The archduke advanced on the 7th to Aſchaffenbourg, where the main body halted on the 8th; but, intelligence being received that the enemy had abandoned Franckfort the preceding night, the advanced guards were puſhed on ſucceſſively to the Kintzig and the Nidda.

On the 9th, his royal highneſs marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windecken; the advanced corps occupying the important point of Friedberg.

Ten thouſand men, drawn from the garriſon of Mayence, have advanced towards Kenigſtein, (which was abandoned by the enemy on the 8th,) and will be a very eſſential reinforcement of infantry to the army.

The conſequences of theſe rapid and deciſive movements have exceeded the expectations of the moſt ſanguine, and have uniformly fruſtrated the deſigns and efforts of the enemy.

Jourdan, who, after the action of the 3d, had directed his retreat on to Fulda, was ſtill in hopes of gaining before the archduke the ſtrong poſition of Bergen, where, reinforced by the two diviſions which had been left behind in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a time the progreſs of the Auſtrians. In this view he arrived by forced marches at Schluititern, on the great road from Fulda to Hanau, in the evening of the 6th; but, finding that the duke was already maſter of Aſchaffenbourg, he gave up his attempt, and, turning to the right, directed his march acroſs the Vogelſberg towards Wetzlar, where, it is reported, he is endeavouring to aſſemble his army.

From information of the moſt authentic nature, relative to the preſent ſituation of the French troops, I can venture to aſſure your lordſhip, that they are in a ſtate of the utmoſt confuſion and deſpondency. A great part of the infantry have thrown away their arms, and are almoſt naked. Their retreat has loſt all ſemblance of order, and has become a tumultuous flight. Exceſſive fatigue has probably deſtroyed more of them than the ſword; and the continual dread they entertain of a general riſing of the peaſantry in the countries they traverſe, has ſpread a panic amongſt them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their officers. The loſs which Jourdan has ſuſtained ſince he advanced from the Lahn may be eſtimated, without exaggeration, at twenty thouſand men; a number which muſt be daily encreaſed by deſertion, in the preſent ſtate of his army.

By reports received from General La Tour it appears, that on the 1ſt and 2d inſtant Moreau attempted, with his right wing, to make himſelf maſter of the bridge on the Yſer at Munich. After a very obſtinate combat, which laſted the whole of both days, he was repulſed by the Prince of Fuſtenberg with conſiderable loſs. General La Tour, in the mean time, having formed a junction with the corps of General Nauendorf, attacked, on the 2d, the left wing of the enemy, and drove it before him the ſpace of ſix leagues. In the neighbourhood of Langenbruche however, the enemy, having received conſiderable reinforcements, poſted himſelf ſo advantageouſly, that General La Tour, after ſeveral fruitleſs attempts to diſlodge him, judged it expedient to retire to his original poſt behind the Yſer; having, however, ſucceeded in the object of his operation, which was to weaken the enemy's attack on the Prince of Fuſtenberg.

HAEN, *Sept.* 19. Early on the 16th his royal highneſs advanced againſt the front of the enemy's poſition, whilſt General Neu, from Kirberg, turned it. The enemy, who ſaw himſelf in danger of being

being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and, being closely pursued, was obliged to take shelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Austrians masters of Dietz and Limbourg.

Sept. 20. A report is just received from Lieutenant-general Hotze, in which he states, that, in advancing yesterday evening towards Hochstebach, he found means to bring on a serious affair with the rear-guard of the enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Austrians.

Marceau, general of a division, and distinguished amongst the French for his activity and enterprize, is wounded and taken prisoner. His two aides-de-camp have shared the same fate, and his adjutant-general was left dead on the field. A considerable number of inferior officers and privates are likewise brought in.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER.

LEIPSIC, *Sept.* 23. The situation of the enemy's army, commanded by General Moreau, is now such as to give no farther apprehension whatever as to the security of the whole circle of Franconia, and also a great part of that of Suabia; General Nauendorf having, by his different movements, obtained in those parts a decided superiority of position over that of the enemy. General Moreau's army, in the environs of Donawert, Augsburg, and Ulm, is in such confusion and terror, that they have nothing left but to seek how to effect their retreat over the Rhine.

NEW PARLIAMENT---*continued from page* 160.

Ludgershall. Earl Dalkeith, T. Everett
Lyme Regis. Hon. H. Fane, Hon. T. Fane
Lymington. Sir H. Neale, W. Manning
Maidstone. M. Bloxham, Gen. O. Delancey
Malden. J. Strutt, C. H. C. Western
Malmesbury. J. B. Thelusson, S. Smith
Malton. Lord Milton, W. Baldwin
Marlborough. Lord Bruce, Hon. J. Bruce
Marlow. Tho. Williams, Owen Williams
Maws, St. Sir W. Young, Gen. Nugent
Michael, St. C. Hawkins, S. Lushington
Merionethshire. R. W. Vaughan
Midhurst. Hon. S. Douglas, C. Long
Middlesex. W. Mainwaring, G. Byng
Milbourne Port. Lord Paget, Sir R. Ainslie
Minehead. J. F. Luttrell, J. Langston
Monmouthshire. Gen. Rooke, C. Morgan
Monm. Town. Vice Admiral Thompson
Montgomeryshire. F. Lloyd
Montgomery Town. W. Keene
Morpeth. Lord Morpeth, W. Huskinson
Newark. J. M. Sutton, Col. M. Wood
Newcastle-un Lyne. W. Egerton, W. Bootle
Newcastle upon Tyne. Sir M. W. Ridley, C. Brandling
Newp. Corn. J. Richardson, ——Northey
Newp. Hants. J. C. Jervoise, E. Rushworth
Newton, Lancash. Col. Leigh, T. Brooke.
Newton, Hants. Sir R. Worsley, C. S. Le Fevre
Norfolk. T. W. Coke, Sir J. Wodehouse
Northallerton. H. Pierce, Hon. E. Lascelles
Northamptonsh. T. Powys, F. Dickins
Northampton Town. Hon. S. Percival, Hon. E. Bouverie
Northumb. C. Grey, Col. T. R. Beaumont
Norwich. W. Wyndham, Hon. H. Hobart
Nottinghamshire. Lord W. Bentinck, E. Pierrepoint
Nottingham Town. R. Smith, D. P. Coke
Oakhampton. T. Tyrwhitt, R. B. Robson
Orford. Ld. R. Seymour, Hon. Mr. Stuart
Oxfordshire. Lord C. Spencer, J. Fane
Oxford City. F. Burton, H. Peters
Oxford Univerſ. Sir W. Dolben, F. Page
Pembrokeshire. Lord Milford
Pembroke Town. Hugh Barlow
Penrhyn. T. Wallace, W. Meek
Peterborough. Hon. L. Damer, R. Benyon
Petersfield. W. Jolliffe, H. Jolliffe
Plymouth. Sir F. L. Rogers, Major Elford
Plympton. W. Adams, W. Mitchell
Pontefract J. Smith, Lord Galway
Poole. Hon. C. Stewart, J. Jeffrey
Portsmouth. Hon. T. Erskine, Lord H. Seymour
Preston. S. H. Houghton, Lord Stanley
Queenborough. J. Serjeant, E. Nepean
Radnorshire. W. Wilkins
Radnor Town. Lord Malden
Reading. F. Annesley, R. A. Neville
Retford, East. Sir W. Amcots, W. Petrie
Richm. Hon. L. Dundas, S. G. Beauclerk
Ripon. Sir G. A. Winn, W. Lawrence
Rochester. Admiral Sir R. King, Hon. H. Tufton
Romney, New. J. Fordyce, J. W. Willett
Rutlandsh. G. N. Edwards, Sir W. Lowther
Rye. Lord Hawkesbury, R. Dundas
Ryegate. Hon. J. S. Cocks, J. S. Yorke
Salisbury. W. Hussey, Hon. W. H. Bouverie
Saltash. E. Bearcroft, Lord Macdonald
Sandwich. Sir H. Mann, Sir P. Stephens
Sarum, Old. Earl Mornington, G. Hardinge
Scarborough. Col. E. Phipps, Lord C. Somerset
Seaford. C. R. Ellis, G. Ellis
Shaftesbury. P. Benfield, W. Boyd
Shoreham. C. W. Wyndham, Sir C. Bithopp
Shrewsbury. Sir W. Pulteney, Hon. W. Hill
Shropshire. Sir R. Hill, J. Kynaston
Somersetsh. W. G. Langton, W. Dickinson
Southampton. J. Amyatt, G. H. Rose
Southwark. H. Thornton, G. W. Thelusson
Staffordshire. Lord Gower, Sir E. Littleton
Stafford Town. R. B. Sheridan, Hon. E. Monckton
Stamford. Sir G. Howard, Earl of Carysford

Steyning. J. Henniker Major, J. M. Lloyd
Stockbridge. J. F. Barham, G. Porter
Sudbury. W. Smith, Sir J. Marriott
Suffolk. Sir C. Bunbury, Lord Brome
Surrey. Ld. W. Ruſſell, Sir J. Frederick
Suſſex. Hon. T. Pelham, Col. C. Lenox
Tamworth. Robert Peel, T. Carter
Taviſtock. Hon. R. Fitzpatrick, Lord J. Ruſſell
Taunton. Sir B. Hammett, W. Morland
Tewkeſbury. J. Martin, W. Dowdeſwell
Thetford. J. R. Birch, J. Harriſon
Thirſke. Sir G. P. Turner, Sir T. Frankland
Tiverton. Hon. D. Ryder, Hon. Rich. Ryder
Totneſs. Lord Arden, Lord G. Seymour
Tregony. Sir L. Copley, J. Nichols
Truro. J. L. Gower, J. L. Lemon
Wallingford. Sir F. Sykes, Lord Eardley
Wareham. Lord R. Spencer, C. Ellis
Warwickſhire. Sir G. S. Evelyn, Sir J. Mordaunt
Warwick Town. Hon. G. Villiers, S. R. Gauſſen.
Wells. Clement Tudway, C. W. Taylor
Wendover. G. Canning, J. H. Addington
Wenlock. Hon. J. Simpſon, C. Foreſter
Weobly. Lord G. Thynne, Lord J. Thynne
Weſtbury. Sir H. Paulett St. J. Mildmay, G. Ellis
Weſt Looe. J. Buller, S. Sitwell
Weſtminſter. Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, Sir A. Gardner
Weſtmoreland. Sir M. Le Fleming, J. Lowther
Weymouth & Melc. Regis. Sir J. Pulteney, A. Stuart, G. T. Steward, W. Garthſhore
Whitchurch. J. T. Townſhend, H. W. Broderick
Wigan. J. Cotes, Hon. O. Bridgman
Wilton. V. Fitzwilliam, Gen Goldſworthy
Wiltſhire. A. Goddard, H. P. Wyndham
Winchelſea. R. Barwell, W. Currie
Winchester. Sir R. Gamon, Ld. Palmerſton
Windſor. Hon. R. F. Greville, H. Iſherwood
Woodſtock. Sir H. W. Dathwood, Lord Lavington
Worceſterſhire. Hon. E. Foley, W. Lygon
Worceſter City. E. Wigley, Abr. Robarts
Wootton Baſſet. J. Deniſon, E. Clarke
Wycombe. Earl of Wycombe, Sir J. Daſhwood
Yarmouth, Norf. Both members dead
Yarm. Hants. J. C. Jervoiſe, E. Ruſhworth
Yorkſh. W. Wilberforce, Hn. H. Laſcelles
York City. R. S. Milnes, Sir W. M. Milner

SCOTCH COUNTIES.

Aberdeen. James Ferguſon
Air. Col. Hugh Montgomery
Argyl. Lord Frederic Campbell
Banff. William Grant
Berwick. Hon. George Baillie
Bute. Hon. Frederic Stuart
Cromarty & Nairn. Col. H. Fred. Campbell
Dumbarton. W. C. Bontine
Dumfries. Sir Robert Lawrie
Edinburgh. Robert Dundas
Elgin and Forres. James Brodie
Fife. Sir William Erſkine
Forfar. Sir David Carnegie
Haddington. Hew Hamilt. Dalrymple
Inverneſs. —— Frazer, jun.
Kincardine. Robert Barclay
Kinroſs and Clackmannan. Sir Ralph Abercrombie
Kirkcudbright. Patrick Heron
Lanerk. Sir James Stewart Denham
Linlithgow. Hon. John Hope
Orkney and Zetland. Robert Honeyman
Peebles. William Montgomery
Perth. Colonel Thomas Graham
Renfrew. Boyd Alexander
Roſs. Sir Charles Roſs
Roxburgh. Sir George Douglas
Selkirk. Mark Pringle
Stirling. Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinſtone
Sutherland. Sir John Sinclair
Wigtown. Hon. W. Stewart

SCOTCH BOROUGHS.

Edinburgh. Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas
Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall. William Dundas
Fortroſe, Inverneſs, Nairn, and Forres. Sir Hector Monro
Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverarie. Alexander Brodie
Aberdeen, Aberbrothwick, Montroſe, Brechin, and Inverbervie. Alexander Allardyce
Perth, Dundee, St. Andrew's, Forfar, and Cupar. David Scott
Anſtruther Eaſt and Weſt, Pittenweem, Crail, and Kilrenny. John Anſtruther
Dyſart, Kirkaldie, Burnt-iſland, and Kinghorn. Sir J. Erſkine St. Clair
Stirling, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Queensferry, and Culroſs. Col. A. C. Johnſtone
Glaſgow, Duinbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. William Macdowall
Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder. Robert Baird
Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Selkirk. Lord Stopford
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Annan. Col. Alexander Hope
Wigton, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranraer. J. Spalding
Ayre, Irvine, Rothſay, and Campbelton. John Campbell

Sixteen Peers to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland.

Marquis of Tweedale. Earl of Elgin.
Earl of Errol. Earl of Dalhouſie.
Earl of Caſſilis. Earl of Northeſk.
Earl of Strathmore. Earl of Aboyne.
Earl of Dumfries. Earl of Breadalbane.

Earl

Earl of Stair.	Lord Somerville.
Earl of Glaſgow.	Lord Torpichen.
Lord Cathcart.	Lord Napier.

The Earl of Lauderdale proteſted againſt this return, and in his proteſt alleged that he ought to have been returned, and that the returning officers ought not to have received any votes for the Earl of Errol.

The new parliament met for the firſt time on Tueſday the 27th of September, 1796; and, on Thurſday the 6th of October, his majeſty went in ſtate to the houſe of peers, where, being ſeated on the throne, and ſeveral members of the houſe of commons attending, his majeſty delivered the following ſpeech to both houſes of parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is a peculiar ſatisfaction to me, in the preſent conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the ſenſe of my people, engaged in a difficult and arduous conteſt, for the preſervation of all that can be moſt dear to us. I have omitted no endeavours for ſetting on foot negociations to reſtore peace to Europe, and to ſecure for the future the general tranquillity. The ſteps which I have taken for this purpoſe have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negociation, the iſſue of which muſt either produce the deſirable end of a juſt, honourable, and ſolid, peace, for us and for our allies, or muſt prove, beyond diſpute, to what cauſe alone the prolongation of the calamities of war muſt be aſcribed.

"I ſhall immediately ſend a perſon to Paris with full powers to treat for this object, and it is my anxious wiſh that theſe diſcuſſions may lead to the reſtoration of general peace. But you muſt be ſenſible, nothing can ſo much contribute to give effect to this deſire, as your manifeſting that we poſſeſs both the determination and the reſources to oppoſe with increaſed activity and energy the further efforts of thoſe with whom we have to contend.

"You will feel this peculiarly neceſſary at a moment when an intention has been announced to attempt a deſcent on theſe kingdoms.—The iſſue of ſuch an enterprize can in no caſe be doubtful; but it befits your wiſdom to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the poſſibility of the attempt, or ſecure the ſpeedieſt means of turning it to the confuſion and ruin of the enemy.

"In reviewing the events of the year, you will have obſerved, that by the ſkill and exertions of my navy, our extenſive and increaſing commerce has been protected to a degree almoſt beyond example, and the fleets of the enemy blocked up in their own ports.

"The operations in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies have been highly honourable to the Britiſh arms, and productive of great national advantage; and the valour and good conduct of my forces, both by ſea and by land, have been eminently conſpicuous.

"The fortune of the war on the continent has been more various, and the progreſs of the French arms threatened, at one period, the utmoſt danger to all Europe; but from the honourable and dignified perſeverance of my ally the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, diſcipline, and invincible ſpirit, of the Auſtrian forces, under the auſpicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, ſuch a turn has lately been given to the courſe of the war, as may inſpire a well-grounded confidence that the final reſult of the campaign will prove more diſaſtrous to the enemy than its commencement and progreſs, for a time, were favourable to their hopes.

"The apparently hoſtile diſpoſition and conduct of the court of Madrid have led to diſcuſſions of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the final reſult; but I am confident that, whatever may be their iſſue, I ſhall have given to Europe a further proof of my moderation and forbearance; and I can have no doubt of your determination to defend, againſt every aggreſſion, the dignity, rights, and intereſts, of the Britiſh empire.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rely on your zeal and public ſpirit for ſuch ſupplies as you may think neceſſary for the ſervice of the year. It is a great ſatisfaction to me to obſerve, that, notwithſtanding the temporary embarraſſments which have been experienced, the ſtate of the commerce, manufactures, and revenue, of the country, proves the real extent and ſolidity of our reſources, and furniſhes you ſuch means as muſt be equal to any exertions which the preſent criſis may require."

Earl Bathurſt moved the addreſs to his majeſty in the houſe of peers, and Lord Morpeth in the commons. After the uſual waſte of time in debating on the queſtion, it was carried, in both houſes, *nem. con.*——The concourſe of people to ſee the king go to, and return from, the houſe of peers, was very great, and we are very happy to ſay their behaviour was in every point reſpectful and loyal.

MEMOIRS OF PRINCE RUPERT, NEPHEW TO KING CHARLES I.

THIS diſtinguiſhed general and admiral was the third ſon of the Prince Elector Palatine, ſtyled King of Bohemia, by the Princeſs Elizabeth, daughter to King James I. He was therefore brother to the Princeſs Sophia, mother of King George I. and nephew to King Charles I.

He was born in the year 1620. Being a younger ſon, he was bred to arms. When he was little more than twenty years of age he made a voluntary offer of his ſervices to his uncle, Charles I. the unhappy civil wars having juſt then broke out. In the numerous actions in which he was engaged, he at all times diſplayed great intrepidity; was frequently eminently ſucceſsful, but in ſome particular inſtances he was cenſured for indiſcretion and raſhneſs; ſo that he quitted his command before the war was at an end, and withdrew out of the kingdom. When the ſquadron in the Thames revolted to the Prince of Wales, he again came forward into action, and ſoon obtained the command of it; but by the vigilance of Popham and Blake he was driven with his fleet from one place of refuge to another, until his force was greatly reduced. In this diſtreſſed ſituation, with only a few ſhips remaining, he ſailed up the Mediterranean quite to the Adriatic Sea, where he made prize indiſcriminately of whatever veſſels fell in his way. When he found that Blake had quitted thoſe parts, he put into the port of Toulon, and there ſold his piratical plunder, the produce of which enabled him to fit out his ſmall fleet for the Weſt-Indies, having then no more than five men of war and two fire-ſhips. Whilſt in thoſe parts, he carried on the like unauthorized war againſt the Spaniards. At length, having loſt his brother Prince Maurice, who accompanied him, and the ſhip which he was on-board, and finding his ſhips very ill-conditioned, he repaired to Europe, and, coming on the coaſt of Bretagne, there diſpoſed of his ſhips and their prizes, the produce of both which was ſcarcely ſufficient to pay the arrears which were due to his ſeamen.

Upon the reſtoration, Charles II. invited his couſin Prince Rupert to England, notwithſtanding a difference had ariſen between them at Paris, when the king was in exile. He was hereupon created Duke of Cumberland, and Earl of Holderneſs, and appointed to more than one lucrative employment. When the ſecond Dutch war broke out, the Duke of York being ſoon weary of contending with De Ruyter, Prince Rupert in conjunction with the Duke of Albemarle obtained the command of the grand fleet, and by his fortunate arrival, at the cloſe of a hard-fought day, ſnatched the victory from the exulting Dutch, and, joining the force under Albemarle, obliged them to ſeek for ſafety in their own ports. When this prince had fought on land, the impetuous ardour of youth hurried him into unguarded and dangerous ſituations; but, having now arrived at muturer years, his judgment had properly tempered his valour; and in his naval operations he was no leſs diſcreet than brave.

The breaking out of the laſt Dutch war, and the paſſing of the famous teſt-act, drew forth this gallant prince from his retirement; and, as he had ever declared himſelf a firm proteſtant, Monk Sandwich, and moſt of the veteran commanders being dead, and the Duke of York diſqualified by his religious principles, the eyes of the nation were directed to him as the leader of the Engliſh fleet againſt the Dutch. It was the exigence of the times that called forth his ſervices, for he both hated and was hated by the cabal miniſtry, which then compoſed the executive part of government. Every meaſure was taken which ſecret malice could ſuggeſt, to counteract the views, and impede the meaſures, of the prince. All the captains in the fleet were the creatures of the Duke of York, and bore no good will to their commander in chief. However, with a fleet very badly ſupplied with all kinds of neceſſaries,

and not well manned, he gained two victories over the Dutch; the one on the 28th of May 1672, the other on the 5th of June following: but, labouring under ſuch diſadvantages, it was impracticable to puſh his ſucceſſes with vigour and effect.

On his return from his command towards the cloſe of the year, he did not meet with that reception from his ſovereign which his eminent ſervices entitled him to expect; this led him to make an appeal to the public, by cauſing a relation of the campaign to be written under his own eye, in which is the following paſſage: "In the midſt of ſo many intrigues of oppoſition here at home, ſo many delays of his commiſſion, ſo few powers contained in it, ſuch ſcanty number of ſeamen, ſo little aſſurance of divers chief commanders, ſuch failure of proviſions, ſuch want of ammunition, and all other neceſſaries, ſuch deceit of naval officers, ſuch non-obſervance of orders at ſea amongſt his own Engliſh, and ſo manifeſt a defection of the French; not to be ſtaggered in his reſolution, not to be put out of all patience and prudence in action, not to abate of his affection and zeal for the honour and ſervice of his majeſty, the ſafeguard and intereſt of religion and the kingdom; in a ſeaſon when ſo many popiſh projectors played a game underboard and above too, will be an everlaſting argument of his highneſs's valour and renown, and muſt needs be a ſtrong obligation on the king, the parliament, and people of England, who are now left to judge, whether it was not a wonderful good providence of God, or one of the moſt memorable pieces of ſervice ever done at ſea, to ſurmount all thoſe difficulties, and even envy itſelf, and after all, to bring home the fleet-royal of England, without the loſs of one man of war, to her own ſhore in ſafety, in deſpight of all enemies that deſigned otherwiſe by ſea and land."

In proportion as the intereſt of the cabal miniſtry declined, Prince Rupert regained the eſteem of his couſin Charles. He had left his own country ſo early, that he had become an entire Engliſhman; but as he was ſuſpected, in his latter days, of a bias to the country party, he was never cordially careſſed at court: the prince therefore led a quiet and retired life at Windſor-Caſtle, of which he was governor, and employed himſelf in the proſecution of chemical and philoſophical experiments, and in the practice of mechanic arts, in which he greatly excelled. He invented the art of ſcraping prints in mezzotinto, which has ſince been brought to great perfection. He died in the month of November 1683, in the ſixty-fourth year of his age. His diſpoſition was juſt, beneficent, and courteous, which gained him general eſteem. It does not appear that he was ever married; he left behind him a natural daughter.

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

OLD WOMEN.

HOW ſtrongly ſoever young women may be prejudiced in favour of their own perſonal allurements, they are not the proper objects of laſting love. It is the matron, the grey-headed fair, who can give, receive, and enſure, happineſs. A thouſand calamities and vexations ariſe from the love of young women, ſuch as the fickleneſs of youth, caprices from rivals, deſtraction of children, the important avocations of dreſs, and the infinitely trifling occupations of a pretty young woman, which endanger or divide her ſentiments from being always fixed on her faithful lover:—but none of theſe combat the affections of the grateful, the tender, the affectionate, matron. Several ladies, indeed, in the bloom of their wrinkles, have inſpired more laſting and more fervent paſſions than the greateſt beauties who had ſcarcely loſt ſight of their teens. The fair young creatures of the preſent hour will I hope forgive a preference which is the reſult of deep meditation, extenſive reading, and ſtrict

impartiality, when they reflect that they can ſcarcely contrive to be young above a dozen years, whereas they may be old for fifty or ſixty; and they may believe me, that after forty they will value one lover more than they do twenty now; a ſenſation of happineſs which they will find increaſe as they advance in years.—Yet there are ſome elderly women who are ſo inſenſible of the happineſs of being old, that they very unreaſonably pretend to that dangerous and unneceſſary qualification, youth, as will appear by what I am going to relate.

I was the other day in a company which afforded me a great deal of diverſion. It conſiſted of women of every age: one of fourſcore, one of ſixty, one of forty, and her niece about two and twenty. I was ſeated near the young one, who whiſpered me, "What do you think of my aunt, who at forty is ſo fond of ſuitors, and thinks herſelf pretty?"—I could anſwer no otherwiſe than, "My dear miſs, ſhe certainly makes herſelf very ridiculous, and incroaches upon your ſphere."—Soon after I found myſelf cloſe by the ſide of the aunt, who ſaid to me, "What do you think of that lady, who, though about ſixty years of age, paſſed no leſs than three hours at her toilet to-day?"—"It was all loſt time," replied I, "ſhe ought to have your charms to think of ſuch things."—I approached the poor lady of ſixty, and heartily pitied her when ſhe whiſpered in my ear, "Can any thing be more ridiculous! look at that lady of fourſcore dreſſed like a girl with a ſhort body: ſhe would appear young, and ſo ſhe does, forſhe begins to grow verychildiſh."—I was now in a humour to divert myſelf; and ſo I determined to have ſome farther diſcourſe with each of the old ladies, beginning with the oldeſt.—I addreſſed the lady of fourſcore as follows: "Madam, you ſo much reſemble that lady whom I was ſpeaking with juſt now, that you ſeem to be ſiſters; I imagine you are much of the ſame age."—"Indeed, ſir," replied ſhe, "when one of us dies of age, the other muſt quake for fear; I do not believe there is more than two days difference between us."—After I left the decrepid lady, I contrived again to get near her of ſixty. "Madam," ſays I, "you muſt determine a wager that I have laid—I laid that that lady and you (pointing to the lady of forty) are both of the ſame age."—"I believe," replied ſhe, "there cannot be ſix months difference one way or the other."—"This will do," ſays I to myſelf; and I moved towards the lady of forty.—"Madam," ſays I, "are you not in jeſt when you call that lady at the other table your niece? You are as handſome as ſhe; ſhe has likewiſe ſome lines of age in her face which you have not; and thoſe lively colours which appear—" "Stop," ſaid ſhe; "I am her aunt indeed; but her mother was at leaſt five and twenty years older I; we were not by the ſame mother; and I have heard my ſiſter ſay, that her daughter and I were born in the ſame year."—"I thought ſo, madam," ſaid I; "my wonder is now at an end."

The legiſlature are of the ſame way of thinking with myſelf, and have very prudently enacted, as a diſcouragement to ladies making themſelves younger than they really are, that they ſhall not enter ſo early into the bands of matrimony, before they are capaple of reflection, and of all the ſerious duties which belong to an union of hearts. Indeed our laws ſeem always to have had this ſubject in view in a very proper light; for, unleſs there was implanted in our hearts a ſtrong temptation towards the love of *elderly* women, why ſhould the very firſt prohibition in the table of conſanguinity forbid a man to marry his *grandmother?*

ORIGIN OF NAVAL SIGNALS.

WHEN we read at our fire-ſide the account of an engagement or other intereſting operation of an army, our attention is generally ſo much engaged by the reſults, that we give but little to the movements which led to them, and produced them, and we ſeldom form to our-

ſelves any diſtinct notion of the conduct of the day. But a profeſſional man, or one accuſtomed to reflection, and who is not ſatisfied with the mere indulgence of eager curioſity, follows every regiment in its movements, endeavouring to ſee their connection, and the influence which they have had on the fate of the day, and even to form to himſelf a general notion of the whole ſcene of action at its different intereſting periods. He looks with the eye of the general, and ſees his orders ſucceed or fail.

But few trouble themſelves farther about the narration. The movement is ordered; it is performed; and the fortune of the day is determined. Few think how all this is brought about; and when they are told that, during the whole battle of Cuſtrin, Frederic the Great was in the upper room of a country inn, from whence he could view the whole field, while his aides de camp, on horſeback, waited his orders in the yard below, they are ſtruck with wonder, and can hardly conceive how it can be done: but, on reflection, they ſee the poſſibility of the thing. Their imagination accompanies the meſſenger from the inn yard to the ſcene of action; they hear the general's order delivered, and they expect its execution.

But when we think for a moment on the ſituation of the commander of a fleet, confined on board one ſhip, and this ſhip as much or more cloſely engaged than any other of the fleet; and when we reflect that here are no meſſengers ready to carry his orders to ſhips of the ſquadron at the diſtance of miles from him, and to deliver them with preciſion and diſtinctneſs, and that, even if this were poſſible by ſending ſmall ſhips or boats, the viciſſitudes of wind and weather may render the communication ſo tedious that the favourable moment may be irretrievably loſt before the order can be conveyed—When we think of all theſe circumſtances, our thoughts are bewildered, and we are ready to imagine that a ſea-battle is nothing but the unconnected ſtruggle of individual ſhips; and that, when the admiral has once "cried havoc, and let ſlip the dogs of war," he has done all that his ſituation empowers him to do, and he muſt leave the fate of the day to the bravery and ſkill of his captains and ſailors.

Yet it is in this ſituation, apparently the moſt unfavourable, that the orders of the commander can be conveyed, with a diſpatch that is not attainable in the operations of a land army. The ſcene of action is unincumbered, ſo that the eye of the general can behold the whole without interruption. The movements which it is poſſible to execute are few, and they are preciſe. A few words are ſufficient to order them, and then the mere fighting the ſhips muſt always be left to their reſpective commanders. The ſimplicity in the duty to be performed has enabled us to frame a language fully adequate to the buſineſs in hand, by which a correſpondence can be kept up as far as the eye can ſee. This is the language of ſignals, a language by writing, addreſſed to the eye, and which he that runneth may read. As in common writing certain arbitary marks are agreed on to expreſs certain ſounds uſed in ſpeech; or rather, as in hieroglyphics certain arbitrary marks are agreed on to expreſs certain thoughts, or the ſubjects of theſe thoughts; ſo here certain exhibitions are made, which are agreed on to expreſs certain movements to be executed by the commander to whom they are addreſſed, and all are enjoined to keep their eyes fixed on the ſhip of the conductor of the fleet, that they may learn his will.

It is ſcarcely poſſible for any number of ſhips to act in concert, without ſome ſuch mode of communication between the general and the commanders of private ſhips. We have no direct information of this circumſtance in the naval tactics of the ancient nations, the Greeks and Romans; yet the neceſſity of the thing is ſo apparent, that we cannot ſuppoſe it to have been omitted by the moſt ingenious and the moſt cultivated people who have appeared on the great theatre of the world; and we are perſuaded that Themiſtocles, Conon, and other renowned ſea commanders of Athens, had ſignals by which they directed

directed the movements of their fleets. We read, that, when Ægeus ſent his ſon Theſeus to Crete, it was agreed on, that, if the ſhip ſhould bring the young prince home in ſafety, a white flag ſhould be diſplayed. But thoſe on board, in their joy for reviſiting their country after their perilous voyage, forgot to hoiſt the concerted ſignal. The anxious father was every day expecting the ſhip which ſhould bring back his darling ſon, and had gone to the ſhore to look out for her. He ſaw her, but without the ſignal agreed on. On which the old man threw himſelf into the ſea.—We find too, in the hiſtory of the Punic wars by Polybius, frequent alluſions to ſuch a mode of communication; and Ammianus Marcellinus ſpeaks of the *ſpeculator* and *vexillarii*, who were on board the ſhips in the Adriatic. The coins of Greece and Rome exhibit flags and ſtreamers. In ſhort, we cannot doubt of the ancients having practiſed this hieroglyphical language. It is ſomewhat ſurpriſing that Lord Dudley, in his *Arcano del Mare*, in which he makes an oſtentatious diſplay of his knowledge of every thing connected with the ſea ſervice, makes no expreſs mention of this eſſential piece of knowledge, although he muſt, by his long reſidence in Italy, have known the marine diſcipline of the Venetians and Genoeſe, the greateſt maritime powers then in Europe.

In the naval occurrences of modern Europe, mention is frequently made of ſignals. Indeed, as we have already obſerved, it ſeems impoſſible for a number of ſhips to act in any kind of concert, without ſome method of communication. Numberleſs ſituations muſt occur, when it would be impoſſible to convey orders or information by meſſengers from one ſhip to another; and coaſt and alarm ſignals had long been practiſed by every nation. The idea was, therefore, familiar. We find in particular, that Queen Elizabeth, on occaſion of the expedition to Cadiz, ordered her ſecretaries to draw up inſtructions, which were to be communicated to the admiral, the general, and the five counſellors of war, and by them to be copied and tranſmitted to the ſeveral ſhips of the navy, not to be opened till they ſhould arrive in a certain latitude. It was on this occaſion, (ſays our hiſtorian Guthrie,) "*that we meet with the firſt regular ſet of ſignals and orders to the commanders of the Engliſh fleet.* But, till the movements of a fleet have attained ſome ſort of uniformity, regulated and connected by ſome principles of propriety, and agreed on by perſons in the habit of directing a number of ſhips, we may with confidence affirm that ſignals would be nothing but a parcel of arbitrary marks, appropriated to particular pieces of naval ſervice, ſuch as attacking the enemy, landing the ſoldiers, &c. and that they would be conſidered merely as referring to the final reſult, but by no means pointing out the mode of execution, or directing the movements which were neceſſary for performing it.

It was James II. when Duke of York, who firſt conſidered this practice as capable of being reduced into a ſyſtem, and who ſaw the importance of ſuch a compoſition. He, as well as the king his brother, had always ſhewed a great predilection for the ſea ſervice; and, when appointed admiral of England, he turned his whole attention to its improvement. He had ſtudied the art of war under Turenne, not as a paſtime, but as a ſcience, and was a favourite pupil of that general. Turenne one day pointed him out, ſaying, "Behold one who will be one of the firſt princes and greateſt generals of Europe." When admiral of England, he endeavoured to introduce into the maritime ſervice all thoſe principles of concert and arrangement which made a number of individual regiments and ſquadrons compoſe a great army. When he commanded in the Dutch war, he found a fleet to be little better than a collection of ſhips, on board of each of which the commander and his ſhip's company did their beſt to annoy the enemy, but with very little dependence on each other, or on the orders of the general; and, in the different actions which the Engliſh fleet had with the Dutch, very thing

thing was in confuſion as ſoon as the battle began. It is remarkable that the famous penſionary De Witt, who from a ſtateſman became a navigator and a great ſea commander in a few weeks, made the ſame repreſentation to the States General on his return from his firſt campaign.

In the memoirs of James II. written by himſelf, we have the following paſſage: "1665. On the 15th of March the Duke of York went to Gunfleet, the general rendezvous of the fleet, and haſtened their equipment. He ordered all the flag officers on board with him every morning, to agree on the order of battle and rank. In former battles, no order was kept, and this under the Duke of York was the firſt in which fighting in a line and regular form of battle was obſerved."

This muſt be conſidered as full authority for giving the Duke of York the honour of the invention. For whatever faults may be laid to the charge of this unfortunate prince, his word and honour ſtand unimpeached. And we are anxious to vindicate his claim to it, becauſe our neighbours the French, as uſual, would take the merit of this invention, and of the whole of naval tactics, to themſelves. True it is, that Colbert, the great and juſtly-celebrated miniſter of Louis XIV. created a navy for his ambitious and vain-glorious maſter, and gave it a conſtitution which may be a model for other nations to copy. By his encouragement, men of the greateſt ſcientific eminence were engaged to contribute to its improvement: and they gave us the firſt treatiſes of naval evolutions. But it muſt ever be remembered, that our accompliſhed though miſguided ſovereign was then reſiding at the court of Louis; that he had formerly acted in concert with the French as a commander and flag officer, and was at this very time aiding them with his knowledge of ſea affairs. In the memorable day at La Hogue, the gallant Ruſſel, obſerving one of Tourville's movements, exclaimed, "There; they have got Pepys among them." Pepys was ſecretary to the Duke of York. This anecdote we give on the authority of a friend, who heard an old and reſpectable officer (Admiral Clinton) ſay, that he had it from a gentlemen who was in the action, and heard the words ſpoken; and we truſt that out readers will not be diſpleaſed at having this matter of general opinion eſtabliſhed on ſome good grounds.

It was on this occaſion, then, that the Duke of York made the movements and evolutions of a fleet the object of his particular ſtudy, reduced them to a ſyſtem, and compoſed that "Syſtem of Sailing and Fighting Inſtructions," which has ever ſince been conſidered as the code of diſcipline for the Britiſh navy, and which has been adopted by our rivals and neighbours as the foundation of their naval tactics. It does great honour to its author, although its merit will not appear very eminent to a careleſs ſurveyor, on account of that very ſimplicity which conſtitutes its chief excellence. It is unqueſtionably the reſult of much ſagacious reflection and painful combination of innumerable circumſtances, all of which have their influence; and it is remarkable, that although ſucceedingcommandershave improved the ſubject by ſeveral ſubordinate additions, no change has to this day been made in its general principles or maxims of evolution.

Till ſome ſuch code be eſtabliſhed, it is evident that ſignals can be nothing but arbitrary and unconnected hieroglyphics, to be learned by rote, and retained by memory, without any exerciſe of the judgment; and the acquiſition of this branch of nautical ſkill muſt be a more irkſome taſk than that of learning the Chineſe writing. But, ſuch a code being once ſettled, the character in which it may be expreſſed becomes a matter of rational diſcuſſion.

Accordingly, the ſailing and fighting inſtructions of the Duke of York were accompanied by a ſet of ſignals for directing the chief or moſt frequent movements of the fleet. Theſe alſo were contrived with ſo much judgment, and ſuch attention to diſtinctneſs, ſimplicity, and propriety, that there has hardly been any change found neceſſary, and they are ſtill retained

tained in the Britiſh navy as the uſual ſignals in all caſes when we are not anxious to conceal our movements from an enemy.

Notwithſtanding this acknowledged merit of the Duke of York's ſignals, it muſt be admitted that great improvements have been made on this ſubject, conſidered as an art. The art military has, in the courſe of a century paſt, become almoſt an appropriate calling, and has therefore been made the peculiar ſtudy of its profeſſors. Our rivals the French were ſooner, and more formally, placed in this ſituation; and the miniſters of Louis XIV. took infinite and moſt judicious pains to make their military men ſuperior to all others by their academical education. A more ſcientific turn was given to their education, and the aſſiſtance of ſcientific men was liberally given them; and all the nations of Europe muſt acknowledge ſome obligations to them for information on every thing connected with the art of war. They have attended very much to this ſubject, have greatly improved it, and have even introduced a new principle into the art; and by this means have reduced it to the moſt ſimple form of reference to the code of ſailing and fighting inſtructions, by making the ſignals immediately expreſſive, not of orders, but of ſimple numbers. Theſe numbers being prefixed to the various articles of the code of inſtructions, the officer who ſees a ſignal thrown out by the admiral reads the number, and reports it to his captain, perhaps without knowing to what it relates. Thus ſimplicity and ſecrecy, with an unlimited power of variation, are combined. We believe that M. de la Bourdonnais, a brave and intelligent officer, during the war in 1758, was the author of this ingenious thought.

We do not propoſe to give a ſyſtem of Britiſh ſignals. This would evidently be improper. But we ſhall ſhew our readers the practicability of this curious language, the extent to which it may be carried, and the methods which may be practiſed in accompliſhing this purpoſe. This may make it an object of attention to ſcientific men, who can improve it; and the young officer will not only be able to read the orders of the commander in chief, but will not be at a loſs ſhould circumſtances place him in a ſituation where he muſt iſſue orders to others.

Signals may be divided into, Day-Signals, Night-Signals, and Signals in a Fog. They muſt alſo be diſtinguiſhed into, 1. Signals of Evolution, addreſſed to the whole fleet, or to Squadrons of the fleet, or to diviſions of the ſquadrons. 2. Signals of Movements to be made by particular ſhips; and, 3. Signals of Service, which may be either general or particular.

The great extent of a large fleet, the ſmoke in time of battle, and the ſituation of the commander in chief, who is commonly in the midſt of the greateſt confuſion and hotteſt fire, frequently make it very difficult for the officers of diſtant ſhips to perceive his ſignals with diſtinctneſs. Frigates, therefore, are ſtationed out of the line, to windward or to leeward, whoſe ſole office it is to obſerve the admiral's ſignals, and inſtantly to repeat them. The eyes of all the ſignal officers in the private ſhips of war are directed to the repeating frigates, as well as to the admiral; and the officers of the repeating frigate, having no other duty, obſerve the admiral inceſſantly, and, being unembarraſſed by the action, can diſplay the ſignal with deliberation, ſo that it may be very diſtinctly ſeen. Being minutely acquainted with the ſubſtitutions which muſt be made on board the admiral when his maſts and rigging are in diſorder, his (perhaps imperfect) ſignal is exhibited by the repeating frigate in its proper form, ſo as to be eaſily underſtood. And, to facilitate this communication, the commanders of the different ſquadrons repeat the ſignals of the commander in chief, and the commanders of diviſion repeat the ſignals of the commanders of their ſquadron.

Every evolution ſignal is preceded by a ſignal of Advertiſement and preparation, which is general, and frequently by a gun, to call attention; and, when all the ſignals have been made

made to direct the different parts of that evolution, another ſignal is made, which marks the cloſe of the complex ſignal, and divides it from others which may immediately follow it: and as the orders of the commander in chief may relate either to the movements of the whole fleet, thoſe of a ſingle diviſion, or thoſe of certain private ſhips, the Executive Signal, which dictates the particular movement, is accompanied by a Directive Signal, by which theſe ſhips are pointed out to which the order is addreſſed.

The commander of the ſhip to which any ſignal is addreſſed, is generally required to ſignify by a ſignal (which is general) that he has obſerved it. And, if he does not thoroughly underſtand its meaning, he intimates this by another general ſignal. And here it is to be obſerved, that as ſoon as the ſignal is anſwered by the ſhips to which it is addreſſed, it is uſual to haul it down, to avoid the confuſion which might ariſe from others being hoiſted in the ſame place. The order remains till executed, notwithſtanding that the ſignal is hauled down.

It may happen that the commander who throws out the ſignal for any piece of ſervice, ſees reaſons for altering his plan. He intimates this by a general Annulling Signal, accompanying the ſignal already given. This will frequently be more ſimple than to make the ſignals for the movements which would be required for re-eſtabliſhing the ſhips in their former ſituation.

All theſe things are of very eaſy comprehenſion, and require little thought for their contrivance. But when we come to the particular evolutions and movements, and to combine theſe with the circumſtances of ſituation in which the fleet may be at the time, it is evident, that much reflection is neceſſary for framing a body of ſignals which may be eaſily exhibited, diſtinctly perceived, and well underſtood, with little riſk of being miſtaken one for another. We ſhall take notice of the circumſtances which chiefly contribute to give them theſe qualities as we proceed in deſcribing their different claſſes.

I. Of Day Signals.

Theſe are made by means of the ſhip's ſails, or by colours of various kinds.

Thoſe made with ſails are but few in number, and are almoſt neceſſarily limited to the ſituation of a fleet at anchor. Thus,

The ſignal of main top-gallant ſtay-ſail hoiſted uſually ſignifies Officers and men belonging to the ſhip to come on board.

Fore top-ſail looſe, to prepare for ſailing.

Main top-ſail looſe, to unmoor.

Main top-ſail ſheets hauled home, to weigh.

Main top-ſail ſheets clewed up, and the yard hoiſted, annul the former ſignal, and the ſhip to come to an anchor.

Top-gallant ſails looſe, and the ſheets flying, diſcovering ſtrange ſails.

Main top-gallant ſail looſe and hoiſted; topſail yard down; recal ſhips in chaſe.

Mizen top-ſail hoiſted, and the ſheets clewed up, moor.

Before we proceed to the deſcription of the ſignals by means of colours, ſuch as flags, banners (or triangular flags), pendants, or vanes, we muſt take notice of the oſtenſible diſtinctions of the various diviſions and ſubdiviſions of a fleet, ſo that we may underſtand how the ſame ſignal may be addreſſed to a ſquadron, diviſion, or ſingle ſhip or ſhips. We ſuppoſe it known that a fleet of ſhips of war is diſtributed into three grand diviſions (which we ſhall term *ſquadrons*), called the *van*, *centre*, and *rear*. Theſe denominations have not always a relation to the one being more advanced than the other, either towards the enemy, or in the direction of their courſe.

In a land army, the poſition of every part is conceived from its reference to the enemy; and the reader, conceiving himſelf as facing the enemy, eaſily underſtands the terms *van*, *centre*, and *rear*, the *right* and *left wing*, &c. But the movements of a ſea army having a neceſſary dependence on the wind, they cannot be comprehended unleſs expreſſed in a lan-

a language which keeps this circumſtance continually in view. The ſimpleſt and moſt eaſily-conceived diſpoſition of a fleet, is that in which it is almoſt indiſpenſably obliged to form in order to engage an enemy. This is a ſtraight line, each ſhip directly a-head of its neighbour, and cloſe hauled. This is therefore called the *line of battle*. In this poſition, the two extremities of the fleet correſpond to the right and left wings of an army. Suppoſe this line to be in the direction eaſt and weſt, the wind blowing from the north-north-weſt, and therefore the fleet on the ſtarboard tack; the ſhips heads are to the weſt, and the weſtermoſt diviſion is undoubtedly the van of the fleet, and the eaſtermoſt diviſion is the rear. And it is in conformity to this arrangement and ſituation that the liſt of the fleet is drawn up. But the ſhips may be on the ſame eaſt and weſt line, cloſe hauled, with their heads to the weſt, but the wind blowing from the ſouth-ſouth-weſt. They muſt therefore be on the larboard tack. The ſame ſhips, and the ſame diviſion, are ſtill, in fact, the van of the fleet. But ſuppoſe the ſhips heads to be to the eaſtward, and that they are cloſe hauled, having the wind from the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt or the north-north-eaſt, the ſhips which were the real van on both tacks in the former ſituation are now, in fact, the rear on both tacks; yet they retain the denomination of the *van ſquadron* of this fleet, and are under the immediate direction of the officer of the ſecond rank, while the other extremity is under the direction of the third officer. This ſubordination therefore is rather an arrangement of rank and precedence than of evolution. It is, however, conſidered as the natural order to which the general ſignals muſt be accommodated. For this reaſon, the diviſion which is denominated *van* in the liſt of this fleet, is *generally* made to lead the fleet when in the line of battle on the ſtarboard tack, and to form the *weathermoſt* column in *the order of ſailing in columns*; and, in general, it occupies that ſtation from which it can moſt eaſily paſs into the place of the leading diviſion on the ſtarboard line of battle a-head. Although this is a technical nicety of language, and may frequently puzzle a landſman in reading an account of naval operations, the reflecting and intelligent reader will ſee the propriety of retaining this mode of conceiving the ſubordinate arrangement of a fleet, and will comprehend the employment of the ſignals which are neceſſary for re-eſtabliſhing this arrangement, or directing the movements while another arrangement is retained.

This being underſtood, it is eaſy to contrive various methods of diſtinguiſhing every ſhip by the place which ſhe occupies in the fleet, both with reſpect to the whole line, with reſpect to the particular ſquadron, the particular diviſion of that ſquadron, and the particular place in that diviſion. This may be done by a combination of the poſition and colour of the pendants and vanes of each ſhip. Thus the colour of the pendants may indicate the ſquadron, their poſition or maſt on which they are hoiſted may mark the diviſion of that ſquadron, and a diſtinguiſhing vane may mark the place of the private ſhip in her own diviſion. The advantages attending this method are many. In a large fleet it would hardly be poſſible for the commander in chief to find a ſufficient variety of ſingle ſignals to mark the ſhip to which an order is addreſſed, by hoiſting it along with the ſignal appropriated to the intended movement. But by this contrivance one-third part of theſe ſignals of addreſs is ſufficient. It alſo enables the commander in chief to order a general change of poſition by a ſingle ſignal, which otherwiſe would require ſeveral. Thus, ſuppoſe that the fore, main, and mizen, maſts, are appropriated (with the proper modifications) for exhibiting the ſignals addreſſed to the van, the centre, and the rear, ſquadrons of the fleet; and that a red, a white, and a blue, flag, are choſen for the diſtinguiſhing flags of the officers commanding theſe ſquadrons; then, if the commander in chief ſhall hoiſt a red flag at his mizen top-gallant maſt head, it muſt direct the van ſquadron to take the

poſition then occupied by the rear ſquadron, the evolution neceſſary for accompliſhing this end being ſuppoſed known by the commander of the ſquadron, who will immediately make the neceſſary ſignals to the ſquadron under his particular direction. In the ſame manner, the diſtinguiſhing ſignal for the leading ſhip of a ſquadron being hoiſted along with the ſignal of addreſs to the whole fleet, and the ſignal for any particular ſervice, will cauſe the three or the nine leading ſhips to execute that order, &c. &c.

All that has been ſaid hitherto may be conſidered as ſo many preparations for the real iſſuing of orders by the commander in chief. The moſt difficult part of the language remains, viz. to invent a number of ſignals which ſhall correſpond to that almoſt infinite variety of movements and ſervices which muſt be performed.

Diſtinctneſs, ſimplicity, and propriety, are the three eſſential qualities of all ſignals. A ſignal muſt be ſome object eaſily ſeen, ſtrongly marked, ſo that it may be readily underſtood, with little riſk of its being miſtaken for another. When made by flags, banners, or pendants, they muſt be of the fulleſt colours, and ſtrongeſt contraſts. The ſhips are frequently at a very great diſtance, ſo that the intervening air occaſions a great degradation of colour. They are ſeen between the eye and a very variable ſky; and in this ſituation, eſpecially in the morning or evening, or a dark day, it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh one full colour from another, all of them approaching to the appearance of a black. At the diſtance of a very few miles hardly any full colours can be diſtinguiſhed but a ſcarlet and a blue. Red, blue, yellow, and white, are the colours which can be diſtinguiſhed at greater diſtances than any others, and are therefore the only colours admitted as ſignals. Even theſe are ſometimes diſtinguiſhed with difficulty. A yellow is often confounded with a dirty white, and a blue with a red. All other dark colours are found totally unfit. But, as theſe afford but a ſmall variety, we muſt combine them in one flag, by making it ſtriped, ſpotted, or chequered, taking care that the oppoſition of colour may be as great as poſſible, and that the pieces of which the flags are made up may not be too minute. Red muſt never be ſtriped nor ſpotted with blue, and the ſtripes, ſpots, or chequers, ſhould never be leſs than one-third of the breadth of the flag.

Difference of ſhape, as flags, banners, or pendants, is another diſtinction by which the expreſſion may be varied. And in doing this, we muſt recollect, that in light winds it may be difficult to diſtinguiſh a flag from a banner, as neither are fully diſplayed for want of wind to detach the fly from the ſtaff. And, laſtly, ſignals may be varied by their poſition, which may be on any lofty and well detached part of the maſts, yards, or rigging.

Simplicity is an eminent property in all ſignals. They are addreſſed to perſons not much accuſtomed to combinations, and who are probably much occupied by other preſſing duties. It were to be wiſhed that every piece of ſervice could be indicated by a ſingle flag. This is peculiarly deſirable with reſpect to the ſignals uſed in time of battle. The rapid ſucceſſion of events on this occaſion call for a multitude of orders from the commander in chief, and his ſhip is frequently clad over with flags and pendants, ſo that it is exceedingly difficult for the ſignal officer of a private ſhip to diſtinguiſh the different groups, each of which make a particular ſignal.

Theſe conſiderations are the foundation of a certain *propriety* in ſignals, which directs us to a choice among marks which appear altogether arbitrary. Signals which run any riſk of being confounded, on account of ſome reſemblance, or becauſe their poſition hinders us from immediately perceiving their difference, ſhould be appropriated to pieces of ſervice which are hardly poſſible to be executed, or can hardly be wanted, in the ſame ſituation. No bad conſequence could eaſily reſult though the ſignal for *coming to cloſer action* ſhould reſemble that for *unmooring*, becauſe the preſent ſituation of the ſhips makes the

the laſt operation impoſſible or abſurd. Such conſiderations direct us to ſelect for battle ſignals, thoſe which are of eaſieſt exhibition, are the moſt ſimple, and have the leaſt dependence on the circumſtance of poſition; ſo that their ſignification may not be affected by the damages ſuſtained in the maſts or rigging of the flag-ſhip. Such ſignals as are leſs eaſily ſeen at a diſtance ſhould be appropriated to orders which can occur only in the middle of the fleet, &c. &c. Signals which are made to the admiral by private ſhips may be the ſame with ſignals of command from the flag-ſhip, which will conſiderably diminiſh the number of ſignals perfectly different from each other.

With all theſe attentions and precautions a ſyſtem of ſignals is at laſt made up, fitted to the code of ſailing and fighting inſtructions. It is accompanied by another ſmall ſet for the duty of convoys. It muſt be engroſſed in two books; one for the officer of the flag ſhip, who is to make the ſignals, and the other is delivered to every private ſhip. In the firſt, the evolutions, movements, and other operations of ſervice, are ſet down in one column, and their correſponding ſignals in another. The firſt column is arranged, either alphabetically, by the diſtinguiſhing phraſe, or ſyſtematically, according to the arrangement of the ſailing and fighting inſtructions. The officer whoſe duty it is to make the ſignals, turns to this column for the order which he is to communicate, and in the other column he finds the appropriated ſignal. In the other book, which is conſulted for the interpretation of the ſignals, they are arranged in the leading column, either by the flags, or by the places of their exhibition. The firſt is the beſt method, becauſe the derangement of the flag-ſhip's maſts and rigging in time of action may occaſion a change in the place of the ſignal.

The Tactique Navale of the Chevalier de Morogues contains a very full and elaborate treatiſe on ſignals. We recommend this work to every ſea-officer, as full of inſtruction. The art of ſignals has been greatly ſimplified ſince the publication of this work, but we cannot but aſcribe much of the improvements to it. We believe that the author is the inventor of that ſyſtematic manner of addreſſing the order or *effective ſignal* to the different ſquadrons and diviſions of the fleet, by which the arts of ſignals is made more conciſe, the execution of orders is rendered more ſyſtematic, and the commanders of private ſhips are accuſtomed to conſider themſelves as parts of an army, with a mutual dependence and connection. We are ready enough to acknowledge the ſuperiority of the French in manœuvring, but we affect to conſider this as an imputation on their courage. Nothing can be more unjuſt; and dear-bought experience ſhould long ere now have taught us the value of this ſuperiority. What avails that courage which we would willingly arrogate to ourſelves, if we cannot come to action with our enemy, or muſt do it in a ſituation in which it is almoſt impoſſible to ſucceed, and which needleſsly throws away the lives of our gallant crews? Yet this muſt happen, if our admirals do not make evolutions their careful ſtudy, and our captains do not habituate themſelves, from their firſt hoiſting a pendant, to conſider their own ſhip as connected with the moſt remote ſhip in the line. We cannot think that this view of their ſituation would in the leaſt leſſen the character which they have ſo juſtly acquired, of fighting their ſhip with a courage and firmneſs unequalled by thoſe of any other nation. And we may add, that it is only by ſuch a rational ſtudy of their profeſſion, that the gentleman can be diſtinguiſhed from the mercenary commander of a privateer.

II. NIGHT SIGNALS.

It is evident, that the communication of orders by night muſt be more difficult and more imperfect than by day. We muſt, in general, content ourſelves with ſuch orders as are neceſſary for keeping the fleet together, by directing the more general movements and evolutions which any change of circumſtances may render neceſſary. And here the diviſion

and ſubordinate arrangement of the fleet is of indiſpenſable neceſſity, it being hardly poſſible to particulariſe every ſhip by a ſignal of addreſs, or to ſee her ſituation. The orders are therefore addreſſed to the commanders of the different diviſions, each of whom is diſtinguiſhed by his poop and top lights, and is in the midſt of, and not very remote from, the ſhips under his more particular charge. Yet, even in this unfavourable ſituation, it is frequently neceſſary to order the movements of particular ſhips. Actions during the night are not uncommon. Purſuits and rallyings are ſtill oftener carried on at this time. The common dangers of the ſea are as frequent and more diſaſtrous. The ſyſtem of ſignals therefore is very incomplete till this part be accompliſhed. Night-ſignals muſt be made by guns, or by lights, or by both combined.

Gun-ſignals are ſuſceptible of variety both in number and in diſpoſition. The only diſtinct variation which can be made in this diſpoſition, is by means of the time elapſed between the diſcharges. This will eaſily admit of three varieties, ſlow, moderate, and quick.—Half-minute guns are as ſlow as can eaſily be liſtened to as appertaining to one ſignal. Quarter-minute guns are much better, and admit of two very diſtinct ſub-diviſions. When the gunners, therefore, are well trained to this ſervice, (eſpecially ſince the employment of fire-locks for cannon,) intervals of fifteen or twelve ſeconds may be taken for ſlow firing, eight or ten ſeconds for moderate, and four or five ſeconds for quick firing. If theſe could be reduced one half, and made with certainty and preciſion, the expreſſion would be incomparably more diſtinct. A very ſmall number of firings varied in this way will give a conſiderable number of ſignals. Thus five guns, with the variety of only quick and moderate, will give twenty very diſtinguiſhable ſignals. The ſame principle muſt be attended to here as in the flag ſignals. The moſt ſimple muſt be appropriated to the moſt important orders, ſuch as occur in the worſt weather, or ſuch as are moſt liable to be miſtaken. Quick firing ſhould not make part of a ſignal to a very diſtant ſhip, becauſe the noiſe of a gun at a great diſtance is a lengthened ſound, and two of them, with a very ſhort interval, are apt to coaleſce into one long-continued ſound. This mode of varying gun-ſignals by the time muſt therefore be employed with great caution, and we muſt be very certain of the ſteady performance of the gunners. A preparatory ſignal or advertiſement that an effective ſignal is to be made, is alſo a very neceſſary circumſtance. It is uſual (at leaſt in hard weather) to make this by a double diſcharge, with an interval of half a ſecond, or at moſt a ſecond. Gun-ſignals are ſeldom made alone, except in ordinary ſituations and moderate weather; becauſe accident may derange them, and inattention may cauſe them to eſcape notice, and, once made, they are over, and their repetition would change their meaning. They are alſo improper on an enemy's coaſt, or where an enemy's cruiſers or fleets may be expected.

Signals or lights are either made with lanthorns ſhewn in different parts of the ſhip, or by rockets. Lights may differ by number, and by poſition, and alſo by figure. For the flag-ſhip always carrying poop or top lights, or both, preſents an object in the darkeſt night, ſo that we can tell whether the additional lights are exhibited about the mainmaſt, the foremaſt, the mizenmaſt, &c. And, if the lights ſhewn from any of theſe ſituations are arranged in certain diſtinguiſhable ſituations in reſpect to each other, the number of ſignals may be greatly increaſed. Thus three lights may be in a vertical line, or in a horizontal line, or in a triangle, and the point of this triangle may be up, or down, or forward, or aft, and thus may have many ſignifications. Lights are alſo exhibited by rockets: theſe can be varied by number, and by ſuch differences of appearance as to make them very diſtinguiſhable. Rockets may be with ſtars, with rain fire, or ſimple ſquibs. By varying and combining theſe, a very great number of ſignals may be produced, fully ſufficient to direct every

every general movement or evolution, or any ordinary and important ſervice. The Chevalier de Morogues has given a ſpecimen of ſuch a ſyſtem of night-ſignals, into which he has even introduced ſignals of addreſs or direction to every ſhip of a large fleet; and has alſo given ſignals of number, by which depths of ſoundings, points of the compaſs, and other things of this kind, may be expreſſed both eaſily and diſtinctly. He has made the ſignals by rockets perfectly ſimilar in point of number to thoſe by lanthorns, ſo that the commander can take either; a choice which may have its uſe, becauſe the ſignals by rockets may cauſe the preſence of a fleet to be more extenſively known than may be convenient.

The commander in chief will inform the fleet by ſignal, that guns, or perhaps rockets, are not to be uſed that night. This ſignal, at the ſame time, directs the fleet to cloſe the line or columns, that the light ſignals may be better obſerved. It is indeed a general rule to ſhew as few lights as poſſible; and the commander frequently puts out his own poop and top lights, only ſhewing them from time to time, that his ſhips may keep around him. The ſignal lanthorns on-board the flag-ſhip, and a lanthorn kept in readineſs on-board of every private ſhip, to anſwer or acknowledge ſignals from the commander in chief, are all kept in bags, to conceal their lights till the moment they are fixed in their places, and the preparatory or advertiſing ſignal has been made. The commander in chief ſometimes orders by ſignal every ſhip to ſhew a light for a minute or two, that he may judge of the poſition of the fleet; and the admiral's ſignal muſt always be acknowledged by thoſe to whom it is addreſſed. It is of particular importance that the fleet be kept together. Therefore the leading ſhips of the fleet, on either tack, are enjoined to acknowledge the ſignals of the commander in chief by a ſignal peculiar to their ſtation. Thus the commander in chief learns the poſition of the extremities of his fleet.

In framing a ſet of night-ſignals, great attention muſt be given to their poſition, that they be not obſcured by the ſails. The nature of the order to be given will frequently determine this. Thus, an order for the rear ſhips to make more ſail, will naturally direct us to exhibit the ſignal at the mizen peek; and ſo of other pieces of ſervice. Lanthorns expoſed in groups, ſuch as triangles, lozenges, &c. are commonly ſuſpended at the corners of large frames of laths, at the diſtance of a fathom at leaſt from each other. Attempts have been made to ſhew lights of different colours; but the riſk of miſtake or failure in the compoſition at the laboratory, makes this rather hazardous. Coloured lanthorns are more certain; but, when the glaſſes are made of a colour ſufficiently intenſe, the vivacity of the light (which at no time is very great) is too much diminiſhed. Beſides, the very diſtance changes the colour exceedingly and unaccountably.

III. Of Signals in a Fog.

Theſe can be made only by noiſes, ſuch as the firing of cannon and muſkets, the beating of drums and ringing of bells, &c. Fog-ſignals are the moſt difficult to contrive of any, and are ſuſceptible of the leaſt variety. The commander in chief is principally concerned to keep his fleet together; and, unleſs ſomething very urgent requires it, he will make no change in his courſe or rate of ſailing. But a ſhift of wind or other cauſes may make this neceſſary. The changes which he will order, it will be prudent to regulate by ſome fixed rule, which is in general convenient. Thus, when a fleet is in the order of ſailing upon a wind, and a fog comes on, the fleet will hold on the ſame courſe. If the wind ſhould come a little more on the beam, the fleet will ſtill keep cloſe to the wind. Certain general rules of this kind being agreed on, no ſignals are neceſſary for keeping the fleet together; and the ſhips can ſeparate or run foul of each other only by difference in their rate of ſailing, or by inaccurate ſteerage. To prevent this, the commander in chief fires a gun from time to time, and the ſhips of the fleet judge of his ſituation and diſtance by the ſound. The commanders

manders of diviſions fire guns, with ſome diſtinction from thoſe of the commander in chief. This both informs the commander in chief of the poſition of his ſquadrons, and enables the private ſhips of each diviſion to keep in the neighbourhood of their own flag-ſhip. On-board of every private ſhip the drum is beaten, or the bell is chimed, every quarter of an hour, according as the ſhip is on the ſtarboard or larboard tack. By ſuch contrivances, it is never difficult to keep a fleet in very good order when ſailing on a wind. The wind is almoſt always moderate, and the ſhips keep under a very eaſy ſail. It is much more difficult when going large, and ſeparation can be prevented only by the moſt unwearied attention. The greateſt riſk is the falling in with ſtrange ſhips ſteering another courſe. But evolutions and other movements are frequently indiſpenſable. The courſe muſt be changed by tacking or wearing, and other ſervices muſt be performed. None, however, are admitted but the moſt probable, the moſt ſimple, and the moſt neceſſary.

The commander in chief firſt informs the fleet by the *preparatory fog-ſignal*, that he is about to order an evolution, and that he is to direct it by *fog-ſignals*. This precaution is indiſpenſable to prevent miſtakes. Along with this advertiſing ſignal he makes the ſignal of the movement intended. This not only calls the attention of the fleet, but makes the ſhips prepare for the preciſe execution of that movement. The commanders of diviſions repeat the advertiſing ſignal, which informs their ſhips of their ſituation, and the private ſhips beat their drums or chime their bells. Thus the whole ſhips of the fleet cloſe a little, and become ſomewhat better acquainted with their mutual poſition. It is now underſtood that a movement is to be made preciſely a quarter of an hour after the advertiſement. At the expiration of this time, the effective ſignal for this movement is made by the commander in chief, and muſt be inſtantly repeated by the commanders of diviſions, and then the movement muſt be made by each ſhip, according to the ſailing and fighting inſtructions. This muſt be done with the utmoſt attention and preciſion, becauſe it produces a prodigious change in the relative poſition of the ſhips; and even although the good ſenſe of the commander in chief will ſelect ſuch movements for accompliſhing his purpoſe as produce the ſmalleſt alterations, and the leaſt riſk of ſeparation or running foul of each other; it is ſtill extremely difficult to avoid theſe misfortunes. To prevent this as much as poſſible, each ſhip which has executed the movement, or which has come on a courſe thwarting that of the fleet, intimates this by a ſignal properly adapted, often adding the ſignal of the tack on which it is now ſtanding, and even its particular ſignal of recognizance. This is particularly incumbent on the flag-ſhips and the leading ſhips of each diviſion.—After a reaſonable interval, the commander in chief will make proper ſignals for bringing the fleet to a knowledge of their reunion in this new poſition. This muſt ſerve for a general account of the circumſtances which muſt be attended to in framing a code of ſignals. The arbitrary characters in which the language is written muſt be left to the ſagacity of the gentlemen of the profeſſion. It muſt be obſerved, that the ſtratagems of war make ſecrecy very neceſſary. It may be of immenſe hazard if the enemy ſhould underſtand our ſignals. In time of battle it might frequently fruſtrate our attempts to deſtroy them, and at all times would enable them to eſcape, or to throw us into diſorder. Every commander of a ſquadron, therefore, iſſues private ſignals, ſuited to his particular deſtination; and therefore it is neceſſary that our code of ſignals be ſuſceptible of endleſs variations. This is exceedingly eaſy without any increaſe of their number. The commander needs only intimate that ſuch and ſuch a ſignal is ſo and ſo changed in its meaning during his command.

We cannot leave this article without returning to an obſervation which we made almoſt in the beginning, viz. that the ſyſtem of ſignals, or, to ſpeak

ſpeak more properly, the manner of framing this ſyſtem, has received much improvement from the gentlemen of the French navy, and particularly from the moſt ingenious thought of M. de la Bourdonnais, of making the ſignals the immediate expreſſions of *numbers* only, which numbers may be afterwards uſed to indicate any order whatever. We ſhall preſent our readers with a ſcheme or two of the manner in which this may be done for all ſignals, both day, night, and fog. This alone may be conſidered as a ſyſtem of ſignals, and is equally applicable to every kind of information at a diſtance. Without detracting in the ſmalleſt degree from the praiſe due to M. de la Bourdonnais, we muſt obſerve, that this principle of *notation* is of much older date. Biſhop Wilkins, in his Secret and Swift Meſſenger, expreſsly recommends it, and gives ſpecimens of the manner of execution; ſo does Dr. Hooke in ſome of his propoſals to the Royal Society. Gaſper Schottus alſo mentions it in his *Technica Curioſa*; and Kircher, among others of his Curious Projects.

M. de la Bourdonnais's method is as follows:—He chooſes pendants for his effective ſignals, becauſe they are the moſt eaſily diſplayed in the proper order. Several pendants, making part of one ſignal, may be hoiſted by one hallyard, being ſtopped on it at the diſtance of four or ſix feet from each other. If it be found proper to throw out another ſignal at the ſame time and place, they are ſeparated by a red pendant without a point. His colours are choſen with judgment, being very diſtinctly recogniſed, and not liable to be confounded with the addreſſing ſignals appropriated to the different ſhips of the fleet. They are,

For No. 1. Red.
2. White.
3. Blue.
4. Yellow.
5. Red, with white tail.
6. Red, with blue tail.
7. White, with blue tail.
8. White, with red tail.
9. Blue, with yellow tail.
0. Yellow, with blue tail.

Three ſets of ſuch pendants will expreſs every number under a thouſand, by hoiſting one above the other, and reckoning the uppermoſt hundreds, the next below it tens, and the loweſt units. Thus the number 643 will be expreſſed by a pendant red with blue tail, a yellow pendant below it, and a blue one below the laſt.

This method has great advantages. The ſignals may be hoiſted in any place where beſt ſeen, and therefore the ſignification is not affected by the derangement of the flag-ſhip's maſts and rigging. And, by appropriating the ſmaller numbers to the battle ſignals, they are more ſimple, requiring fewer pendants.

As this method requires a particular ſet of colours, it has its inconveniences. An admiral is often obliged to ſhift his flag, even in time of action. He cannot eaſily take the colours along with him. It is therefore better to make uſe of ſuch colours as every private ſhip is provided with. One ſet of eleven will do, with the addition of three, at moſt of four, pendants, of ſingular make, to mark 100, 200, 300, 400. Two of theſe flags, one above the other, will expreſs any number under 100, by uſing the 11th as a ſubſtitute for any flag that ſhould be repeated. Thus the 11th flag, along with the flag for eight or for ſix, will expreſs the number 88 or 66, &c. Thus we are able to expreſs every number below 500, and this is ſufficient for a very large code of ſignals. And in order to diminiſh as much as poſſible the number of theſe compound ſignals, it will be proper that a number of ſingle flag ſignals be preſerved, and even varied by circumſtances of poſition, for orders which are of very frequent occurrence, and which can hardly occur in ſituations where any obſtructions are occaſioned by loſs of maſts, &c. And farther, to avoid all chance of miſtake, a particular ſignal can be added, intimating that the ſignals now exhibited are numerary ſignals; or, which is ſtill better, all ſignals may be conſidered as numerary ſignals; and thoſe which we have juſt now called *ſingle flag ſignals* may be ſet down oppoſite

to, or as expreſſing, the largeſt numbers of the code.

This method requires the ſignal of advertiſement, the annulling ſignal, the ſignal of addreſs to the particular ſhip or diviſion, the ſignal of acknowledgment, the ſignal of indiſtinctneſs, of diſtreſs, of danger, and one or two more which, in every method, muſt be employed.

Another method of expreſſing numbers with fewer colours is as follows:—Let the flags be A, B, C, D, E, F, and arrange them as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	13	14	15	16	17	18
C	19	20	21	22	23	24
D	25	26	27	28	29	30
E	31	32	33	34	35	36
F	37	38	39	40	41	42

The number expreſſed by any pair of flags is found in the interſection of the horizontal and perpendicular columns. Thus the flag D, hoiſted along with and above the flag F, expreſſes the number 40, &c. In order to expreſs a greater number (but not exceeding 84), ſuppoſe 75, hoiſt the flags $\frac{C}{E}$, which expreſſes 33, or 75 wanting 42, and above them a flag or ſignal G, which alone expreſſes 42.

This method may be ſtill farther improved by arranging the flags thus:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	—	13	14	15	16	17
C	—	—	18	19	20	21
D	—	—	—	22	23	24
E	—	—	—	—	25	26
F	—	—	—	—	—	27

In this laſt method the ſignification of the ſignal is totally independent of the poſition of the flags. In whatever parts of the ſhip the flags D and E are ſeen, they expreſs the number 23. This would ſuit battle ſignals. Another method ſtill may be taken. Flags hoiſted any where on the foremaſt may be accounted units, thoſe on the mainmaſt tens, and thoſe on the mizenmaſt hundreds. Thus numeral ſignals may be made by a ſhip diſmaſted, or having only poles in their place. Many other ways may be contrived for expreſſing numbers by colours, and there is great room for exerciſing the judgment of the contriver. For it muſt always be remembered, that theſe ſignals muſt be accompanied with a ſignal by which it is addreſſed to ſome particular ſhip or diviſion of the fleet; and it may be difficult to connect the one with the other, which is perhaps ſhewn in another place, and along with other executive ſignals.

One great advantage of theſe numeral ſignals is, that they may be changed in their ſignification at pleaſure. Thus, in the firſt method, it can be ſettled, that on Sundays the colours A, B, C, D, &c. expreſs the cyphers 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. but that on Mondays they expreſs the cyphers 0, 1, 2, 3, &c. and on Tueſdays the cyphers 9, 0, 1, 2, &c. and ſo on thro' all the days of the week. This mean of ſecrecy is mentioned by Dr. Hooke for the coaſt and alarm ſignals, where, by the by, he ſhews a method for conveying intelligence over-land very ſimilar to what is now practiſed by the telegraph.

It is equally eaſy to expreſs numbers by night ſignals. Thus M. de la Bourdonnais propoſes, that one diſcharge of a great gun ſhall expreſs 7, and that 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ſhall be expreſſed by lights. Therefore, to expreſs 24, we muſt fire three guns, and ſhew three lights. This is the moſt perfect of all forms of night and fog-ſignals. For both the manner of firing guns and of exhibiting lights may be varied to a ſufficient extent with very few guns or lights, and with great diſtinctneſs.

Thus, for guns. Let F mark the firing of a ſingle gun at moderate intervals, and *ff* a double gun, that is, two diſcharged at the interval of a ſecond. We may expreſs numbers thus:

1	F.
2	F, F.
3	F, F, F.
4	F, F, F, F.
5	F, *ff*.
6	F, F, *ff*.
7	F, *ff*, F.
8	F, *ff*, F, F.
9	F, *ff*, F, *ff*.
10	*ff*.
100 &c.	*ff*, *ff*, or *ff*

It might be done with fewer guns if the *ff* were admitted as the firſt firing. But it ſeems better to begin always with the ſingle gun, and thus the double gun beginning a ſignal diſtinguiſhes the tens, &c.

In like manner, a ſmall number of lights will admit of a great variety of very diſtinct poſitions, which may ſerve for all ſignals to ſhips not very remote from the commander in chief. For orders to be underſtood at a very great diſtance, it will be proper to appropriate the numbers which are indicated by ſignals made with rockets. Theſe can be varied in number and kind to a ſufficient extent, ſo as to be very eaſily diſtinguiſhed and underſtood. It is ſufficient to have ſhewn how the whole, or nearly the whole, notation of ſignals may be limited to the expreſſion of numbers.

We have taken little notice of the ſignals made by private ſhips to the commander in chief. This is a very eaſy buſineſs, becauſe there is little riſk of confounding them with other ſignals. Nor have we ſpoken of ſignals from the flag-ſhips whoſe ultimate interpretation is number, as when ſhips are directed to change their courſe ſo many points. Thoſe alſo are eaſily contrived in any of the methods already deſcribed: alſo when a private ſhip wiſhes to inform the commander in chief that ſoundings are found at ſo many fathoms. In like manner, by numbering the points of the compaſs, the admiral can direct to chace to any one of them, or may be informed of ſtrange ſhips being ſeen in any quarter, and what is their number.

Signals by the Drum, made uſe of, in the exerciſe of the army, inſtead of the word of command, viz.—A ſhort roll, to caution. A flam, to perform any diſtinct thing. To arms, to form the line or battalion. The march, to advance, except when intended for a ſalute. The quick march, to advance quick. The point of war, to march and charge. The retreat, to retreat. Drum ceaſing, to halt. Two ſhort rolls, to perform the flank firing. The dragoon march, to open the battalion. The grenadier march, to form the column. The troop, to double diviſions. The long roll, to form the ſquare. The grenadier march, to reduce the ſquare to the column. The preparative, to make ready and fire. The general, to ceaſe firing. Two long rolls, to bring or lodge the colours.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 235.

SIERRA LEONA.

SIERRA Leona is a large country on the weſt coaſt of Africa, which ſome extend from the Grain Coaſt on the ſouth-eaſt to Cape Verga or Vega on the north-eaſt, i. e. between 7° and 10° north latitude. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. There runs through it a great river of the ſame name, of which the ſource is unknown, but the mouth is in longitude 12. 30. weſt, lat. 8. 5. north, and is nine miles wide. The climate and ſoil of this tract of country appear to to be, on both ſides of the river, among the beſt in Africa, or at leaſt the moſt favourable to European conſtitutions. The heat is much the ſame as that of the Weſt Indies; but on the higher grounds there is a cool ſea-breeze, and in the mountainous parts the air is very temperate. According to Lieutenant Matthew, "Sierra Leona, if properly cleared and cultivated, would be equal in ſalubrity and ſuperior in produce to any of the iſlands in the Weſt Indies;" and others have affirmed, that "the air is better for a man's health than in many places of Europe." Theſe advantages of climate induced the Engliſh to eſtabliſh a factory at Sierra Leona; but they choſe not the moſt healthful ſituation. For the benefit of a ſpring of good water they fixed their reſidence in a low valley, which is often overſpread with miſts and noiſome vapours, while the air is clear

clear and ſerene on the ſummits of the hills, to which water from the well might be eaſily carried.

The animal productions of this country are lions, from which it has its name; leopards, hyænas, muſk-cats, and many kinds of weaſels; the japanzee or chimpanzee, a ſpecies of ſimia, which has a ſtill more ſtriking reſemblance to the human figure than even the ouran outang; porcupines, wild hogs, ſquirrels, and antelopes. Beſides theſe, which are natives of the country, oxen thrive in it, and even grow fat; aſſes too are employed in labour, and do not ſuffer by the climate; but ſheep ſuffer much from the heat, change their wool into hair, grow lean, and increaſe very little; while the hardy goat is here as prolific and large as in any other country. Of the birds which frequent the woods of Sierra Leona we can give no perfect account. A ſpecies of crane is mentioned as eaſily tamed; common poultry multiply faſt; ducks thrive well, but geeſe and turkeys ſeem not to agree with the climate. Turtles of all kinds are very common, and ſometimes of a large ſize. Crocodiles or alligators of a non-deſcript ſpecies have been found ten or twelve feet in length, and lizards of ſix different ſpecies. Snakes, which are almoſt innumerable, haunt the houſes in the night in ſearch of poultry; and one was obſerved which meaſured 18 feet, but was happily found not to be venomous. Fiſhes are in great variety both in the ſea and in the rivers. Beſides the whale, the ſhark, ſtinging-ray, and porpoiſe, there are eels, horſe-mackarel, tarpoons, cavillos, mullets, ſnappers, yellow-tails, old-maids, ten-pounders, and ſome other fiſhes; all of which, except the eels and ten-pounders, are eſteemed fine eating. Oyſters are found in great abundance, and another ſhell-fiſh, which the natives eat. Among the zoophites, none is more worthy of notice than the common ſponge, which covers all the ſandy beaches of the river, particularly on the Bullom ſhore, and would fetch a high price in Great Britain.

Of the numerous vegetable productions of Sierra Leona, our limits will permit us only to mention the following. Rice, which is the plant chiefly cultivated, as the natives ſubſiſt almoſt entirely upon it, grows both in the high and low grounds. It proſpers indeed beſt in ſwamps, tho' the grain is better in a drier ſoil. Next to rice, the caſſada conſtitutes the chief food of the inhabitants, and is cultivated with great care. The country likewiſe produces yams, various kinds of potatoes, eddoes, or the *arum eſculentum*. Oil-palm, plantains, and bananas; papaw, guava, oranges, and limes; pompions, melons, and cucumbers; pine-apples, pigeon-peaſe, which dreſſed like Engliſh peaſe are a good pulſe; maize or Indian corn; millet, cocoa-nut trees; ockra; the tallow-tree; a great variety of tamarinds; different kinds of fig-trees and plumbs; a kind of fruit reſembling grapes, but more acid and acrid; cherries reſembling a fine nectarine in taſte; a ſpecies of the bread-fruit-tree; the cream-fruit, ſo called becauſe when wounded it yields a fine white juice reſembling ſugar or the beſt milk, of which the natives are very fond; the malaguetta pepper, or grains of paradiſe; a new ſpecies of nutmeg, but whether ſo good as the common ſort has not yet been aſcertained; a new ſpecies of the Peruvian bark, which it is hoped will prove as uſeful as the other; and cola, a fruit highly eſteemed by the natives for the ſame virtues with that bark; the ricinus, caſſia, dye-ſtuffs, and gums of great value; cotton, tobacco, and ſugar-canes, which, it is thought, would thrive exceedingly well under proper cultivation.

Conſidering the ardour of the maritime nations of Europe for ſettling colonies in diſtant regions of the globe, it is ſomewhat ſurpriſing that a climate ſo temperate and a ſoil ſo productive as that of Sierra Leona did not long ago attract their notice. But it was left to be colonized for a better purpoſe than that which firſt drew the natives of Europe to the Weſt Indies and the American continent. Being thinly inhabited, Sierra Leona appeared to ſome benevolent gentlemen in England a place where, without incommoding the natives, a ſufficient quantity

quantity of ground might be bought on which to ſettle a great number of free negroes, who in 1786 ſwarmed in London in idleneſs and want. About four hundred of theſe wretches, together with ſixty whites, moſtly women of bad character and in ill health, were accordingly ſent out, at the charge of government, to Sierra Leona. Neceſſity, it was hoped, would make them induſtrious and orderly; and Captain Thomſon of the navy, who conducted them, obtained, for their uſe, a grant of land to his majeſty from King Tom, the neighbouring chief, and afterwards from Naimbanna, the king of the country. The colony, however, ſoon went to ruin; but the land which they occupied, being about twenty miles ſquare, his majeſty was enabled to grant by act of parliament to another colony founded on better principles and for a ſtill nobler purpoſe.

The moſt intelligent members of that ſociety, which has laboured ſo ſtrenuouſly to procure an abolition of the ſlave-trade, juſtly concluding that the natives of Guinea would reap very little benefit from the attainment of their object, unleſs they ſhould be taught the principles of religion and the arts of civil life, which alone can render them really free, conceived the plan of a colony at Sierra Leona to be ſettled for the truly generous purpoſe of civilizing the Africans by maintaining with them a friendly intercourſe, and a commerce in every thing but men. This plan could not be carried into effect but at a very great expence. Subſcriptions were therefore opened upon rational and equitable terms, and a ſum deemed ſufficient was ſpeedily raiſed. An act of parliament was paſſed in favour of the ſubſcribers, by which they were incorporated by the denomination of the Sierra Leona Company; and in purſuance of that act they held their firſt meeting at London on the 19th of October, 1791.

The directors having ſtated the natural advantages of Sierra Leona, and its preſent miſerable condition, obſerved, that they had not merely to eſtabliſh a commercial factory, but that, to introduce civilization, cultivation, and a ſafe trade, the company muſt provide for the ſecurity of the perſons and property of the coloniſts. The directors therefore reſolved, that three or four veſſels ſhould ſail at once, with ſuch a number of people as would be able to protect and aſſiſt each other; with goods both for trade and for the ſupply of the colony. Accordingly ſeveral veſſels ſailed, having on-board a council for the government of the colony and the management of the company's affairs; a number of artificers and other ſervants of the company; ſome ſoldiers, and a very few Engliſh ſettlers. The directors were laudably cautious in the choice of coloniſts. They admitted into the ſociety no white man of bad character, or who was not a declared enemy to the ſlave-trade; and, as the chief object of their enterpriſe was the civilization of the natives, it was with great propriety that they choſe more than three-fourths of their ſettlers from the free negroes in Nova Scotia, who had borne arms for the Britiſh government during the American war. The ſuperintendant and council were particularly inſtructed to ſecure to all blacks and people of colour, at Sierra Leona, equal rights and equal treatment, in all reſpects, with whites. They were to be tried by jury, as well as others; and the council was deſired to allot to the blacks employments ſuited to their preſent abilities, and to afford them every opportunity of cultivating their talents. All practicable means of maintaining ſubordination were directed to be uſed; and the council was eſpecially inſtructed to promote religion and morals, by ſupporting public worſhip and the due obſervance of the ſabbath, and by the inſtruction of the people, and the education of children. But no perſon was to be prevented from performing or attending religious worſhip in whatever place, time, or manner, he might think fit, or from peaceably inculcating his own religious opinions. Orders were given in chooſing the ſcite of a town, to conſider health as the firſt object; and the firſt town was directed to be called Free-Town. Articles for building and cultivation

were ſent out, beſides the cargoes for proſecuting the company's commerce; and ſchools for reading, writing, and accounts, were ordered to be ſet up for the purpoſe of inſtructing the children of ſuch natives as ſhould be willing to put them under the company's care.

The leading object of the company was to ſubſtitute, for that diſgraceful traffic which has too long ſubſiſted, a fair commerce with Africa, and all the bleſſings which might be expected to attend it. Conſiderable advantages appeared hereby likely to reſult to Great Britain, not only from our obtaining ſeveral commodities cheaper, but alſo from opening a market for Britiſh manufactures, to the increaſing demands of which it is difficult to aſſign a limit. From this connection, Africa was likely to derive the ſtill more important benefits of religion, morality, and civilization. To accompliſh theſe purpoſes, it was neceſſary for the company to poſſeſs a tract of land, as a repoſitory for their goods, and which the Africans might cultivate in peace, ſecure from the ravages of the ſlave-trade. It had been aſcertained, beyond a doubt, that the climate and ſoil of Africa were admirably ſuited to the growth of ſugar, ſpices, coffee, cotton, indigo, rice, and every other ſpecies of tropical produce. The company propoſed to inſtruct the natives to raiſe theſe articles, and to ſet them the example, by a ſpirited cultivation, on its own account. Directions were given to the company's commercial agent to puſh forward a trade, in a mode preſcribed, in the preſent produce of Africa. Meaſures were taken for cultivating, on the company's account, the moſt profitable tropical produce; and in particular, a perſon of long experience in the Weſt Indies was ordered to begin a ſugar-plantation. A mineralogiſt and botaniſt were likewiſe engaged to go out and explore the country for new articles of commerce.

Every thing being thus ſettled upon the moſt equitable and benevolent principles, the ſhips ſailed with the Britiſh coloniſts, to whom, in March 1792, were added 1131 blacks from Nova Scotia. The native chiefs being reconciled to the plan, and made to underſtand its beneficent tendency towards their people, the colony proceeded to build Free-Town, on a dry and rather elevated ſpot on the ſouth ſide of the river. It occupied between ſeventy and eighty acres, its length being about one third of a mile, and its breadth nearly the ſame; and it contained near four hundred houſes, each having one-twelfth of an acre annexed, on which a few vegetables were raiſed. There were nine ſtreets running from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and three croſs ſtreets, all eighty feet wide, except one of one hundred and ſixty feet, in the middle of which were all the public buildings. Theſe conſiſted of a governor's houſe and offices; a large ſtore-houſe; a large hoſpital; ſix or eight other houſes, offices, and ſhops, occupied by the company's ſervants; and a church capable of containing eight hundred people. The coloniſts at firſt ſuffered much from the rainy ſeaſon, againſt which it was not in their power to provide ſufficient protection; but at the end of it they recovered in a great meaſure their health and ſpirits, and proceeded with alacrity to execute the various purpoſes of their ſettlement. To excite emulation in culture, the government gave premiums to thoſe coloniſts who raiſed the greateſt quantities of rice, yams, eddoes, cabbages, Indian corn, and cotton, reſpectively. To limit the exceſſes of the ſlave-trade, and gain the favour of the neighbouring chiefs, the directors inſtructed the governor and council to redeem any native from the neighbourhood, who ſhould be unjuſtly ſold either to or by a Britiſh ſubject. The ſervants of the company conducted themſelves with the utmoſt propriety, being ſober, moral, and exemplary; and from the labours of the clergymen were derived ſervices highly important in every point of view. Before the end of two years from the inſtitution of the colony, order and induſtry had begun to ſhew their effects in an increaſing proſperity. The woods had been cut down to the diſtance of about three Engliſh miles all round the town. By

theſe means the climate had become healthier, and ſickneſs had diminiſhed. The fame of the colony had ſpread not only along the whole weſtern coaſt of Africa, but alſo to parts far diſtant from the coaſt; embaſſies had been received of the moſt friendly nature from kings and princes ſeveral hundred miles diſtant; and the native chiefs had begun to ſend their children to the colony, with full confidence, to be taught reading, writing, and accounts, and to be brought up in the Chriſtian religion. In a word, it was not without grounds that the directors looked forward to that joyful period when, by the influence of the company's meaſures, the continent of Africa ſhould be reſcued from her preſent ſtate of darkneſs and miſery, and exhibit a delightful ſcene of light and knowledge, of civilization and order, of peaceful induſtry and domeſtic comfort. On their beneficent exertions they hoped with confidence for the bleſſing of Providence; they were countenanced and ſupported by the Britiſh government; and, upon the breaking out of the preſent war, the French convention authoriſed one of their agents to write to the directors, requeſting a full account of the deſign of the inſtitution, and the names of the ſhips employed in their ſervice, and aſſuring them of the good wiſhes of the French government to ſo noble an undertaking. How completely that government fulfilled its promiſe is very generally known. Having vindicated the rights of man in Europe by the violation of every principle of truth and juſtice, they determined by the ſame means to give light and liberty to the Africans; and that they have fully carried their determination into effect will be ſeen by the following extract of a letter from Mr. Afzelius, the company's botaniſt, dated Sierra Leona, 15th November, 1794. "The French have been here and have ruined us. They arrived on the 28th of September laſt, early in the morning, with a fleet conſiſting of one large ſhip, two frigates, two armed brigs, and one cutter, together with two large armed merchant ſhips, taken by them at the Iſles de Loſs, an Engliſh ſlave-factory to the north of our colony, and which they have alſo deſtroyed and burnt. So well had they concealed their nation, that we took them at firſt for Engliſh. They had Engliſh-built veſſels, which were rigged in the Engliſh way. They ſhewed the Engliſh flag, and had their ſailors, at leaſt thoſe we ſaw on deck, dreſſed like Engliſh. In ſhort, we did not perceive our miſtake till we obſerved them pointing their guns. We had not ſtrength ſufficient to reſiſt, and therefore our governor gave orders, that, as ſoon as they ſhould begin to fire, the Britiſh flag ſhould be ſtruck, and a flag of truce hoiſted. Accordingly this was done, but ſtill they continued firing, and did much damage, both within and without the the town. They killed two people and wounded three or four. But, as we did not underſtand the meaning of this proceeding, we aſked them for an explanation; and they anſwered us, that we ſhould diſplay the flag of liberty, as a proof of our ſubmiſſion. We aſſured them that it ſhould already have been done, if we had had any; which terminated the hoſtilities from the ſhips. In the mean time, moſt of the inhabitants had fled from the town, having taken with them as much of their property as they conveniently could in ſuch a hurry. I was with the governor, together with a number of others; but, as ſoon as I was certain they were enemies, I went towards my own houſe with a view to ſave as much as poſſible of my property and natural collections; but was received in ſuch manner, that I could not venture to proceed. My houſe was ſituated near the ſhore, and unfortunately juſt oppoſite the frigate which fired. I ſaw the balls paſſing through the houſe, and heard them whizzing about my ears. I ſaw that I ſhould loſe all my property; but life was dearer to me, and I haſtened to the woods.

"In the afternoon the enemy landed, finding the town almoſt deſtitute of people, but rich in proviſions, clothing, and other ſtores. They began immediately to break open the houſes and to plunder. What they did

did not want, they deſtroyed, burnt, or threw into the river. They killed all the cattle and animals they found in the fields or ſtreets, yards, or elſewhere, not ſparing even aſſes, dogs, and cats. Theſe proceedings they continued the whole ſucceeding week, till they had entirely ruined our beautiful and proſpering colony; and, when they found nothing more worth plundering, they ſet fire to the public buildings and all the houſes belonging to the Europeans; and burnt, as they ſaid, by miſtake nine or ten houſes of the coloniſts. In the mean time, they were not leſs active on the water. They ſent three of their veſſels to Bance iſland, an Engliſh ſlave-factory higher up the river, which they plundered and burnt, together with ſome ſlave-ſhips lying there. They took beſides about ten or twelve prizes, including the company's veſſels. Moſt of theſe they unloaded and burnt. They took along with them alſo two of our armed veſſels, one of which was a large ſhip, laden with proviſions, and which had been long expected; but ſhe unfortunately arrived a few days too ſoon, and was taken with her whole cargo. We expected at leaſt to receive our private letters, but even this was refuſed, and they were thrown overboard. At laſt, after inflicting on us every hardſhip we could ſuffer, only ſparing our lives and the houſes of the coloniſts, they ſailed on the 13th of October laſt, at noon, proceeding downwards to the Gold Coaſt, and left us in the moſt dreadful ſituation, without proviſions, medicines, clothes, houſes, or furniture, &c. &c. and I fear much, that moſt of us ſhould have periſhed, had not our friends in the neighbourhood, both natives and Europeans, who were ſo happy as to eſcape the enemy, been ſo kind as to ſend us what they could ſpare. In the mean time, moſt of us have either been, or ſtill are, very ſick, and many have died for want of proper food and medicine. The worſt, however, is now paſt. At leaſt we are not in any want of proviſion, although of the coarſeſt kind, but are deſtitute of the moſt neceſſary articles and utenſils for the houſe, the table, and the kitchen."

It was thus that the convention executed their purpoſe of ſpreading light and liberty through the world. The Sierra Leona colony was eſtabliſhed for no other end than to aboliſh the ſlave-trade, to enlighten the Africans, and to render them virtuous, rational, free, and happy; and thoſe powerful patrons of the rights of man deſtroyed that colony with many circumſtances of the moſt wanton cruelty. Though Mr. Afzelius is a Swede, and ought therefore to have been protected by the laws of neutrality, they burnt his houſe with the reſt; deprived him of his trunks, his clothes, and his bed; deſtroyed the natural curioſities which he had collected at the hazard of his life; and carried away the inſtruments by means of which only he could collect more. It is with pleaſure, however, that we learn from the proceedings of the general court held on the 25th of Feb. 1795, that the directors do not yet deſpair of the colony; and that they have adopted the moſt prudent meaſures to avert all ſuch calamities in future. That their benevolent labours may be finally crowned with ſucceſs is our earneſt prayer, in which we ſhall, doubtleſs be joined by every good Chriſtian.

The preſent directors are—

The Honourable Edward James Eliot, William Wilberforce, Eſq. Henry Thornton, Eſq. Rev. Thomas Clarkſon, Ph. Sanſom, Eſq. John Kingſton, Eſq. Granville Sharp, Eſq. Joſeph Hardcaſtle, Eſq. Geo. Wolff, Eſq. Samuel Parker, Eſq. William Sanford, Eſq. Charles Grant, Eſq. John Braſier, Eſq.

CHARACTER OF STANISLAUS, KING OF POLAND.

STANISLAUS, king of Poland, was born at Leopold the 20th of October 1677. His father was a Poliſh nobleman, diſtinguiſhed by his rank and the important offices which he held, but ſtill more by his firmneſs and courage. Staniſlaus was ſent ambaſſador in 1704 by the aſſembly of Warſaw

Warſaw to Charles XII. of Sweden, who had conquered Poland. He was at that time 27 years old, was general of Great Poland, and had been ambaſſador extraordinary to the Grand Signior in 1699. Charles was ſo delighted with the frankneſs and ſincerity of his deportment, and with the firmneſs and ſweetneſs which appeared in his countenance, that he offered him the crown of Poland, and ordered him to be crowned at Warſaw in 1705. He accompanied Charles XII. into Saxony, where a treaty was concluded with King Auguſtus in 1705, by which that prince reſigned the crown, and acknowledged Staniſlaus king of Poland. The new monarch remained in Saxony with Charles till 1707, when they returned into Poland and attacked the Ruſſians, who were obliged to evacute that kingdom in 1708. But, Charles being defeated by Peter the Great in 1709, Auguſtus returned into Poland, and being aſſiſted by a Ruſſian army, obliged Staniſlaus to retire firſt into Sweden, and afterwards into Turkey. Soon after he took up his reſidence at Weiſſenburg, a town in Alſace. Auguſtus diſpatched Sum his envoy to France to complain of this; but the Duke of Orleans, who was then regent, returned this anſwer: "Tell your king, that France has always been the aſylum of unhappy princes." Staniſlaus lived in obſcurity till 1725, when Louis XV. eſpouſed the Princeſs Mary his daughter. Upon the death of King Auguſtus in 1733, he returned to Poland in hopes of remounting the throne of that kingdom. A large party declared for him; but his competitor the young Elector of Saxony, being ſupported by the Emperor Charles VI. and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, was choſen king, though the majority was againſt him. Dantzic, to which Staniſlaus had retired, was quickly taken, and the unfortunate prince made his eſcape in diſguiſe with great difficulty, after hearing that a price was ſet upon his head by the Ruſſians. When peace was concluded in 1736 between the emperor and France, it was agreed that Staniſlaus ſhould abdicate the throne, but that he ſhould be acknowledged King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, and continue to bear theſe titles during life; that all his effects and thoſe of the queen his ſpouſe ſhould be reſtored; that an amneſty ſhould be declared in Poland for all that was paſt, and that every perſon ſhould be reſtored to his poſſeſſions, rights, and privileges: that the Elector of Saxony ſhould be acknowledged King of Poland by all the powers who acceded to the treaty: that Staniſlaus ſhould be put in peaceable poſſeſſion of the duchies of Lorrain and Bar; but that immediately after his death theſe duchies ſhould be united for ever to the crown of France. Staniſlaus ſucceeded a race of princes in Lorraine, who were beloved and regretted; and his ſubjects found their ancient ſovereigns revived in him. He taſted then the pleaſure which he had ſo long deſired, the pleaſure of making men happy. He aſſiſted his new ſubjects; he embelliſhed Nancy and Lunéville; he made uſeful eſtabliſhments; he founded colleges and built hoſpitals. He was engaged in theſe noble employments, when an accident occaſioned his death:—his night-gown caught fire, and burnt him ſo ſeverely before it could be extinguiſhed, that he was ſeized with a fever, and died the 23d of February, 1766. His death occaſioned a public mourning: the tears of his ſubjects indeed are the beſt eulogium upon this prince. In his youth he had accuſtomed himſelf to fatigue, and had thereby ſtrengthened his mind as well as his conſtitution. He lay always upon a kind of mattreſs, and ſeldom required any ſervice from his domeſtics. He was temperate, liberal, adored by his vaſſals, and perhaps the only nobleman in Poland who had any friends. He was in Lorraine what he had been in his own country, gentle, affable, compaſſionate, treating his ſubjects like equals, participating their ſorrows and alleviating their misfortunes. He reſembled completely the picture of a philoſopher which he himſelf has drawn: "The true philoſopher (ſaid he) ought to be free from prejudices, and to know the value of reaſon: he ought neither to think the higher

ranks

ranks of life of more value than they are, nor to treat the lower orders of mankind with greater contempt than they deſerve: he ought to enjoy pleaſures without being a ſlave to them, riches without being attached to them, honours without pride or vanity: he ought to ſupport diſgraces without either fearing or courting them: he ought to reckon what he poſſeſſes ſufficient for him, and to regard what he has not as uſeleſs: he ought to be equal in every fortune, always tranquil, always gay: he ought to love order, and to obſerve it in all his actions: he ought to be ſevere to himſelf, but indulgent to others: he ought to be frank and ingenuous without rudeneſs, polite without falſehood, complaiſant without baſeneſs: he ought to have the courage to diſregard every kind of glory, and to reckon as nothing even philoſophy itſelf." Such was Staniſlaus in every ſituation. His temper was affectionate. He told his treaſurer one day to put a certain officer on his liſt, to whom he was very much attached: "In what quality (ſaid the treaſurer) ſhall I mark him down?" "As my friend," replied the monarch. A young painter, conceiving hopes of making his fortune if his talents were made known to Staniſlaus, preſented him with a picture, which the courtiers criticiſed ſeverely. The prince praiſed the performance, and paid the painter very generouſly: then, turning to his courtiers, he ſaid, "Do ye not ſee, gentlemen, that this poor man muſt provide for his family by his abilities? if you diſcourage him by your cenſures, he is undone. We ought always to aſſiſt men; we never gain any thing by hurting them." His revenues were ſmall; but, were we to judge of him by what he did, we ſhould probably reckon him the richeſt potentate in Europe. A ſingle inſtance will be ſufficient to ſhew the well-judged economy with which his benevolent plans were conducted. He gave 18,000 crowns to the magiſtrates of Bar to be employed in purchaſing grain when at a low price, to be ſold out again to the poor at a moderate rate when the price ſhould riſe above a certain ſum. By this arrangement, (ſay the authors of Dictionaire Hiſtorique,) the money increaſes continually, and its good effects may in a ſhort time be extended over the whole province.

He was a protector of the arts and ſciences: he wrote ſeveral works of philoſophy, politics, and morality, which were collected and publiſhed in France in 1765, in 4 vols, 8vo. under the title of Oeuvres du Philoſophe Bienfaiſant, "The Works of the Benevolent Philoſopher."

MONARCHY.

THE Earl of Warrington, who contributed no leſs by his pen than by his ſword to bring about that glorious epoch in the conſtitution of England, the revolution under William III. in one of his charges to the grand jury of Wilts, thus forcibly deſcribes the advantages of that form of government which he had laboured to procure for his countrymen.

"Gentlemen, there is not a better form of government under the ſun than that of England. Yet, excellent as it is, I find that many are impatient under it, and thirſt extremely after that which is called a Commonwealth; thinking, no doubt, to enjoy greater privileges and immunities than now they do. But I am apt to believe, that they who are not contented under this form of government, have not conſidered aright what a commonwealth is. A commonwealth makes a ſound and a ſhadow of liberty to the people, but in reality is but a monarchy under another name; for, if monarchy be a tyranny under a ſingle perſon, a commonwealth is a tyranny under ſeveral perſons. As many perſons that govern, ſo many tyrants."

[The annexed PLATE repreſents the SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR in 1780; a particular account of which we have already given in the Military Anecdotes of Lord Heathfield, in p. 417, &c. of our third volume.]

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

AN INCIDENT IN HIGH LIFE.

THE bucks had din'd, and deep in council ſat.
Their wine was brilliant—but their wit grew flat:
Up ſtarts his lordſhip, to the window flies,
And lo! "A race! a race!" in rapture cries:
"Where?" quoth Sir John? "Why, ſee! two drops of rain
Start from the ſummit of the cryſtalpane—
A thouſand pounds, which drop with nimbleſt force
Performs its current down the ſlippery courſe!"
The bets were fix'd; the dire ſuſpenſe they wait
For victory, pendant on the nod of fate.
Now down the ſaſh, unconſcious of the prize,
The bubbles roll—like pearls from Chloe's eyes.
But ah! the glittering joys of life are ſhort!
How oft two joſtling ſteeds have ſpoil'd the ſport!
Lo! thus attraction, by coercive laws,
Th' approaching drops into one bubble draws.
Each curs'd his fate, that thus their project croſs'd:
How hard their lot, who neither won nor loſt!

ON A BOWL OF PUNCH.

WHENE'ER a bowl of punch we make,
Four ſtriking oppoſites we take;
The ſtrong, the ſmall, the ſharp, the ſweet,
Together mix'd, moſt kindly meet
And, when they happily unite,
The bowl "is pregnant with delight."
In converſation thus we find,
That four men differently inclin'd,
With talents each diſtinct, and each
Mark'd by peculiar powers of ſpeech;
With tempers too as much the ſame
As milk and verjuice, froſt and flame;
Their parts, by properly ſuſtaining,
May all prove highly entertaining.

A DESCRIPTION OF LONDON.

HOUSES, churches, mixt together,
Streets unpleaſant in all weather;
Priſons, palaces contiguous,
Gates, a bridge, the Thames irriguous;
Gaudy things, enough to tempt ye,
Showy outſides, inſides empty;
Bubbles, trades, mechanic arts,
Coaches, wheelbarrows, and carts;
Warrants, bailiffs, bills unpaid,
Lords of laundreſſes afraid;
Rogues, that nightly rob and ſhoot men,
Hangmen, aldermen, and footmen;
Lawyers, poets, prieſts, phyſicians;
Noble, ſimple, all conditions;
Worth, beneath a thread-bare cover;
Villany, bedaub'd all over;
Women—black, red, fair, and grey,
Prudes, and ſuch as never pray;
Handſome, ugly, noiſy, ſtill,
Some that will not, ſome that will;
Many a beau without a ſhilling,
Many a widow, not unwilling;
Many a bargain, if you ſtrike it.
This is London—How d'ye like it?

GREENWICH MOORINGS.

WITH timbers green, from childhood's dock,
Buoy'd up by youthful notions,
My roving fancy dar'd to mock
The raging ſtorms of oceans.
Thus, braving fear, my mind became
Well ſheath'd with emulation;
Tight rigg'd, aboard the good ſhip Fame
I took an early ſtation;
Nor dreamt, when thus I went to ſea,
That, after hard endurings,
It ſo would hap that Tom ſhould be
Laid up in Greenwich moorings.

From boy to man, from clime to clime,
In queſt of glory roaming,
I weather'd oft, and many a time,
Rough gales and billows foaming,
Where lightnings dread, and thunders jar,
Where ſever'd ſeas are rolling,
Where mermaids ſmile in liquid car,
Mid tempeſt's coarſeſt howling;
Still Hawſer's heart was rigg'd with glee,
In ſpite of all endurings,
Nor harbour'd e'er a thought that he
Should lie in Greenwich moorings.

Whate'er I earnt by ſweat of brow
Was ſquander'd ſoon in folly;
Not one reflection did beſtow,
Except on lovely Molly:
But, though love's compaſs ſtill my heart
To Molly's charms directed,
I ne'er from duty did depart,
Nor Britain's fame neglected:
When bit grew ſcant, I went to ſea,
And left her fond allurings,
Nor thought my batter'd hulk ſhould be
Laid up in Greenwich moorings.

I made my charming girl a vow,
That, baring all miſcarriage,
To take her, when return'd, in tow,
And plough the ſeas of marriage:

But, ſad reverſe, poor Tom no more
To faithleſs Poll enticing!
My ſtarboard limb was ſhiver'd ſore,
Beyond the art of ſplicing;
I found the fair one's clouded brow
Obſcur'd her late allurings;
Be gone, ſhe cry'd, you're fitteſt now
To lie in Greenwich moorings.

So to our gracious king I'll drink,
And ſucceſs to his navy;
O may fell faction quickly ſink,
Deep grappl'd by old Davy!
And here's to every gallant tar,
Brave ſoldiers, and juſt trader;
In peace, if Britain's kind, in war
They'll check each bold invader.
With two limbs leſs than God gave me,
I ſmile at paſt endurings,
And booze my can of grog, with glee,
Laid up in Greenwich moorings.

ELEGY TO A RED-BREAST.

SWEET bird! that cheareſt with thy ſimple ſong
The ſilent glooms of winter's dreary reign;
Ah! yet a while that pretty note prolong,
Perchance my Delia liſtens to thy ſtrain.

And let it ſteal into that gentle breaſt,
Thy little ſtrains that gentle breaſt will move;
Dear is the bird that ſings of pity beſt
To her who only is a foe to love.

Then ſing, how ſoon the vernal beauties fade,
By ruthleſs ſtorms their rip'ning bloſſoms torn;
In vain ſhe wooes, amid the gathering ſhade
The gales of evening, or the dews of morn:

How life's ſtern winter like the winds ſhall rage,
Like them will riot on her roſy charms;
Then bid her, if ſhe fears the blaſts of age,
To ſeek a ſhelter in her lover's arms.

So ſhall repeated gifts of fruits and flowers
Reward the ſervice of thy tuneful tongue;
My pious care ſhall watch thy wintry hours,
My Delia's fondneſs guard thy callow young.

So ſhall thy ſimple warblings charm the grove;
For Venus 'ſelf her guardian aid ſhall lend,
And the ſweet bird, whoſe carols favour'd love,
In grateful love ſhall ever find a friend.

Then tell her, that her true love ne'er ſhall fail,
Till mute his tongue, in death his boſom cold;
Thy ſong perchance may ſpeak a tenderer tale,
But, ah! a truer never yet was told.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

DOWNING-STREET, *October* 29.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Eſq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Head Quarters of the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Raſtadt, October 6, 1796.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that General Moreau, (after being foiled in his attempt to retreat from Ulm and Stutguard,) having re-croſſed the Danube at Erbach on the 26th of September, marched up Biberach and Schuſſenried.—On the 27th General La Tour advanced to the Iler, and Lieutenant-general Frolich to Leutkirch, the latter puſhing forward his advanced guard to Wurtzach, where he took ſome baggage and priſoners.—On the 28th General La Tour advanced from the Iler to the Rottam in two columns; that of the right commanded by himſelf in perſon, and that of the left by Lieutenant-general Mercantin.—On the 29th the advanced guard of General La Tour's corps (under Major-general Baillet) drove the enemy out of Biberach, and purſued them to Groth, where, after a ſevere cannonade, it took its poſition. Major-general Klinling, with three battalions and four ſquadrons, (forming an intermediate corps between Generals Mercantin and Frolich) advanced to Wolſeg, and General Frolich towards Wangen.

Whilſt theſe operations were going on upon the right of the Danube, Major-general Nauendorf was marching on the other ſide of the river from Ulm towards Heckingen, in order to come into immediate co-operation with Lieutenant-general Petraſch, who, preceded by a corps of ſeveral battalions and ſquadrons, under Major-general Meerfield, was advancing towards Rothwell and Villengen.

By theſe movements the Auſtrians became maſters of the higheſt parts of the mountains of the Black Foreſt, where the Danube takes its ſource, as well as thoſe rivulets which, running weſtward to the Rhine, form the only paſſes whereby an army can deſcend from theſe mountains

to the Briſgaw. General Moreau had now therefore no alternative than either to attempt the dangerous operations of attacking Generals Petraſch and Nauendorf, in order to gain the Val d'Enfer, which deſcends into the Briſgaw by Freyburg, or to take his retreat by the Foreſt Towns and the territory of Swiſſerland; and, finding himſelf at the ſame time cloſely purſued by General La Tour, he determined by a vigorous attack to endeavour to give the latter a check, by which he might gain time ſufficient to effect his retreat without great loſs. Accordingly, when, upon the 30th inſt. the advanced guard of General La Tour and Mercantin's columns were in march towards Schuſſenried, they were attacked in the neighbourhood of Steinhauſen by the above three diviſions of Moreau's army. An obſtinate engagement took place; but, as General La Tour moved forward with his whole corps to ſupport his advanced guards, the enemy was repulſed with very great loſs, and the Auſtrians maintained their poſition.

The advanced guard of General Mercantin's column, conſiſting of a detachment of the Prince of Condé's corps, and commanded by the Duke d'Enghein, ſuffered principally in this action. His Serene Highneſs's conduct was very brilliant, and that of his whole corps extremely gallant.

The loſs of the Auſtrians amounted to about 600 men, 420 of whom were of the Duke d'Enghein's corps. From the report of the ſpies, it appears that General Moreau has begun to let part of his army defile without arms through Swiſſerland.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke marched on the 3d inſtant, from Schwetzingen to Graben, on the 4th to Carlſruhe, and yeſterday to this place. Major-general the Prince of Lichtenſtein paſſed the Rhine on the 2d inſtant at Manheim, and took poſſeſſion of the poſts of Germerſheim, and the fortification on which the enemy beſtowed ſo much time and labour. He is deſtroying the works of this ſtrong poſt, and has ſent detachments as far as Weſſenburg, which the enemy abandoned. Lieutenant-general Kray drove the enemy from Neuwied, on the 29th; ſince which nothing material has happened between the Mein and the Seig.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Another letter from R. Craufurd, Eſq. dated Betzenſtein, September 16th, ſtates, that on the 12th of that month a part of the Prince of Condé's army, conſiſting chiefly of the battalions of the Infanterie Noble, (compoſed entirely of gentlemen, formerly officers in the French ſervice, and great numbers of whom are chevaliers de St. Louis,) had attacked the enemy at Upper Kimlach, and, notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority in the numbers of the republicans, had driven them quite out of the woods of Kimlach, and from the heights behind it. The Prince loſt about 700 men, and a great number of officers killed, and three wounded. The enemy's loſs was alſo very conſiderable, and one lieutenant-colonel, a commandant of a battalion, and about 60 men, were made priſoners.

BERNE, *October* 1. Large bodies of the enemy's army continue to arrive every day at Shaffouſen, where they are diſarmed and ſent, through the cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Soleure, to Baſle. As yet we can learn nothing poſitive as to the cauſe of this deroute. It is certain that it has been very conſiderable in ſome one point, as the fugitives continue to arrive every day in ſtill greater numbers. It is probable, alſo, that the enemy has ſuffered in more quarters than one, as it is obſerved that thoſe who arrive belong to ſo many different corps, that they could not poſſibly have all ſerved together. It is difficult to learn any thing from the fugitives themſelves (ſo very confuſed in the account they give) excepting the fact, that a general panic prevails throughout the whole army; ſome of thoſe who have arrived in a diſorderly ſtate having come even from General Moreau's head quarters, which they left at Ulm on the 21ſt.

It is difficult to learn with certainty any thing relating to the number or ſtrength of the peaſants under arms in the Black Foreſt: all that we know is, that ſome ſmall corps of Auſtrians have penetrated from the ſide of Offenburg and Friburg, and are diſperſed among the valleys and woods about Doneſchingen, Tengen, and Engen, and the alarm bell is continually ringing in every village within hearing of the frontiers of this country. The republicans, however, are ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the Frickthall and the three adjoining foreſt towns, Rhinfelden, Lauffenburg, and Seckingen. The rage and hatred of the peaſants againſt the French paſſes all belief, and is only equalled by the terror they have inſpired in the republican army.

DOWNING-STREET, *October* 29. A Diſpatch of which the following is a copy, has been received from Captain Anſtruther by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Offenburg, October 13, 1796.

My Lord, In conſequence of the affairs which had taken place betwixt the van-

guard of General La Tour's army on the 29th and 30th ult. the Auſtrians had advanced to Groth and Steinhauſen, and the French maintained themſelves between Schuſſenried and the Feder See.

General Petraſch in the mean time had taken poſt between the ſources of the Necker and Danube, when he more effectually covered the paſſes of the Black Foreſt, and his parties inceſſantly harraſſed the rear of the enemy. Preſſed in this manner, General Moreau ſaw the extreme danger to which his further retreat was expoſed, and he reſolved to riſque a general action as the only means of extricating himſelf from the difficulties by which he was ſurrounded. Early on the 2d, accordingly, the left wing of his army croſſed the Danube at Riedlingen, and, repaſſing it at Munderkingen, turned and defeated the corps which General La Tour had poſted betwixt the Feder See and the River.

As ſoon as General Moreau was aſſured of the ſucceſs of his left, he advanced from Schuſſenried to attack General La Tour in front, and the action was maintained during ſix hours with the utmoſt obſtinacy. At length, however, General La Tour, finding that his right flank was totally uncovered, and that his rear was menaced by the progreſs of the enemy, was obliged to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Riſs, and ultimately behind the Rothambach. His retreat was covered by a corps of Condé with a degree of bravery and ſteadineſs which reflects upon them the higheſt honour. I am ſorry to ſtate that the loſs of the Auſtrians on this occaſion has been very conſiderable. On the 3d, General La Tour occupied a poſition behind the Rothambach, extending from Monchrod, by Erlenmods, to Laupheim.—Gen. Moreau, having thus ſucceeded in gaining ſufficient freedom for the future movements of his retreat, recommenced his march on the 5th following, with the main body of his army, by the route of Stockach.

On the 6th, two diviſions of his left paſſed the Danube in ſeveral columns between Redlingen and Sigmaringen; and, having re-aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Veringen, proceeded upon Buren and Friedingen, in a parallel direction with the main body; and, in proportion as it retreated, covered its march from the attempts which were to be apprehended from the corps of Generals Nauendorf and Petraſch. On the 7th, General La Tour advanced to Burhan. General Moreau was in the neighbourhood of Stockhach, and had detached General Deſaix, with 300 men, to occupy Engen. On the 8th, the head quarters of General La Tour were transferred to Oſtarach; thoſe of General Moreau to Stockach; and General Deſaix, advancing from Engen, drove in the poſts of General Petraſch, at Duſtlingen, followed them towards Villingen, and took poſt between Floden, Emingen, and the great road from Villingen to Schemberg.—Next day, being joined by the two diviſions which had marched on the left bank of the Danube, he attacked General Petraſch at Schweningen, diſlodged him from thence and from Villingen, and gained poſſeſſion of Rothwell, from whence, however, he was driven by a detachment from the corps of Generals Nauendorf and Hochingen. General Petraſch retreated upon Schillach, from whence he ſent a conſiderable detachment to Friburg, to ſecure the valley of Kinzig.—General La Tour in the mean time had transferred his head quarters to Mæſkirchen; thoſe of General Moreau were at Engen. The head quarters of his royal highneſs will be transferred to-morrow to Mahlberg.

Lieutenant-general Hotze, who commands the corps of light troops which paſſed the Rhine at Manheim on the 2d, has taken poſt at Schewyenheim, from whence he has puſhed his parties to Weiſſenbourg, Seltz, Haguenau, and almoſt to the gates of Straſbourgh, in one direction, and to Keyſerſlautern and Baumholder in the other. They have levied contributions, taken hoſtages, and ſpread the utmoſt conſternation throughout the country.

So great are the apprehenſions the enemy entertains of this corps, that the troops, which had been left to watch Maintz, have been withdrawn to reinforce the garriſon of Landau. General New, profiting of the opportunity, has advanced to the Nahe with a part of his garriſon, and, after defeating ſeveral ſmall corps, which the enemy had left on that river, threatened to march into the Hundſruck. This demonſtration has obliged General Bournonville to detach four diviſions from his army on the Lower Rhine, to ſecure the points which were menaced, and he is thus ſo conſiderably weakened, that, on the appearance of a conſiderable reconnoitring party ſent out by General Werneck, he abandoned his poſition near Bernberg, and retired behind Mulheim.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. ANSTRUTHER.

DOWNING-STREET, *Nov.* 13, 1796.

Diſpatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Captain Anſtruther and Robert Crauford, Eſq. by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his

his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Herboltzheim, October 17, 1796.

My Lord, In my diſpatch of the 13th I had the honour of giving your lordſhip an account of the movements of the corps under the command of Generals La Tour, Nauendorf and Petrarſch, down to the 9th inſtant. On the 10th General La Tour followed the enemy towards Stokach and Engen; but, finding that their retreat through the Val d'Enfer could no longer be prevented, he diſcontinued the purſuit; and marched by his right towards the valley of Kinzig, in order to form a junction with his royal highneſs. The archduke arrived with his main body in the neighbourhood of Hornberg. On the 15th Generals Nauendorf and Petrarſch preceded him nearly in the ſame direction. The former took poſt at Eltzach on the 14th, and the latter at Kintzig. On the 15th the corps of the Prince of Condé and General Frolich alone continued to follow the enemy through the defiles of the Black Foreſt. In the mean time Gen. Moreau loſt no time in profiting of the advantages which his vanguard had gained on the 9th and 10th inſtant. He paſſed, with his whole army, through the Val d'Enfer, and arrived at Fribourg on the 13th. Next day he occupied Waldkirch, and his poſts extended along the heights on the right bank of the Eltz. This menacing movement of the enemy, and the extreme difficulty of making an immediate attempt on Kehl, determined his royal highneſs to defer the execution of that enterprize. Leaving therefore a ſufficient corps to obſerve the place, he marched on the 16th, to Malborgen, and aſſumed the immediate command of the army of La Tour.

FRIBOURG, *Oct.* 21. On the 19th, the archduke attacked the enemy, and, after an obſtinate combat, made himſelf maſter of all the poſitions on the right bank of the Eltz. The troops deſtined for this operation marched from the camp near Kentzingen before day-break, but ſuch were the difficulties of the ground and the badneſs of the roads, that it was near eleven o'clock before they reached the different points at which they were to aſſemble; they were then diſtributed into three different columns, of which the right, under Gen. Latour, were deſtined to attack the village of Kindringen; the centre, commanded by Gen. Wartenſleben, was to carry the heights behind Maltertingen; the left, under General Petrarſch, was to proceed along the road from Heimbarch, towards Emendingen, whilſt Major-general Merfeld, with one brigade, attacked the woods on his left, and Prince Frederic of Orange, with another, endeavoured to paſs over the higheſt part of the mountains, ſo as to turn the right of the enemy. General Nauendorf, from Elkach, had orders to attack at the ſame time the poſt of Waldkirch. About noon the action began: the column of the right met with a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; it was repeatedly repulſed in its attack upon Kentzingen, and the ſucceſs remained for ſome time doubtful, until, his royal highneſs putting himſelf at the head of the grenadiers, they returned with fury to the charge and drove the enemy with great loſs from the village.

Major-general Merfeld had no leſs difficulty in making himſelf maſter of the wood above Keimbach; the ground was extremely favourable to the enemy, and he defended it inch by inch; nor was he completely driven from it, until the prince of Orange, after a moſt laborious march through a country which ſeemed impenetrable for troops, appeared in the open ground above Emendingen, and began to attack his right flank. From that moment the victory became deciſive. The enemy repaſſed the Eltz at Emendingen and Deningen, deſtroying the bridges in order to cover his retreat. General Nauendorf, mean time, had been no leſs ſucceſsful towards Waldkirchen; at the moment his column were aſſembled, he found himſelf attacked by a large body of the enemy, commanded by General Moreau in perſon, whom he not only repulſed, but drove beyond Waldkirchen, and made himſelf maſter of that poſt, and of the paſſage of the river. On this occaſion three battalions of the enemy were ſurrounded, one of which laid down its arms, and the other two were diſperſed in the woods. Early on the 20th, the van-guard of the army paſſed the Eltz at Emendingen, and found that the enemy had taken a poſition immediately behind the village of Dentzlingen, with his right to the mountains, and his left to the marſhy ground beyond the village of Verſtelten. His royal highneſs determined immediately to attack him; and for that purpoſe ordered General La Tour, with the right wing, to croſs the Eltz at Deningen, whilſt he himſelf, with the left, and the corps of Nauendorf, advanced along the plain towards Fribourg. The advanced guard of the archduke's column diſlodged the enemy from Dentzlingen without difficulty; but as General La Tour met with conſiderable oppoſition, and was obliged to re-eſtabliſh the bridge of Deningen under the fire of the enemy's artillery, it was evening before

before he was able to force the paſſage of the river; ſo that his royal highneſs did not think it expedient to bring on a general affair, in which only one part of the army could have been engaged. The Prince of Furſtenburg, however, who commanded the right of General La Tour's column, found means to diſlodge the enemy from Riegel, from whence he menaced the great road to Briſach.

The whole army paſſed the night within half cannon-ſhot of the enemy's advanced poſts, and every thing was prepared for renewing the action early this morning. The enemy, however, did not wait the attack: his main body retired during the night, and the rear-guard followed at day-break. A ſmall corps only took the route of Briſach, where it paſſed the Rhine and deſtroyed the bridge: the reſt of the army directed its march upon Hunſingen, where a large Tete-de pont is ſaid to be eſtabliſhed.

During the operations of the main army, the corps of the Prince of Condé and General Frolich were extremely active in the mountains. On the 18th the Prince of Condé drove the enemy, with very conſiderable loſs, from the ſtrong poſts of St. Megers and St. Peter, in the valley of that name, and General Frolich forced ſome of the moſt important paſſes of the Val d'Enfer. On the 19th and 20th they continued to drive the enemy before them, and this morning appeared deſcending from the mountains above Fribourg at the moment that the archduke's van guard entered the town, and contributed much towards preſſing the rear of the enemy.

I am not at this moment able to ſtate to your lordſhip, with any degree of accuracy, the loſs of the Auſtrians in the different actions ſince the 17th, but am confident that it does not exceed a thouſand men killed and wounded. Among the latter is General Count Wartenſleben, who received a grape-ſhot in the arm, whilſt leading his column to the attack on the 19th. There is, however, reaſon to hope that the wound will not prove dangerous.—The loſs of the enemy has been very conſiderable. Several pieces of artillery, and upwards of 2000 priſoners, have fallen into the hands of the Auſtrians. The number of killed and wounded is certainly not ſmaller. I have the honour to be, &c. R. ANSTRUTHER.

SCHILLINGEN, *October* 25, 1796.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that his royal highneſs the archduke yeſterday attacked General Moreau's army, in the formidable poſition of Schlingen, with ſo much ſucceſs, that the enemy quitted it laſt night, and is now in a full retreat towards his Tete-de-pont near Huningen. Notwithſtanding the victory obtained by the archduke on the 19th, and the conſequent operations of the 20th and 21ſt, General Moreau, contrary to what was expected, determined to make another effort to maintain himſelf on the right bank of the Rhine, ſo at leaſt to defer, as long as poſſible, the paſſage of the river; and for this purpoſe he took up a poſition near Schlingen, the uncommon ſtrength of which could alone have enabled him to adopt ſuch a reſolution without expoſing his army to deſtruction. This poſition, which General Moreau had choſen, is ſo uncommonly ſtrong, that I will attempt to deſcribe it to your lordſhip, in hope of conveying ſome faint idea of the difficulties of the operation which has been performed.

The flat country, which, extending from the Meyn to within two German miles of Baſle, ſeparates the mountains of Franconia and Suabia from the Rhine, becomes to the ſouthward of Mulheim almoſt a regular oblong, about an Engliſh mile and an half in breadth, at the ſouth-eaſt angle of which is the village of Schlingen. This plain is bounded on the ſouth by a rivulet, which, riſing at the foot of the high mountain called the Hober Blaun, near the village of Sitzenkirchen, runs to Ober Eckenheim, and from thence, in a weſtern direction, through Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, and Schlingen, to Steinſtadt, where it falls into the Rhine. At Schlingen the hills of the rivulet (which are ſteep and covered with vineyards) turn ſuddenly to the northward, and, running in that direction towards Mulheim, form the eaſtern boundary of the plain; but thoſe on the left bank of the rivulet, which are very high and commanding, continue quite to the Rhine, when they terminate abruptly. Not far from the ſource of the above-mentioned rivulet, there riſes another, which, taking an oppoſite, that is, ſouth-eaſterly, direction, paſſes through Sitzenkirchen, and at the village of Candern falls into the rivulet of that name; which, running ſouth and ſouth-weſt through a very deep, and, for a conſiderable diſtance, almoſt unpaſſable, ravine, diſcharges itſelf into the Rhine ſix or ſeven Engliſh miles above Steinſtadt. A third rivulet, riſing about an Engliſh mile to the weſtward of Candern, runs in nearly parallel direction to the latter, through Fuerbach, Riedlingen, and Badenmuhle, and falls into the Rhine a little below the mouth of Candern. Between the heads of the above-mentioned ravine is a chain of high rugged hills, covered with very thick woods. In this almoſt inattackable ſituation was

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placed the right wing of the enemy's army. The corps, which covered the extremity of it, occupied Candern, Sitzenkirchen, and the ſurrounding heights, from whence the line proceeded along the hills above Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schlingen, and Steinſtadt, all of which places were ſtrongly occupied; and the left flank of the line came quite to the Rhine, which runs cloſe under the heights of Steinſtadt. Advanced before the center of his army, the enemy had a very ſtrong corps of infantry on the heights and in the vineyards between Schlingen and Feldberg. About an Engliſh mile in the rear of the centre of the poſition, that is, to the ſouthward of Liel, is the village of Tannenkirch; between it and Liel, is the higheſt hill of the whole poſition: and from Tannenkirch, the ground falls towards the ravine in which Riedlingen is ſituated; ſo that, in caſe of the right wing being driven from the extremely ſtrong ground on which it was poſted, it had (by falling back to the heights of Tannenkirch) another good poſition rather *en potence*, indeed, to that of the left wing between Schlingen and Steinſtadt, but the ſalient part is ſecured by the high and almoſt inattackable hill between Tannenkirch and Liel.

An attempt to oblige Moreau to quit his poſition, by marching a very ſtrong column through the mountains on the left bank of the Chander, and through the Wiſenthal, ſo as to threaten his communication with his Tete-de-pont, at Huningen, would have been too tedious an operation in the preſent ſituation of affairs, and attended with the utmoſt difficulty now that the rains have rendered the roads ſo bad. The archduke therefore determined to attack the right wing of the enemy's army, and, if poſſible, to diſlodge it from the hills above Candern, Feuerbach, Sitzenkirchen, and Ober, and Nieder Eckenheim; after gaining poſſeſſion of which ground, his royal highneſs, if the enemy had perſevered in maintaining his poſition, could the next day have proceeded to the attack of the heights behind the ravine of Redlingen. The attempt was arduous; but every thing was to be expected from the exertions of the army; for the gallant examples invariably ſhewn the troops, in the moſt trying ſituations, by the brother of their emperor, and the great ability with which he has commanded them, has inſpired the whole army with a degree of confidence in and attachment to his royal highneſs, which is carried to enthuſiaſm.

The attack was performed in the following manner:—The army was divided into four principal columns: the firſt, or right column, conſiſted of the Prince de Condé's corps, commanded by his ſerene highneſs, its advanced guard being led by the Duke d'Enghein. The ſecond column conſiſted of nine battalions and twenty-ſix ſquadrons, commanded by the Prince of Furſtenberg. The third column of eleven battalions and a brigade of cavalry under General La Tour; and the fourth column conſiſted of the whole advanced guard under Major-general Nauendorf. The two firſt columns were deſtined to employ the enemy, ſo as to prevent his detaching conſiderably from his left wing, but not to attempt any real attack on the main poſition of that wing, the ground from Schlingen to the Rhine being too ſtrong to admit of it. The third and fourth columns were to make the real attack on the enemy's right wing, and to endeavour to get round his flank. The Prince of Condé's column aſſembled at Neuburg, and advanced to Steinſtadt, which village they attacked and carried, and maintained with great firmneſs during the whole day, though entirely commanded by the left of the enemy's poſition. The Prince of Furſtenberg's column aſſembled at Mulheim, and advanced towards Schlingen, took poſſeſſion of the heights oppoſite the enemy's poſition behind Schlingen, and maintained them under a ſevere cannonade. General La Tour's column marched from Vegeſheim through Feldberg. The right wing of it attacked the enemy in the vineyards, between Feldberg and Schlingen, whilſt the left drove them out of Eckenheim, then paſſed the ravine, and attacked the woody hills behind it. The nature of the ground was ſuch, that both theſe attacks met with the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; the right, however, at length, ſucceeded in forcing the enemy to quit the vineyards, and retire behind Liel, and the left, after driving them out of great part of the wood, took a poſition with its right flank to Nieder Eckenheim, and its left extending towards Fetterbach. General Nauendorf's column had preceded General La Tour's, as far as Feldberg, from whence it took to the left along the foot of the mountain, on which ſtands the Caſtle of Burgleim. It then divided into ſeveral columns; one of theſe attacked the village of Sitzenkirchen, and, after carrying it, deſcended by the ravine I have deſcribed towards Candern. Another column of much more conſiderable force, to the left of the former, was commanded by General Nauendorf himſelf. He attacked the ſtrong height ſituated between the ravine of Sitzenkirchen and that of the Candern, and, having gained poſſeſſion of them after much oppoſition,

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he arrived immediately above the town of Candern. A third column of light infantry and huſſars, commanded by Major-general Merfeld, drove the enemy from the ſtrong woody heights to the right of Sitzenkirchen, and got poſſeſſion of all the high ground between Candern and Feverbach, which forms a part of the chain that runs between the heads of the ravines, and is connected with the high hill between Tannenkirk and Liel. By this means, General Merfelt was enabled to eſtabliſh a communication, near Fuerbach, with General La Tour's left. The enemy was now alſo driven from the village of Candern. General Nauendorf's corps had been in march all night, and, owing to the extreme badneſs of the roads in the mountains, (rendered almoſt impaſſable,) had not been able to commence its real attack till two o'clock; ſo that it was late in the afternoon before it ſucceeded as far as I have mentioned. An extreme thick miſt followed by a violent ſtorm, which laſted till dark, put an end to the action. The enemy, finding that the operations of the day had completly prepared the way for an attack upon the heights of Tannerkirchen, (which was to have taken place this morning,) did not chooſe to await it, but retreated in the night. His rear guard quitted the heights behind Schlingen about four o'clock this morning, and he appears to be retiring towards his Tete-de-pont at Huningen.

MAPPACH, *Oct.* 27. Laſt night Gen. Moreau's army retreated acroſs the Rhine at Huningen. The laſt of his rear-guard was this morning ſtill on the heights of Weiller, on which he had conſtructed a large and ſolid work; but, after a little ſkirmiſhing with the huſſars, they evacuated the height and redoubt before any infantry could come up; and nothing now remains on this ſide the river but a few troops in a ſmall Tete-de-pont, behind which is a kind of horn-work, lately conſtructed on the iſland called Shueter Inſel.

ROBERT CRAUFORD.

DUTCH FLEET TAKEN.

Monarch, Saldanha Bay, Aug. 19.

SIR, I have the honour to incloſe a liſt of a Dutch ſquadron under the command of Rear-admiral Engelbertus Lucas, ſent hither for the reduction of this colony, but which were compelled to ſurrender by capitulation, on the 17th inſtant, to the detachment of his majeſty's ſhips under my command, viz. Monarch, Tremendous, America, Stately, Ruby, Sceptre, Trident, Jupiter, Creſcent, Sphynx, Moſelle, Rattleſnake, Echo, and Hope. For further particulars I beg to refer you to the accompanying detail of the proceedings of the ſquadron from the 4th to the 18th inſt. and I hope the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty will approve the meaſures I have taken, ſo eſſential to the Britiſh commercial intereſts in the eaſt.

Intelligence was received at Cape Town, on the 3d inſtant, of a number of ſhips having been ſeen in the offing at Saldanha Bay, which was confirmed on the 5th. In conſequence of this every preparation was made for putting to ſea immediately with the ſquadron under my command; but from the Monarch's main-maſt being out, and the tempeſtuous weather, I was not able to quit the anchorage in Simon's Bay until the 6th, when we proceeded to ſea. On the 16th, the ſquadron arrived off Saldanha Bay: the Creſcent, which had been ordered a-head to diſcover information, and to report, made the ſignal for the enemy, conſiſting of 3 ſhips of the line, 3 frigates, and other ſhips, being moored in the Bay.

The ſquadron ſtood into the Bay in the order of ſailing, but the night coming on, and the rear being too far extended for action, I judged it expedient to come to an anchor within ſhot of the enemy's ſhips; and, perceiving their numbers very inconſiderable in compariſon with the force under my command, I conſidered it my duty, and an incumbent act of humanity, to addreſs the Dutch officer in command, and conſequently forwarded a letter to him, by Lieutenant Coffin, of the Monarch, with a flag of truce: to this I received a verbal return, that a poſitive reply ſhould be ſent in the morning at day-break. On the 17th, at nine in the morning a Dutch officer came on-board with a flag, and preſented propoſals of terms for capitulation; and at five P. M. the terms were ultimately agreed upon, but it was impoſſible to take poſſeſſion of the ſhips until the 18th, on account of the ſtormy weather.

It affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction, therefore, to communicate to my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that a ſquadron of ſhips belonging to the United States, under the command of his excellency Rear-admiral Engelbertus Lucas, has ſurrendered to the Britiſh force under my command, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line, two frigates, two of 28 guns, and a ſloop of 18 guns, all completely coppered, ſtored, and victualled, together with a large laden ſtore-ſhip.

A LIST OF SHIPS THAT SURRENDERED.

Ships	*Guns.*		
Dortrecht,	66	Braave,	40
Revolution,	66	Bellona,	28
Adm. Tromp,	54	Sirene,	26
Caſtor,	41	Havik,	18
		Maria, (Storeſhip)	

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

ANECDOTES OF THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL BLAKE.

THIS diſtinguiſhed ſea and land officer was deſcended from a conſiderable family in Somerſetſhire. His father, Mr. Humphrey Blake, was a Spaniſh merchant, who, having acquired a conſiderable fortune for thoſe times, choſe to reſide where his family had been long ſettled, and purchaſed an eſtate in the vicinity of Bridgewater. Robert Blake, of whom we are now ſpeaking, was the eldeſt of ſeveral ſons; he was born in Auguſt 1598, and received the firſt rudiments of his education at a free-ſchool in Bridgewater; he afterwards removed to Oxford, where he was firſt entered of St. Alban's Hall, and afterwards of Wadham College. In this ſeminary of learning he continued ſeven years. He very early diſcovered a temper of mind ſtrongly fixed and ſettled; diſinclined to general and indiſcriminate intercourſe, his deportment ſavoured of moroſneſs and ſpleen; it was only to his particular intimates that he appeared ſocial, and then he poſſeſſed a particular vein of biting humour. His keeneſt ſatire was generally exerciſed againſt courtiers and churchmen, which diſpoſition occaſioned his aſſociates to be compoſed of perſons attached to republic anprinciples; and there can be little doubt but that he himſelf was ſtrongly inclined to that form of government. The regularity and probity of his manners ſtrongly recommended him to the virtuous part of mankind; and his catholic ſpirit, which rendered him averſe to every ſpecies of perſecution, engaged the puritans to promote his election as a burgeſs for Bridgewater, in the parliament which ſat in April, 1640. The diſagreement between the king and his parliment occaſioned that aſſembly to be diſſolved almoſt as ſoon as aſſembled. In the long parliament, which ſat ſoon after, he loſt his election. He was very early in arms againſt the king on the breaking out of the civil war, and preſently roſe to the command of a company of dragoons, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his undaunted ſpirit and addreſs. When Prince Rupert laid ſiege to Briſtol, Blake commanded a ſmall fort on the line, which he reſolutely defended, after the city had capitulated. This conduct ſo exaſperated the victor, that he threatened to hang Blake for his obſtinacy; many who were his friends interpoſed, and excuſed him on account of his inexperience in the rules obſerved in war; they had however much difficulty to perſuade Blake to ſurrender up the fort at laſt.

He was afterwards employed in Somerſetſhire, where he held the rank of a lieutenant-colonel under Popham, and, whilſt there, ſurprized Taunton, in conjunction with Sir Robert Pye; and in 1644 was appointed governor of that place, and defended it, with an unparallelled firmneſs and conduct, againſt ten thouſand of the king's troops commanded by Goring; for which ſignal ſervice the parliament voted him five hundred pounds. In 1646 he reduced Dunſter-Caſtle, a ſeat belonging to the Luttrel family.

Although he was attached to republican principles, yet he was far from approving of the violent meaſures which were adopted after the king's perſon became in the cuſtody of the parliament; and he is ſaid to have been greatly averſe to bringing Charles to the ſcaffold.

After the civil war was ended, we find him, by a very ſingular and remarkable tranſition, from a colonel of dragoons became an admiral, in which capacity we have followed him through all his ſplendid and glorious atchivements in the Hiſtory of the Wars of England annexed.

In the month of February 1651, Blake, returning from his expedition againſt Prince Rupert, fell in with a French man of war of forty guns, the commander of which he ordered onboard his ſhip, and aſked him if he was willing to lay down his ſword? The other declared he was not, on which Blake bade him return to his ſhip, and fight it out as long as he was able. The Frenchman took him at his word, fought his ſhip bravely for two hours, and then, ſtriking, went again on-board Blake's ſhip, and, taking his ſword from his ſide, firſt kiſſed and then preſented it to the conqueror

on his knees. This ſhip, with four others of the ſame nation, the admiral ſent into England; and, when he arrived there himſelf, the parliament voted him the thanks of their houſe for his vigilance and valour, and appointed him a warden of the Cinque-Ports; and, in the ſame year he was elected one of the council of ſtate.

When the Dutch war broke out, Blake was appointed ſole general of the fleet for nine months; and, when the conteſt concerning the honour of the flag brought on an engagement between him and Van Tromp in the Downs, the particulars of which have been related, Blake was in his cabin drinking with ſome of his officers, little expecting the rough ſalute which he received from the Dutch admiral, whoſe ſhot broke the windows of the ſhip and ſhattered the ſtern. This put our general into a violent paſſion; ſo that curling his whiſkers, as he uſed to do when he was very angry, he gave orders to anſwer the Dutch in their own way, obſerving, that he took it very ill of Van Tromp, that he ſhould take his ſhip for a bawdy-houſe and break his windows.

He is one of the moſt remarkable inſtances that our hiſtory furniſhes, of a commander acting under a ſtrong impreſſion of religious principles. When he ſet about any important enterpriſe, his cuſtom was, to cauſe a ſolemn faſt to be obſerved throughout his fleet, to implore the bleſſing of heaven on their arms. So vigilant was he againſt the Dutch, that the merchant-ſhips of that nation ſoon thought, that attempting to paſs through the Channel, even under convoy of their men of war, was too hazardous an untertaking; they therefore generally put into ſome French port, and there unladed their veſſels, tranſporting their cargoes, at a very heavy expence, and with great loſs of time, over-land to Holland.

It is not a little remarkable, how a man, whoſe whole conduct was ſo uniformly governed by principle, ſhould take ſo active a part in ſuch meaſures of government as were about this time adopted; particularly the unwarrantable attack on the Spaniards in their weſtern ſettlements, without any ſufficient provocation having been given on their part, and without a previous declaration of war on ours; but it ſeems, that he ſatisfied his conſcience on this head, by the conſideration, that it was his buſineſs, as an officer, to act faithfully in his ſtation, and to diſcharge his duty to his country, whatever irregularities there might be in the councils at home: to enforce this doctrine, he would often ſay among his officers, that ſtate-affairs are not our province, but that we are bound to keep foreigners from fooling us.

Theſe principles rendered him agreable to all parties, and gained him ſo generally the reputation of a patriot, that when Cromwell, in his new model of a parliament, allowed the town of Bridgewater the right of ſending one repreſentative only, Blake was choſen to that truſt. He was alſo very acceptable to the protector, though he was far from being his creature; for Cromwell knew, that in principle he was attached to a commonwealth form of government, for which reaſon he took care to employ him abroad as much as poſſible, to prevent his oppoſing his arbitrary meaſures at home; being well aſſured, that Blake's ſolicitude for the glory of England would engage him to his utmoſt for the advancement of it; and that the motives on which he acted, would ſtimulate him to more illuſtrious actions, than other men could be excited to by views of intereſt or ambition.

The glory he acquired by accompliſhing the bold deſign of burning the Spaniſh flota in the harbour of Santa Cruz, is rendered ſtill more ſplendid, by the rigid adherence which he ſhewed to ſtrict and impartial juſtice in a very trying circumſtance. His brother, Captain Benjamin Blake, for whom he had a very tender affection, was guilty of ſome miſdemeanor in that action, for which he was, by ſentence from Blake, removed from his ſhip, and the command of it given to another. Such inflexible impartiality could not fail to produce the beſt effects on the minds of all thoſe who ſerved under him; and it is not ſurprizing, that prodigies

of

of valour were performed by men ſo ſtrictly awed into the performance of their duty.

The death of this truly great man has been already related. His funeral was conducted with all poſſible ſtate and magnificence, and the body depoſited in a new vault, built on purpoſe in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. At the reſtoration, a general order was given to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, to cauſe ſuch bodies as had been interred in that church during the troubles to be removed; in compliance with which, the body of this great admiral was removed from the Abbey, and buried in the church-yard.

Notwithſtanding the active part which Blake took againſt the king, yet thoſe of the party which were ſtyled cavaliers, or royaliſts, are not wanting in their commendations of him. The Earl of Clarendon deſcribes him, as "the firſt man who declined the old track, and made it manifeſt, that a knowledge of ſea-affairs might be gained in leſs time than was imagined; and who deſpiſed thoſe rules which had been long in practice, to keep ſhips and their crews out of danger, which had been held in former times a proof of great ſkill and ability; as if the principal art requiſite in a captain of a ſhip had been to take care of coming home ſafe. He was the firſt man who brought ſhips to contemn caſtles on ſhore, which had ever been conſidered as very formidable, but he diſcovered that they made a noiſe only, and frightened thoſe who could rarely be hurt by them. He was the firſt that infuſed that proportion of courage into ſeamen, by ſhewing them experimentally, what mighty things they could do if they were reſolved, and taught them to fight in fire as well as upon water; and, though he hath been very well imitated and followed, he was the firſt that gave the example of that kind of naval courage, and bold and reſolute achievements."

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 278.

SETTLEMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, viz. BOTANY BAY, PORT JACKSON, &c. in NEW HOLLAND.

NEW Holland is the largeſt iſland in the world, reaching from 10 to 44 deg. S. lat. and between 110 and 154 of E. long. from London. It received its name from having been chiefly explored by Dutch navigators. The land firſt diſcovered in thoſe parts was called Eendraght or Concord-Land, from the name of the ſhip on-board which the diſcovery was made, in 1616; 24 deg. and 25 deg. ſouth. In 1618, another part of this coaſt, nearly in 15 deg. ſouth, was diſcovered by Zeachen, who gave it the name of Arnheim and Diemen; though a different part from what afterwards received the name of Diemen's Land from Taſman, which is the ſouthern extremity, in latitude 43 degrees. In 1687, Dampier, an Engliſhman, ſailed from Timor, and coaſted the weſtern parts of New Holland. In 1699, he left England, with a deſign to explore this country, as the Dutch ſuppreſſed whatever diſcoveries had been made by them. He ſailed along the weſtern coaſt of it, from 28 to 15 degrees. He then returned to Timor; from whence he went out again; examined the iſles of Papua; coaſted New Guinea; diſcovered the paſſage that bears his name; called a great iſland which forms this paſſage or ſtrait on the eaſt ſide, New Britain; and ſailed back to Timor along New Guinea. This is the ſame Dampier who between 1683 and 1691, ſailed round the world by changing his ſhips. Notwithſtanding the attempts of all theſe navigators, however, the eaſtern part of this vaſt tract was totally unknown till Captain Cook made his late voyages; and, by fully exploring that part of the coaſt, gave his country an undoubted title to the poſſeſſion of it; which accordingly has ſince been taken

poſſeſſion of under the name of New South Wales.

This coaſt was firſt explored by Captain Cook in the year 1770; but his ſtay was too ſhort to examine the nature of the country with the accuracy which he would otherwiſe have done had he continued longer in it. In general, it was found rather barren than otherwiſe. Many brooks and ſprings were found along the eaſtern coaſt, but no river of any conſequence. They found only two kinds of trees uſeful as timber, the pine, and another which produces a ſort of gum. They found three kinds of palm-trees; but few eſculent plants, though there are abundance of ſuch as might gratify the curioſity of the botaniſt. A great variety of birds were met with, which have ſince been particularly deſcribed; but the number of quadrupeds bears but a very ſmall proportion to that of the other animals.

This country has now become an object of more conſequence than formerly, by reaſon of the eſtabliſhment of a Britiſh colony in it, where the criminals condemned to be tranſported are ſent to paſs their time of ſervitude. On the 6th of December, 1786, orders were iſſued by his majeſty in council for making a ſettlement on New Holland, eſtabliſhing a court of judicature in the colony, and other regulations neceſſary on the occaſion. The whole received the complete ſanction of legiſlature in the beginning of the year 1787. The ſquadron appointed for putting the deſign in execution began to aſſemble at the Mother Bank, the place of rendezvous, in the Iſle of Wight, on the 16th of March, 1787. It conſiſted of the Sirius frigate, Captain John Hunter; the Supply armed tender, Lieutenant H. L. Ball; three ſtore-ſhips, the Golden-grove, Fiſhburn, and Borrowdale, for carrying proviſions and ſtores for two years; and laſtly, ſix tranſports, the Scarborough and Lady Penrhyn from Portſmouth, the Friendſhip and Charlotte from Plymouth, and the Prince of Wales and Alexander from Woolwich. Theſe were to carry the convicts, with a detachment of marines in each proportioned to the nature of the ſervice; the largeſt where reſiſtance was moſt expected, viz. in thoſe which carried the greateſt number of male convicts. On the arrival of Governor Phillip at the ſtation, he hoiſted his flag onboard the Sirius as commodore of the ſquadron; and, the embarkation being completed, he gave the ſignal to weigh anchor on the 13th of May at day-break. The number of convicts was ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, of whom five hundred and fifty-eight were men. They touched at the iſland of Teneriffe on the 3d of June, without meeting with any bad accident. Here they ſtaid a week, in order to procure ſuch refreſhments as were neceſſary for preventing the diſorders moſtly to be dreaded in ſuch a long and perilous voyage. In this they ſucceeded to their wiſh; and were about to depart on the 9th of June, when it was diſcovered that one of the convicts had made his eſcape, having found means to cut away a boat and make off with it. He offered himſelf as a ſailor aboard a Dutch veſſel at that time in the harbour, but was refuſed; on which he attempted to conceal himſelf in a cave. In this he would probably have ſucceeded, had it not been for the boat which he could not conceal; ſo that he was ſoon diſcovered and brought back to the ſhip, where, however, he obtained his pardon from the governor.

On the 10th of June the fleet ſet ſail from Santa Cruz in the iſland of Teneriffe, and on the 18th came in ſight of the Cape Verd iſlands, where they ſteered for St. Jago: but the want of a favourable wind and other circumſtances prevented their getting in; ſo that, as Governor Phillip did not chuſe to waſte time, they did not touch land till they came to Rio Janeiro on the coaſt of Braſil. It may ſeem ſurpriſing, that a voyage to the eaſtward, which of itſelf may be accounted of ſufficient length, ſhould thus be wilfully made ſo much longer by ſailing twice acroſs the Atlantic. The calms, however, ſo frequent on the coaſt of Africa, ſeem of themſelves to be a ſufficient inducement for navigators to preſerve a weſterly

weſterly courſe; and even the iſlands at which it is ſo neceſſary to touch are not far diſtant from the American coaſt. The returning tracks of Captain Cook's three voyages are all within a little ſpace of the 45th degree of weſt longitude, which is even ten degrees farther weſt than Cape St. Roque; and that courſe appears to have been taken voluntarily, without any extraordinary inducement.

During the time of their ſtay at Santa Cruz the weather had been very moderate; the barometer about thirty inches, and the thermometer never above ſeventy-two; as they approached the Cape Verd iſlands it roſe to eighty-two, and did not exceed eighty-two degrees fifty-one minutes all the way from thence to Rio Janeiro. Here they met with a very favourable reception, contrary to that which Captain Cook experienced on a ſimilar occaſion. Proviſions were ſo cheap, that, though the allowance of meat was fixed by the governor at twenty ounces per day, the men were victualled completely at 3¾d. each, including rice, vegetables, and every other neceſſary. Wine was not at this time to be had except at an advanced price: but rum was laid in, and ſuch ſeeds and plants procured as were thought moſt likely to flouriſh in New South Wales; particularly coffee, indigo, cotton, and the cochineal fig. An hundred ſacks of caſſada were likewiſe purchaſed as a ſubſtitute for bread, if it ſhould happen to be ſcarce. By the kindneſs of the viceroy alſo, ſome deficiencies in the military ſtores were made up from the royal arſenal, and every aſſiſtance given which the place could afford. They arrived here on the 5th of Auguſt 1787, and ſet ſail on the 4th of September, receiving as the laſt compliment from the governor a ſalute of twenty-one guns.

From Rio de Janeiro the fleet had a fine run to Table-Bay, in the ſouthern extremity of Africa, which they accompliſhed in thirty-nine days; where they took in the refreſhments meant to ſupply them during the remainder of the voyage. Here they arrived on the 13th of October; and, having ſupplied themſelves with a great number of live ſtock, they ſet ſail on the 12th of November, but were long impeded by contrary winds from the ſouth-eaſt. On the 25th they were only eighty leagues diſtant from the Cape, when Governor Phillip left the Sirius and went aboard the Supply tender; in hopes, by leaving the convoy, to gain ſufficient time for examining the country round Botany Bay, that the moſt proper ſituation for the new colony might be choſen before the tranſports ſhould arrive. They now met with favourable winds, blowing generally in very ſtrong gales from the north-weſt, weſt, and ſouth-weſt. The wind ſhifted only once to the eaſt, but did not continue in that direction above a few hours. On the 3d of January 1788 the Supply came within ſight of New South Wales; but the winds then became variable, and a current, which at times ſet very ſtrongly to the ſouthward, impeded her courſe ſo much, that it was not till the 18th of the month that ſhe arrived at Botany Bay.

Governor Phillip no ſooner landed than he had an opportunity of converſing with the natives, who were aſſembled on-ſhore. As it was the intention of this gentleman to conciliate if poſſible their friendſhip, he uſed every method at this firſt interview to inſpire them with a favourabe idea of the Europeans. For this purpoſe he preſented them with beads and other trifling ornaments, which they ſeemed pleaſed to wear, though Captain Cook found them very indifferent about any kind of finery he could furniſh them with. They ſeemed, according to the account of that celebrated navigator, to be ſo attached to their own ornaments, that they made no account of any thing elſe. They received indeed ſuch things as were given them, but made no offer to return any thing in exchange; nor could they be made to comprehend that any thing of the kind was wanted. Many of the preſents which they had received were found afterwards thrown away in the woods.

Governor Phillip, having parted with

with his new acquaintance in a friendly manner, next ſet about an examination of the country round Botany Bay, which had been ſtrongly recommended by Captain Cook as the moſt eligible place for a ſettlement. He found, however, that the bay itſelf was very inconvenient for ſhipping; being expoſed to the eaſterly winds, and ſo ſhallow that ſhips even of moderate burden could not get far enough within land to be ſheltered from the fury of the ocean. Neither did the land about any part of this bay appear an eligible ſituation for a colony; being in ſome places entirely ſwampy, in others quite deſtitute of water. Point Sutherland ſeemed to afford the ſituation moſt free from objections, but the ſhips could not approach it; and even here the ground ſeemed to be univerſally damp and ſpungy; ſo that, on the whole, finding no place within the compaſs of the bay proper for the new ſettlement, they found themſelves obliged to remove ſomewhere elſe.

The reſt of the fleet arrived in two days after the Supply; and, that no time might be loſt, Governor Phillip ordered the ground about Point Sutherland to be cleared, and preparations to be made for landing, while he went with ſeveral officers in three boats to examine Port Jackſon, which was only three leagues diſtant. Here they had the ſatisfaction to find one of the fineſt harbours in the world, where one thouſand ſail of the line might ride in perfect ſafety. On examining the different coves, one was preferred which had a fine run of ſpring-water, and where ſhips could anchor ſo cloſe to the ſhore, that at a very ſmall expence quays might be conſtructed for loading and unloading the largeſt veſſels. This was named by the governor Sydney Cove, in honour of Lord Sydney, and the country around it deſtined for the place of ſettlement. It is about half a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad at the entrance. On the governor's return to Botany Bay, the reports made to him concerning the adjacent country were ſo exceedingly unfavourable, that orders were immediately given for the removal of the fleet to Port Jackſon. On the morning of the 25th, therefore, the governor ſailed from Botany Bay, and was ſoon followed by the whole fleet. In the mean time, they were ſurpriſed by the appearance of two other European veſſels, which had been firſt ſeen off Botany Bay on the 24th. Theſe were found to be two French ſhips, named the Aſtrolabe and Bouſſola, which had left France on a voyage of diſcovery under the command of M. la Peyrouſe, in the year 1785. They had touched at the iſland of Santa Catharina on the coaſt of Braſil, and from thence gone by the extremity of South America into the Pacific Ocean, where they had run along by the coaſts of Chili and California; after which they had viſited Eaſter Iſland, Nootka Sound, Cook's River, Kamtſchatka, Manilla, the Iſles des Navigateurs, Sandwich, and the Friendly Iſles. They had alſo attempted to land on Norfolk Iſland, but found it impoſſible on account of the ſurf. During the whole voyage none were loſt by ſickneſs; but two boats crews had unfortunately periſhed in a ſurf on the north-weſt coaſt of America; and at Maſuna, one of the Iſles des Navigateurs, M. L'Angle, captain of the Aſtrolabe, with twelve of his people, officers and men, were murdered by the ſavages. This was the more ſurpriſing, as there had been an uninterrupted friendſhip with them from the time the French touched at the iſland till that unfortunate moment M. L'Angle had gone aſhore with two long boats for the purpoſe of filling ſome water-caſks. His party amounted to forty men; and the natives, from whom the French had already received abundance of refreſhments, did not ſhew any ſigns of an hoſtile diſpoſition: but, from whatever motive their reſentment was excited, the men had no ſooner begun to get out the boats, than the ſavages made a moſt furious and unexpected aſſault with ſtones. In this encounter M. L'Angle himſelf, with the people above-mentioned, fell a ſacrifice to the treachery of theſe barbarians. The remainder of the party eſcaped with great difficulty.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

ST. ALBERT AND MARCELLA.

Written by MARCELLA.

MY grandfather, whoſe name was Marcellus, was born at a village near Uſes; and put apprentice at the ſame place: but, not liking his ſituation, ran away from his maſter, and travelled on foot to Marſeilles. He was there employed by a merchant to land goods; and the captain of a veſſel, ſeeing him not averſe to labour, offered to take him to Martinico, in the honourable poſt of cabin-boy. It was here that his ruling diſpoſition began to ſhew itſelf. He had ſcraped together two piſtoles, which, with the utmoſt care, he had buried in the earth, and theſe were now dug up to purchaſe ſuch trifles, for a venture, as he thought would turn to a good account in America. He had a ſucceſsful voyage, and his maſter, pleaſed with his induſtry, helped him to diſpoſe of what he had brought with him to the beſt advantage. After this he made ſeveral other voyages, and greatly increaſed his ſtock. In a few years his maſter gave him the management of his affairs. He now dreſſed genteelly, for the captain was at the expence; and, as he had an agreeable perſon, was happy enough to marry a rich widow of the iſland. Thus maſter of a conſiderable fortune, he returned home, and bought a handſome houſe at Uſes; where he ever after reſided. Next to his money, his wife was the deareſt object he had on earth. In the firſt year of their marriage they had a ſon, who was my father. In this child my avaricious grandfather ſoon diſcovered a fault; which, in his opinion, was of the moſt heinous kind: he had a generous mind, and valued money no farther, than as it might be uſeful to himſelf or his friends. The old man did not fail to tell him that he was not rich, and that, if he did not retrench his expences, he would ſoon be involved in the moſt dreadful poverty. At length, however, he met the fate of humanity, having firſt buried my grandmother, when my father, after the ſtricteſt ſearch, was convinced that the account he had given of his circumſtances was but too true: for a yearly income of a thouſand livres, and the houſe they lived in, was all that could be diſcovered to have been in the old gentleman's poſſeſſion.

Soon after this, my father married a lady of good family, but of a ſmall fortune. I was the only fruit of their marriage; I received the beſt education poſſible, and, as money was very ſcarce at Uſes, we lived only genteelly. Mrs. de St. Albert, the widow of gentleman who had left her a very conſiderable fortune, was intimate with my mother; this lady had a ſon of the ſame age with myſelf, and, as our houſes were contiguous, we were continually together. No words can expreſs the pleaſure we took in each other's company, or the pain we felt when ſeparated. My father, obſerving our increaſing tenderneſs, reſolved to render me happy; and Mrs. de St. Albert received the propoſal from him with the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude. Our marriage was however deferred till young St. Albert ſhould be in poſſeſſion of a poſt, which he had a proſpect of obtaining: meanwhile he made me the tendereſt proteſtations of his affection, and of the joy he felt at the proſpect of our being for ever united. —He was ſincere; but alas! he knew not the weakneſs of the human mind.

St. Albert obtained the expected appointment, and our marriage was to be on the laſt day of the carnival. We had been contracted in the preſence of the prieſt, two days before, when St. Albert gave me a ball; at which a lady appeared dreſſed in a Spaniſh habit: though unknown, ſhe was the object of every body's admiration. St. Albert, ſtruck with her beauty, ſtood immoveable. Perceiving

ceiving what paſſed in his heart, I caſt myſelf into a chair, burſt into tears, and at laſt fainted. My father, ſeeing me inſenſible, called out, and drew upon us the eyes of all the aſſembly. I was carried to my bed, and, by proper aſſiſtance, was brought to myſelf. The firſt object that I caſt my eyes upon was my lover, whoſe uneaſineſs was pictured in his countenance; he was as ignorant as the reſt of the cauſe of my fainting. I now complained that I wanted a little repoſe, and begged to be left alone; but St. Albert, unknown to me, ſtayed in the next chamber.

They had ſcarcely left me, when I gave a free courſe to my ſighs: I accuſed my lover, and the next minute begged pardon for having ſuſpected him. St. Albert heard my complaints, ſtept ſoftly near the bed, and learnt that he had been the cauſe of my unhappineſs: when, falling on his knees, he begged to know how he had been the cauſe of throwing me into ſuch diſorder; on which I told him all my fears. St. Albert was confounded; he confeſſed what he had felt for my rival, but aſſured me that theſe new ſenſations, inſtead of diminiſhing, only increaſed the deſire he had of being united to me: "for it is in your charms, and in my duty," ſaid he, "that I ought to ſeek for a remedy for an infant paſſion, which my reaſon diſavows." I aſſured St. Albert that I was fully ſenſible of the value of the happineſs I had loſt; but that I would never purchaſe it at the expence of his. And, in ſpite of his entreaties, made him promiſe to defer our marriage, and frankly to communicate what paſſed in his heart.

The next day I was ſeized with a violent fever; and, during my illneſs, St. Albert ſeldom left me. When I was on the recovery, my rival and his aunt came to pay me a viſit; and the old lady intimating that ſhe wiſhed to talk with my father in private, about the marriage of her niece, St. Albert appeared diſordered, and retired. From his confuſion, I judged the violence of his paſſion, and, touched at the ſtruggles he ſuffered in order to conquer it, I took the generous reſolution to reſtore his liberty, and never to oppoſe his happineſs.—I ſhall not pretend to deſcribe the pain it coſt me to take this reſolution, the ſolicitations of my parents, nor the entreaties of Madame de St. Albert. I was regarded by the whole town as a capricious creature; my beſt friends were againſt me, and my father, enraged at their diſcourſe, reproached me in the bittereſt terms. Nor was St. Albert in a more tranquil ſituation; he repreſented to me the opinion the world had of my conduct, and added whatever he thought moſt likely to prevail upon me to give him my hand; but the more I was moved at his ſituation the more worthy did he appear of the ſacrifice I had made.

I had an aunt who was ſuperior of a convent at a ſmall diſtance, to whom I opened my heart; ſhe approved of my reſolution, and made me promiſe to give my hand to St. Albert, if he perſiſted, for three months, in avoiding a correſpondence with my rival; and, on this promiſe, ſhe engaged to compoſe the minds of my relations. Two months elapſed without my having the leaſt cauſe of complaint; and in the laſt converſation he had with me, he told me, he already looked upon himſelf as my huſband; and, for fear of meeting my rival, ſpent all his leiſure hours in hunting. I was juſt upon the point of being united to him, when I was informed that he had received two conſiderable wounds in ſaving this lady from the hands of ſome villains, and that he was carried to her houſe, where the ſurgeon had declared that his life was in great danger. Though I was aſſured, chance had given him an opportunity of doing her this important ſervice, I eaſily ſaw it would ruin all my hopes. St. Albert was ſoon informed that his caſe was deſperate; and that he had not a moment to loſe, if he would perform the laſt duties of a Chriſtian. Mrs. de St. Albert and my father were preſent, when, calling my rival, who was named Miſs des Adrets, and who ſtood weeping in the room, to come to his bedſide; he took one of her hands, which he feebly preſſed between his, and conjured her to ſhed

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no tears at his death, ſince it would free him from the moſt dreadful of all torments; he told her, he had loved her from the firſt moment he had ſeen her; and informed my father and mother, that nothing but my deſire of rendering him happy had made him appear inconſtant. He then put her hand to his lips, and fainted. The young lady at this inſtant ſhook through all her frame, and, turning pale, uttered the moſt affecting complaints, which at once diſcovered the ſituation of her heart. He came again to himſelf, and at the end of three days they had hopes of his recovery, and ſoon after that he was out of danger. My joy was as great as my rival's :—"Let him," I exclaimed, "live for her, and I alone ſhall be unhappy."

In ſhort they were married, and the bride, fearing to give me uneaſineſs by her preſence, prevailed on her huſband to leave Uſes, and to ſettle at Paris. About this time I loſt my mother; and, my father dying ſoon after, I perſuaded Mrs. de St. Albert, to whoſe care I had been recommended by my dear parents, to come and live with me, when her ſon, whom I loved as much as ever, was the conſtant ſubject of converſation.

St. Albert's lady was the ſole heir of one of her uncles, but they were ſcarcely married, when the villainy of one of her relations ſtripped them of the greateſt part of her eſtate, by forging a will of a later date than that by which ſhe had obtained a very large fortune. Their poſſeſſions were ſtill conſiderable; but as St. Albert in all his expences only conſulted the inclinations of his wife, a lady fond of pleaſure, and ſhe having loſt conſiderable ſums at play, he was ſuddenly reduced to narrow circumſtances.

This news was ſufficient to overwhelm me in affliction; his mother's income was too ſmall to ſpare him any aſſiſtance: I therefore obliged her to accept the ſuperfluity of mine. Mrs. de St. Albert in vain oppoſed my reſolution; but, when ſhe ſaw how much my heart was ſet upon it, ſhe conſented, and I prevailed on her to keep it an inviolable ſecret.

It was now that I found the true value of riches: it was now that I felt the divine luxury of contributing to the happineſs of others: of defending from the frowns of an unfeeling world, him from whoſe welfare I derived the chief felicity of my exiſtence. Thoſe only who know what it is to love can form a conception of the purity of that pleaſure which reſulted from the ſecret and the ſweet indulgence of thus adminiſtering to the comforts of St. Albert.

I had above a year enjoyed the delicious pleaſure of alleviating the cares of him I loved, when one day going into a ſaloon, at the end of the garden, where I laſt ſaw St. Albert, and reflecting on his behaviour at that interview, I was ſo loſt in thought, that I did not obſerve an approaching ſtorm; the heavens preſently appeared on fire, and the thunder was extremely dreadful; I could not reſolve to ſtay alone in the ſaloon, nor could I take the reſolution to run through the garden to the houſe: while I was heſitating, I found myſelf buried under the ruins of the building. The peal of thunder, which left behind it a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, was exceedingly dreadful, and I imagined that my life was at an end; but recovering, I ſtrove to get from the ruins, under which I was buried; this I at laſt accompliſhed, and gained a ſide of the ſaloon, which had not been demoliſhed, where I ſat myſelf down to recover my ſpirits; but what was my ſurpriſe, when, caſting my eyes on a part of the wall ſtill entire, I perceived the remains of a private cupboard! A curioſity to examine into ſo ſingular a circumſtance, made me forget my pain, and creep to the hitherto concealed repoſitory, when my aſtoniſhment gave place to the moſt lively joy, at ſeeing, amongſt the plaiſter, a great number of pieces of gold. At that inſtant I called to mind what I had heard of the avarice and riches of my grandfather, and did not doubt but this wall was the place he had choſen to immure his treaſures: a confuſed crowd of thoughts and deſires at this moment ruſhed into

my mind, but they all gave way to the joy that ſprang from the idea of my placing in a happy ſituation him whom I had never ceaſed to love. Tranſported, I ran to the houſe, without conſidering the condition in which I was going to appear before Mrs. de St. Albert; for I was covered with duſt, my clothes torn, and my face bloody; I ran, and, caſting myſelf about her neck, "He will be happy!" cried I, "and I ſhall be ſo too, ſince I ſhall contribute to his felicity: come," continued I, pulling her along, "come, and admire the ſingular event of providence." Mrs. de St. Albert, as ſhe has told me ſince, was affrighted at my behaviour and appearance, and imagined that I had loſt my ſenſes, but at laſt followed me into the garden, where, becoming more compoſed, I told her what had happened. We found to the amount of two millions of livres, beſides ſome pearls, and jewels of great value.

But the next day we received intelligence which threw us into the deepeſt concern. Mrs. de St. Albert had a letter, by which ſhe was informed that her daughter-in-law, forgetting what ſhe owed to the moſt tender huſband, had endeavoured, at the price of her honour, to extricate herſelf from misfortunes to which ſhe had been reduced by her extravagance. What could I do on ſo delicate an occaſion, to ſecure the happineſs of St. Albert? I knew that he had too much honour to conſent to his own ſhame: he muſt have been ignorant of her conduct, and in this caſe, it would be cruel to open his eyes; ſince that would poiſon all the happineſs of his future life. We concluded that ſhe had hitherto acted upon the diſguiſe; and this determined me to take ſuch meaſures, as nothing but their ſucceſs could juſtify. I did not even tell my deſign to Mrs. de St. Albert, to whom I pretended that the bare deſire of informing myſelf of the truth of what had been laid againſt her daughter-in-law, was the reaſon that induced me to take a ſpeedy journey to Paris. I took with me my jewels, and a ſum of money; and, engaging her to ſupply me with what caſh I might have occaſion for, I ſet out on my journey.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

LIFE OF SYLLA, THE ROMAN GENERAL.

SYLLA was deſcended from the illuſtrious family of the Scipios. His behaviour in his younger years by no means correſponded with the excellent education he had received. But debauchery, inſtead of bringing along with it infamy and ruin, its uſual attendants, ſerved only to increaſe the wealth of this fortunate Roman; for Nocopolis, a rich courtezan, whoſe affections he had gained, left him heir to her great eſtate.—He learned the art of war under Marius, whom he attended to Numidia in quality of queſtor. Though hitherto unaccuſtomed to arms, he became in a ſhort time the moſt ſkilful ſoldier in the army, while by his polite and obliging behaviour he gained the love and eſteem of every body. His courage and dexterity contributed a great deal towards the ſucceſs of the war; it was his eloquence in particular that perſuaded Bochus to deliver up Jugurtha. He ſerved afterwards in the ſocial war, where his actions entirely eclipſed thoſe of every other commander. As a reward for this conduct he was raiſed to the prætorſhip. It is pretended by ſome that Sylla purchaſed this dignity; and that, when he threatened one day to make uſe of the powers of *his* office againſt Strabo the father of Pompey, that Roman replied with a ſmile, "You are in the right to ſay ſo; your office is certainly *yours*, ſince you purchaſed it." Be this as it may, after the concluſion of the ſocial war he was made conſul, and ſoon after declared general of the army which was to be ſent againſt Mithridates king of Pontus. Marius, at that time the moſt renowned of the Roman generals, expected that the management of this war would have been committed to him, and was therefore much exaſperated

perated at the diſappointment. The people were perſuaded by his intrigues to reverſe the former decree, and ſubſtitute him in place of Sylla. Upon this he ſent down officers to take the command of the army; but Sylla by this time had gained over the ſoldiers; who, inſtead of obeying the decree of the people, ſlew Marius's officers, and intreated Sylla to lead them inſtantly to Rome. Accordingly he entered the city ſword in hand, ſlew Sulpicius the conſul, obliged Marius to flee, new-modelled the laws, and afterwards marched into the Eaſt, and immediately laid ſiege to Athens; for that city, together with the reſt of Greece, had fallen into the power of Mithridates. He wrote to the Amphyctions, who were aſſembled at Delphi, to ſend him all the gold which was depoſited in the temple of Apollo, becauſe he ſtood in need of money; promiſing, at the ſame time, to reſtore it again at the end of the war. When he received this treaſure, he obſerved, with an air of raillery, that he now no longer deſpaired of victory, ſince the gods themſelves furniſhed him with money to pay his troops. Famine ſoon obliged the Athenians to think of a ſurrender. Their ambaſſadors waited on Sylla, and began to harangue about Theſeus and Codrus, and Marathon and Salamis,—when he interrupted them, and exclaimed, "Go, repeat theſe fine orations in your ſchools; I have come hither, not to learn your hiſtory, but to chaſtiſe rebels." Athens was at laſt taken by aſſault, and Sylla was upon the point of deſtroying it, when he recollected its ancient glory, and ſpared (as he ſaid) the living for the ſake of the dead. After burning the Piræus, he gained two deciſive victories over the generals of Mithridates. In the ſecond battle, which was fought at Orchomenus, he was almoſt defeated; his troops began to flee, when, leaping from his horſe, he ſnatched up a ſtandard, and advanced againſt the enemy, crying out, "I will die here glorioufly; and, ſoldiers, when you are aſked where you abandoned your general, anſwer, At Orchomenus." This reproach recalled the courage of the Romans; they followed him to the charge, and gained a complete victory. Mithridates, humbled by theſe diſaſters, ſent ambaſſadors to ſue for peace.

Mean time Cinna had declared againſt Sylla in Italy; and Marius, returning from baniſhment, had taken the moſt ſevere vengeance on all his enemies. Sylla was declared a traitor; his laws were reverſed, his friends murdered, and the government new-modelled. The news of theſe tranſactions induced Sylla to conclude a treaty with Mithridates, and march directly to Rome. His approach terrified the Romans. Marius and Cinna were both dead; but the conſuls made vigorous preparations to oppoſe him. A civil war was begun; but Sylla in the end ſubdued all his enemies, and entirely ruined the Marian faction. He entered Rome at the head of his victorious army, and publicly aſſumed the ſurname of Happy. Happy, indeed, had he ceaſed to live when he ceaſed to conquer. The remainder of his life contains nothing elſe but a catalogue of the moſt abominable cruelties. He declared that every one who expected pardon for their late offences, muſt gain it by deſtroying the enemies of the ſtate. The ſword of the aſſaſſin was thus unſheathed, and murder encouraged as the path to power and diſtinction. The nobleſt of the Romans were every where maſſacred; ſlaves were rewarded for cutting off their maſters; children were ſeen dragging their parents to execution; and brothers claiming a recompence for the murder of brothers. Sylla ordered 8000 wretches, who had thrown themſelves upon his clemency, to be butchered in the Campus Martius. In the mean time he entered the ſenate-houſe, and began to talk with great coolneſs about his exploits. The ſenate, alarmed at the horrid outcries of the ſufferers, at firſt thought that the city was given up to be plundered; but Sylla informed them, with an unembarraſſed air, that it was only ſome criminals puniſhing by his orders, and that they needed not be apprehenſive about their own fate.

To carry on theſe cruelties with the appearance of juſtice, he commanded the people to elect him dictator. He kept this office for more than two years; and then, to the amazement of all, laid it down, and offered to ſtand his trial before the people. Soon afterwards he retired into the country, and plunged headlong into every kind of debauchery. Nor did he relinquiſh his cruelty together with his power:—His wife falling ill in the midſt of a ſumptuous feaſt, he divorced her immediately; and ordered her to be carried away, leſt her death ſhould interrupt the feſtivity of his houſe.

He died of the morbus pedicularis, in the 60th year of his age. His body, according to his orders, was burnt. A little before his death he wrote his epitaph; the tenor of which was, that no man had ever exceeded him in doing good to his friends or injury to his enemies. His perſon was elegant, his air noble, his manners eaſy and apparently ſincere. He was fond of pleaſure, but fonder of glory; indulging without ſcruple in ſenſual delights, but never ſuffering them to interrupt his ſerious buſineſs:—He was eloquent, liberal, crafty, inſinuating; a profound maſter of diſſimulation; he ſpoke of himſelf with modeſty, while he laviſhed praiſes on every other perſon:—He ſtooped to an acquaintance with the meaneſt ſoldier, and conſtantly adapted himſelf to the humours, purſuits, and opinions, of thoſe with whom he converſed. Such was his character during the earlier part of his life; but, when ſucceſs had raiſed him above the neceſſity of diſſimulation, he diſplayed a hideous train of vices, which his ambition had formerly taught him to conceal.—It was Sylla who recovered the works of Ariſtotle at the taking of Athens.

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.

POLITICAL arithmetic, is the art of reaſoning by figures upon matters relating to government, ſuch as the revenues, number of people, extent and value of land, taxes, trade, &c. in any nation. Theſe calculations are generally made with a view to aſcertain the comparative ſtrength, proſperity, &c. of any two or more nations. With this view, Sir William Petty, in his Political Arithmetic, p. 74, &c. computes the land of Holland and Zealand to be about 1,000,000 acres, and that of France to be 8,000,000; and yet the former is one-third part as rich and ſtrong as the latter. The ſhipping of Europe he computes to be about 2,000,000, of which Britain has 500,000; Holland 900,000; France 100,000; Hamburgh, Denmark, Sweden, and Dantzic, 250,000; and Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. the reſt. The exports of France he computes at 5,000,000l. of which one-fourth came to Great Britain; of Holland 18,000,000l. of which 300,000l. came to Britain. The money raiſed yearly by the King of France was about 6,500,000l. ſterling; that of all the Dutch provinces 3,000,000l. of which 2,100,000 was raiſed in Holland and Zealand. The number of people in England he computed to be ſix millions, and their expences, at 7l. per annum a-head, 42,000,000l. the rent of land 8,000,000l. and the intereſts, &c. of perſonal eſtates as much, the rents of houſes 4,000,000l. and the profits of labour 26,000,000l. The people of Ireland he reckoned 1,200,000. The corn ſpent in England, at 5s. a buſhel for wheat, and 2s. 6d. for barley, amounts to 10,000,000l. a-year. The navy of England then required 36,000 men to man it, and other trade and ſhipping 48,000. In France, to manage the whole ſhipping trade, there were then required only 1500 men. The whole people of France were 13,500,000; and thoſe of England, Scotland and Ireland, about 9,500,000. In the three kingdoms are about 20,000 churchmen, and in France before the revolution, more than 270,000. In the dominions of England were above 40,000 ſeamen, and in France not more than 10,000. In England, Scotland, and Ireland, and

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all their dependencies, there was then about 60,000 ton of ſhipping, worth about 4,500,000l. in money. The ſea-line round England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the adjacent iſles, is about 3800 miles. In the whole world he reckoned about 350,000,000 of people; and thoſe with whom the Engliſh and Dutch have any commerce, not more than eighty millions; and the value of commodities annually traded for in the whole not above 45,000,000l. That them anufactures exported from England amounted to about 5,000,000l. per ann. lead, tin, and coals, to 500,000l. per annum. The value of the French commodities then brought into England did not exceed 1,200,000l. per ann. and the whole caſh of England in current money was then about 6,000,000l. ſterling.

With theſe calculations Dr. Davenant was diſſatisfied; and therefore, from the obſervations of Mr. Greg. King, he advanced others of his own. He reckons the land of England 39 millions of acres; the number of people 5 millions and a half, increaſing 9000 a-year, making allowance for wars, plagues, and other accidents. He reckons the inhabitants of London 530,000; of other cities and market-towns in England 870,000; and thoſe of villages, &c. 4,100,000. The yearly rent of land he reckons 10,000,000l. of houſes, &c. 2,000,000l. the produce of all kinds of grain in a tolerable year 9,075,000l. the annual rent of corn lands 2,200,000l. and their net produce 9,000,000l. the rent of paſture, meadows, woods, foreſts, commons, heaths, &c. 7,000,000l. the annual produce by cattle in butter, cheeſe, and milk, about 2,500,000l. the value of the wool yearly ſhorn about 2,000,000l. of horſes yearly bred about 250,000l. of the fleſh yearly ſpent as food about 3,350,000l. of the tallow and hides about 600,000l. of the hay yearly conſumed by horſes about 1,300,000l. of the hay conſumed by other cattle 1,000,000l. of the timber yearly felled for building 500,000l. and of the wood yearly ſpent in firing, &c. about 500,000l. The proportion of the land of England to its inhabitants is now about 7¼ acres per head; the value of the wheat, rye, and barley, neceſſary for the ſuſtenance of England, amounts to at leaſt 6,000,000l. ſterling per ann. of the woollen manufacture about 8,000,000l. per ann. and exports of all kinds of the woollen manufacture amount to above 2,000,000l. per ann. the annual income of England, on which the whole people ſubſiſt, and out of which all taxes are paid, is reckoned to be about 43,000,000l. that of France 81,000,000l. & of Holland 18,250,000l.

In vol. XLIX. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions we have an eſtimate of the number of people in England by Dr. Brakenridge, from conſidering the number of houſes and quantity of bread conſumed. On the former principle he computes the number of people to be 6,257,418 of all ages, counting in England and Wales 911,310 houſes, and allowing ſix perſons to a houſe. From a ſurvey of the window-lights after the year 1750, the number of houſes charged in England and Wales were 690,000, beſides 200,000 cottages that pay nothing; the whole number therefore was 890,000, and the number of people, allowing ſix to a houſe, 5,340,000. On the latter principle, he eſtimates the number of quarters of wheat conſumed at home to be 2,026,100; and allowing a quarter for three perſons in a year, or ſeven ounces a-day for each perſon, he concludes the number of people to be 6,078,300. Of this number, according to Dr. Halley's rule, he ſuppoſes about 1,500,000 men able to carry arms. The country he ſuppoſes capable of ſupporting one-half more inhabitants, or 9,000,000; for, according to Mr. Templeman's ſurvey, England contains 49,450 ſquare miles, that is, 31,648,000 acres, of which 25,300,000 acres are proper to be cultivated; and allowing three acres, well manured, for the maintenance of one perſon, there will be maintenance in England for 8,430,000 people; to which add the produce of fiſhing, it will enable the country to ſupport 9,000,000. In Ireland, Mr. Templeman

pleman reckons 17,536,000 acres, of which Dr. Brakenridge thinks 12,000,000 are capable of cultivation; and allowing four acres to each perſon, and the number of inhabitants to be only 1,000,000, Ireland could maintain 2,000,000 more people than it has now. In Scotland, containing 1,500,000 people, and 17,728,000 acres of land, of which there are 11,000,000 good acres, allowing five for each perſon, he ſuppoſes there may be proviſion for 2,200,000 people, or for 700,000 more than there are at preſent. Hence he infers, that were both the Britiſh iſles properly cultivated, there is a proviſion for 6,000,000 inhabitants beyond the preſent number. Extending his ſurvey to the whole globe, he ſuppoſes the whole ſurface to be to the quantity of land as 8 to 3, i. e. as 190,819,550 to 74,182,331 ſquare miles; out of which, deducting one-third for waſte-ground, there will be 49,454,887 ſq. miles or 31,651,127,680 good acres. And ſtating the whole number of inhabitants on the globe to be 400,000,000, there will be 79 good acres to each perſon. We therefore ſee, that nothing more is wanting than good policy, and the proper cultivation of the waſte and unoccupied lands, to prevent the poſſibility of a *ſcarcity of corn*, even in the worſt of times.

ENTERTAINING ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AT FERNEY, IN GENEVA.

[From OWEN'S TRAVELS, juſt publiſhed.]

I HAD for ſome time paſt determined upon making a viſit to Ferney, in order to view the manſion once occupied by the illuſtrious Voltaire; —and my curioſity to witneſs this extraordinary feſtival decided me to put my plan in execution on this day. I knew not the ſtate of the place; nor could foreſee whether my perſon might be ſafe among a number of men aſſembled to celebrate the orgies of Liberty and Bacchus. I was unwilling therefore to be a ſolitary gueſt, and an order of council had been iſſued forbidding any ſubject of the republic to be found at Ferney during this feſtival. I ſhortly however picked up an Engliſhman, of whom I had ſome ſlight knowledge; and who, though profoundly ignorant of the language, had as much curioſity as was neceſſary for my purpoſe. We placed ſeverally a cockade in our hats, and drove to Ferney.

The village wore a very gay appearance: all the inhabitants, and many from the environs, were parading in numerous parties, dreſſed in all the trappings of their Sunday wardrobes.—Having found with ſome difficulty a ſtand for our whiſky and horſe, we repaired to a part of the town, which, from the crowds aſſembled there, ſeemed to be the place of rendezvous. We paſſed through many ranks of ſpectators, and came to a large area, in the centre of which was elevated the national ſtandard, and the colours, inſcribed with *Vivre libre, ou mourir*, "Death or liberty," were ſtreaming in the air. This place was not incloſed with any fixed barrier, but preſerved by the national guard; who acted alternately as centinels, and kept the line unbroken by the ſpectators. Within this area were two long tables, very nearly filled with company, and two ſmaller ones, occupied by ſelect parties. At the head of the upper table ſat the commandant; and beſide him, the lady preſident. The reſt were for the moſt part officers of the guard, or, what is the ſame thing, volunteers; for the duties and the honours are taken in rotation. I underſtood from ſome of the attendants that we ſhould find no difficulty in being admitted to the table; I therefore applied to a very genteel man, who was doing the duty of a centinel, for permiſſion.—He aſſured me it would do them ſingular honour. We therefore took our ſeats, and were ſerved with ſome refreſhment upon paying our quota.

The attention of the company was ſoon drawn upon us; and thoſe near-

eſt

eſt us at the table were ſolicitous to recommend themſelves by drinking our healths. A band of military muſic regaled us during dinner. This ended, proclamation was made for ſilence: and the commandant delilivered an addreſs upon the important advantages of the revolution. After commenting with ſome warmth upon theſe, and commending as eſſential to their continuance order and obedience to the conſtituted authorities, he toaſted the magiſtrates, the national aſſembly, &c.—Every toaſt was drunk with loud acclamations, and accompanied with the muſic of ſome popular air. When the commandant had got through the toaſts of office, he demanded ſilence, and begged leave to drink—*A la ſantée des Anglois, nos meilleurs amis*, "To the health of the Engliſh, our beſt friends." This was received with the loudeſt burſts of applauſe. It was echoed from every quarter, and the muſic ſtruck up "ça ira;" which was ſung by the greateſt part of the company. The nature of this toaſt turned the eyes all upon us; and, as my companion was not linguiſt enough to return the compliment, I mounted the bench. "Silence le plus profonde," was called for on all hands; and I proclaimed aloud, *A la ſantée des François, ſuccès a la nouvelle conſtitution, fondée ſur des principes eternelles, comme naturelles*, "Health to the French; ſucceſs to the new conſtitution, founded on eternal and natural principles." This had its effect: muſic, ſhouts, and ſongs, expreſſed their ſenſe of gratitude: we were immediately handed by an officer to the upper table,—preſented to the lady preſident, who invited us to the ball. Ten thouſand courteſies were now ſhewn us. They threw to the ground the burgundy we had purchaſed, and gave us in exchange ſome of the firſt quality. They ſpoke in terms of the warmeſt regard of the Engliſh nation, whoſe example they pretended only to follow.

An officer now hurried us away to drink coffee. I was glad of the opportunity of being relieved from the ſuperabundant civilities of the company. He conducted us to a houſe where liqueurs, &c. were ſerved up, and many patriotic ſongs were ſung by the different officers. My friend, who was rather warmed by the burgundy and liqueurs than enlightened by the converſation, deſired me to expreſs to theſe Frenchmen the reſpect he had for them: I interpreted his intentions, and all ſhook hands with him—ſhouting at the ſame time, "Bravo, le bon Anglois!" The liqueur was forcible, and the vivacity of the ſongs animating: theſe had a mechanical effect upon the humours of my companion. He deſired me to aſſure theſe Frenchmen, that he loved liberty as much as they did, and that he had an eſtate in England, but that he would ſacrifice it for the ſake of liberty. I again became his interpreter, and his hand was again demanded—with a repetition, in a ſtill higher tone, of "Bravo, le bon Anglois!" The afternoon was indeed paſſed in the greateſt hilarity, and without the leaſt infringement of decorum. Never did I ſee men whoſe air, converſation, and geſtures, diſcovered more happineſs. They harangued, they danced, and omitted no poſſible expreſſion of gaiety. What particularly ſtruck me in the midſt of all this enthuſiaſm was, that not a term of reproach was uſed againſt the king; nor a ſentiment of revenge breathed againſt thoſe from whoſe yoke they had ſo recently eſcaped. Their feelings ſeemed to be engroſſed by the ſingle conſideration of their preſent felicity, and not an evil paſſion was ſuffered to diſturb the ſerenity of their pleaſures. Upon the whole, no feſtival—which had for its object the commemoration of ſuch an event—could have been conducted with greater harmony, propriety, and good order.

RATIONAL

RATIONAL THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE.

THE following elegant and tender ſentiments, are extracted from a ſermon on the Bleſſedneſs of the Marriage Ring, by Jeremy Taylor, biſhop of Down.

"Marital love is a thing as pure as light, ſacred as a temple, laſting as the world. That love that can ceaſe, as ſaid an antient, was never true. Marital love contains in it all ſweetneſs, all ſociety, all felicity, all prudence, and all wiſdom. It is an union of all things excellent; it contains proportion, ſatisfaction, reſt, and confidence. The eyes of a wife are then," ſays this elegant and learned writer, "fair as the light of Heaven; a man may then eaſe his cares, and lay down his ſorrows upon her lap, and can retire home as to his ſanctuary and refectory, and his garden of ſweetneſs and of chaſte refreſhment." This paſſage reminds us of an anecdote that is told of Peter the Great, czar of Ruſſia. He was a man of a moſt ſavage and ferocious temper; and when he became angry his eyes flaſhed fire, he foamed at the mouth, and his whole frame was convulſed: yet no ſooner did his lovely Empreſs Catharine appear, than he uſed to throw himſelf at her feet, and lay his head in her lap. Under the preſſure of her ſoft and beautiful hands, the throbbing of his temples ceaſed, and he by degrees became calm and compoſed.

The compariſon between a married and a ſingle life, in the ſame ſermon, is equally beautiful. "Marriage," ſays the biſhop, "was ordained by God himſelf, inſtituted in Paradiſe, was the relief of natural neceſſity, and the firſt bleſſing from the Lord: he gave to man, not a friend, but a wife (that is, a friend and a wife too). It is the ſeminary of the church, and daily brings forth ſons and daughters unto God; it was miniſtered to by angels, and Raphael waited upon a young man, that he might have a bleſſed marriage, and that that marriage might repair two ſad families, and bleſs all their relations. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preſerves kingdoms, and fills cities, churches, and even heaven itſelf. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual ſweetneſs; but ſits alone, and is confined, and dies in ſingularity: but marriage, like the uſeful bee, builds a houſe, and gathers ſweetneſs from every flower, and labours and unites into ſocieties and republics, and ſends out colonies, and fills the world with delicacies, and obeys their king, keeps order, and exerciſes many virtues, and promotes the intereſt of mankind, and is that ſtate of good things to which God hath deſigned the preſent conſtitution of the world. Marriage hath in it the labour of love, and the delicacies of friendſhip; the bleſſings of ſociety, and the union of hands and hearts. It hath in it leſs of beauty, but more of ſafety, than a ſingle life; it is more merry and more ſad, is fuller of joys, and fuller of ſorrow; it lies under more burthens, but is ſupported by all the ſtrength of love and charity, and theſe burthens are delightful."

With what exquiſitely elegant imagery Dr. Taylor deſcribes the early quarrels between man and wife, "which, unleſs they are prevented by good ſenſe or good temper, are but too apt to blaſt the felicity of that union! Man and wife," adds he, "are equally concerned to avoid all offences of each other in the beginning of their converſation; for infirmities do not manifeſt themſelves in the firſt ſcenes, but in the ſucceſſion of a long ſociety; and it is not choice or weakneſs (when it appears at firſt), but it is want of love or prudence, or it will be ſo expounded; and that which appears ill at firſt uſually affrights the unexperienced man or woman, who makes unequal conjectures, and fancies mighty ſorrows by the proportions of the new and early unkindneſs."

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.

THIS armada, to which the Spaniards, in confidence of ſucceſs, gave the name of *Invincible*, conſiſted of 152 ſhips, moſt of which were greatly ſuperior in ſtrength and ſize to any that had been ſeen before. It was victualled for half a year, and contained ſuch a quantity of military ſtores, as only the Spaniſh monarch, enriched by the treaſures of the Indies and America, could ſupply. The troops on-board were to be joined by 34,000 more which the Duke of Parma had aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Nieuport and Dunkirk. For tranſporting theſe, he had, with incredible labour, provided a great number of flat-bottomed veſſels, and had brought ſailors to navigate them from the towns in the Baltic. Moſt of theſe veſſels had been built at Antwerp; and as he durſt not venture to bring them from thence by ſea to Nieuport, leſt they ſhould have been intercepted by the Dutch, he was obliged to ſend them along the Scheld to Ghent, from Ghent to Bruges by the canal which joins theſe towns, and from Bruges to Nieuport by a new canal which he dug on the preſent occaſion. This laborious undertaking, in which ſeveral thouſand workmen had been employed, was already finiſhed, and the duke now waited for the arrival of the Spaniſh fleet; hoping, that as ſoon as it ſhould approach, the Dutch and Engliſh ſhips which cruiſed upon the coaſt would retire into their harbours.

When the news reached England that this mighty fleet was preparing to ſail, terror and conſternation univerſally ſeized the inhabitants. A fleet of not above 30 ſhips of war, and thoſe very ſmall in compariſon, was all that was to oppoſe it by ſea. All the commercial towns of England, however, were required to furniſh ſhips for reinforcing this ſmall navy. The citizens of London, inſtead of fifteen veſſels, which they were commanded to equip, voluntarily fitted out double the number; and the gentry and nobility equipped 43 ſhips at their own charge. Lord Howard of Effingham was admiral; and under him ſerved Drake, Hawkins, and Frobiſher, all of them renowned as ſeamen of courage and capacity. The principal fleet was ſtationed at Plymouth. A ſmaller ſquadron, conſiſting of 40 veſſels, Engliſh and Flemiſh, was commanded by Lord Seymour ſecond ſon of protector Somerſet, and lay off Dunkirk in order to intercept the Duke of Parma.

The land-forces of England were more numerous than thoſe of the enemy, but inferior in diſcipline and experience. An army of 20,000 men was diſpoſed in different bodies along the ſouth coaſt, with orders to retire backwards and waſte the country, if they could not prevent the Spaniards from landing; 22,000 foot and 1000 horſe, under the command of the Earl of Leiceſter, were ſtationed at Tilbury, in order to defend the capital, and the principal army, conſiſting of 34,000 foot and 2000 horſe, commanded by Lord Hunſdon, was reſerved for guarding the queen's perſon, and appointed to march whitherſoever the enemy ſhould appear. Theſe armies, though all the Spaniſh forces had been able to land, would poſſibly have been ſufficient to protect the liberties of their country. But as the fate of England, in that event, muſt depend on the iſſue of a ſingle battle, all men of ſerious reflection entertained the moſt awful apprehenſions of the ſhock of at leaſt 50,000 veterans, commanded by experienced officers, under ſo conſummate a general as the Duke of Parma. The queen alone was undaunted. She iſſued all her orders with tranquillity, animated her people to a ſteady reſiſtance, and employed every reſource which either her domeſtic ſituation or her foreign alliances could afford her. She even appeared on horſeback in the camp at Tilbury; and, riding through the lines, diſcovered a cheerful and animated countenance, exhorted the ſoldiers to remember their duty to their country and their religion, and profeſſed her intention, though a woman, to lead them herſelf into the field againſt the enemy, and rather periſh in battle

battle than ſurvive the ruin and ſlavery of her people. "I know (ſaid ſhe, intrepidly) I have but the weak and feeble arm of a woman; but I have the heart of a king, and of a king of England too!" The heroic ſpirit of Elizabeth communicated itſelf to the army, and every man reſolved to die rather than deſert his ſtation.

The Spaniſh armada was ready in the beginning of May; but its ſailing was retarded by the death of the Marquis of Santa Croce the admiral, and that alſo of the vice-admiral the Duke of Paliano. The command of the expedition was therefore given to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, a man entirely unexperienced in ſea affairs. This promotion, in ſome meaſure, ſerved to fruſtrate the deſign, which was alſo rendered leſs ſucceſsful by ſome other accidents. Upon leaving the port of Liſbon, the armada next day met with a violent tempeſt, which ſunk ſome of the ſmalleſt of their ſhipping, and obliged the fleet to put back into the harbour. After ſome time ſpent in refitting, they put again to ſea. Being deſcried by Fleming, a Scottiſh pirate, who was roving in thoſe ſeas, he immediately ſailed towards the Engliſh fleet, and informed the admiral of their approach. Effingham had juſt time to get out of the port when he ſaw the Spaniſh armada coming full ſail towards him, diſpoſed in the form of a creſcent, and ſtretching the diſtance of ſeven miles from the extremity of one diviſion to that of the other. The Engliſh admiral, conſidering that the Spaniards would probably be much ſuperior to him in cloſe fight, by reaſon of the ſize of their ſhips and the number of their troops, wiſely reſolved to content himſelf with haraſſing them in their voyage, and with watching attentively all the advantages which might be derived from ſtorms, croſs winds, and ſuch like fortuitous accidents. It was not long before he diſcerned a favourable opportunity of attacking the vice-admiral Recaldo. This he did in perſon; and on that occaſion diſplayed ſuch dexterity in working his ſhip, and loading and firing his guns, as greatly alarmed the Spaniards for the fate of the vice-admiral. From that time they kept much cloſer to one another; notwithſtanding which, the Engliſh on the ſame day attacked one of the largeſt ſhips. Other Spaniſh ſhips came up in time to her relief; but in their hurry one of the principal galleons ran foul of another ſhip, and had one of her maſts broken. In conſequence of this misfortune ſhe fell behind, and was taken by Sir Francis Drake; who on the ſame day took another capital ſhip, which had onboard fifty thouſand ducats of gold. Several other rencounters happened, and in all of them the Engliſh proved victorious, through the great advantage which they derived from the lightneſs of their ſhips, and dexterity of the ſailors. The Spaniards in that age didnot ſufficiently underſtand nautical mechanics, to be able to avail themſelves of the unuſual magnitude of their ſhips. The Engliſh ſailed round them, approached or retired, with a velocity that filled them with amazement, and did infinitely greater execution with their cannon: for, while every ſhot of theirs proved effectual, their ſhips ſuffered very little damage from the enemy, whoſe guns were planted too high, and generally ſpent their force in air. The ſevereſt engagement that took place whilſt the Armada was in ſight of England, happened at the back of the Iſle of Wight on the 25th of July, when the Spaniſh fleet were very roughly handled, and driven out of the channel. We have ſubjoined a plate of this engagement, as well to ſhew the manner of fighting at that period, as to repreſent the ſtyle and manner in which ſhips of war were then built.

The Spaniards were driven till they came oppoſite to Calais; there the Duke de Medina having ordered them to caſt anchor, he ſent information to the Duke of Parma of his arrival, and intreated him to haſten the embarkation of his forces. Farneſe accordingly began to put his troops onboard. But at the ſame time he informed Medina, that, agreeable to the king's inſtructions, the veſſels which he had prepared were proper only for tranſporting the troops, but were utterly unfit for fighting; and for this reaſon, till the armada were brought

ſtill nearer, and the coaſt cleared of the Dutch ſhips which had blocked up the harbours of Nieuport and Dunkirk, he could not ſtir from his preſent ſtation, without expoſing his army to certain ruin, the conſequence of which would probably be the entire loſs of the Netherlands.

In compliance with this requeſt, the armada was ordered to advance; and it had arrived within ſight of Dunkirk, between the Engliſh fleet on the one hand, and the Dutch on the other, when a ſudden calm put a ſtop to all its motions. In this ſituation the three fleets remained for one whole day. About the middle of the night a breeze ſprung up; and Lord Howard had recourſe to an expedient which had been happily deviſed on the day before. Having filled eight ſhips with pitch, ſulphur, and other combuſtible materials, he ſet fire to them, and ſent them before the wind againſt the different diviſions of the Spaniſh fleet.

When the Spaniards beheld theſe ſhips in flames approaching towards them, it brought to their remembrance the havock which had been made by the fire-ſhips employed againſt the Duke of Parma's bridge at the ſiege of Antwerp. The darkneſs of the night increaſed the terror with which their imaginations were overwhelmed, and the panic flew from one end of the fleet to the other. Each crew, anxious only for their own preſervation, thought of nothing but how to eſcape from the preſent danger. Some of them took time to weigh their anchors, but others cut their cables, and ſuffered their ſhips to drive with blind precipitation, without conſidering whether they did not thereby expoſe themſelves to a greater danger than that which they were ſo ſolicitous to avoid. In this confuſion the ſhips ran foul of one another: the ſhock was dreadful, and ſeveral of them received ſo much damage as to be rendered unfit for future uſe.

When day-light returned, Lord Howard had the ſatisfaction to perceive that the ſtratagem had fully produced the deſired effect. The enemy were ſtill in extreme diſorder, and their ſhips widely ſeparated and diſperſed. His fleet had lately received a great augmentation by the ſhips fitted out by the nobility and gentry, and by thoſe under Lord Seymour, who had left Juſtin de Naſſau as alone ſufficient to guard the coaſt of Flanders. Being bravely ſeconded by Sir Francis Drake and the other officers, he made haſte to improve the advantage which was now preſented to him, and attacked the enemy in different quarters at the ſame time with the utmoſt impetuoſity and ardour. The engagement began at four in the morning, and laſted till ſix at night. The Spaniards diſplayed in every rencounter the moſt intrepid bravery; but, from the cauſes already-mentioned, they did very little execution againſt the Engliſh, while many of their own ſhips were greatly damaged, and twelve of the largeſt were either run aground, or ſunk, or compelled to ſurrender.

It was now evident that the purpoſe of the armada was utterly fruſtrated. The Spaniſh admiral, after many unſucceſsful rencounters, prepared therefore to make his way home; but as the winds were contrary to his return through the channel, he reſolved to take the circuit of the iſland. The Engliſh fleet followed him for ſome time; and had not their ammunition fallen ſhort, through the negligence of the public offices in ſupplying them, they had obliged the armada to ſurrender at diſcretion. Such a concluſion of that vain-glorious enterpriſe would have been truly illuſtrious to the Engliſh: but the event was ſcarcely leſs fatal to the Spaniards; for the armada was attacked by a violent ſtorm in paſſing the Orkneys; and the ſhips, having already loſt their anchors, were obliged to keep at ſea, while the mariners, unaccuſtomed to hardſhips, and unable to manage ſuch unwieldy veſſels, allowed them to drive on the weſtern iſles of Scotland, or on the coaſt of Ireland, where they were miſerably wrecked.

In order to aſſiſt the reader with a more juſt idea of the glory acquired by the Engliſh on this occaſion, we ſhall ſubjoin liſts of the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets, with the names of the commanders of each ſhip.

List of the ENGLISH FLEET, *with the Names of the Ships, and Captains, serving under Charles Lord Howard, of Effingham, Lord High Admiral, against the Spaniards, A. D. 1588. Taken from the Royal Library.*

No.	Ships.	Tons.	Captains.	Mariners.
1	The Ark, Raleigh	800	Lord Charles Howard, lord high admiral	425
2	Elizabeth Bonaventure	600	Earl of Cumberland	250
3	Rainbow	500	Lord Henry Seymour	250
4	Golden Lion	500	Lord Thomas Howard	250
5	White Bear	1000	Lord Edmund Sheffield	500
6	Van-guard	500	Sir William Winter	250
7	Revenge	500	Sir Francis Drake, vice-admiral	250
8	Elizabeth Jonas	500	Sir Robert Southwell	500
9	Victory	800	Sir John Hawkins, rear-admiral	400
10	Antelope	400	Sir Henry Palmer	160
11	Triumph	1100	Sir Martin Frobisher	500
12	Dreadnought	400	Sir George Beston	200
13	Mary Rose	600	Edward Fenton	250
14	Nonpareil	500	Thomas Fenner	250
15	Hope	600	Robert Cross	250
16	Galley Bonavolia		William Borouglis	250
17	Swift-sure	400	Edward Fenner	200
18	Swallow	360	Richard Hawkins	160
19	Foresight	300	Christopher Baker	160
20	Aid	250	William Fennar	120
21	Bull	200	Jeremy Turner	100
22	Tyger	20	John Bostock	100
23	Framontana	150	Luke Ward	70
24	Scout	120	Henry Ashley	73
25	Achates	100	Henry Rigges	60
26	Charles	70	John Roberts	40
27	Moon	600	Alexander Clifford	40
28	Advice	50	John Harris	40
29	Spy	50	Ambrose Ward	40
30	Martin	50	Walter Gower	35
31	Sun	40	Richard Buckley	30
32	Signet	30	John Shrive	20
33	Brigantine		Thomas Scot	35
34	George, Hoy	120	Richard Hodges	24
	Ten Ships serving by Tonnage, with the Lord Admiral.			
35	White Lion	140	Charles Howard	50
36	Disdain	80	Jonas Bradbery	45
37	Lark	50	Thomas Chichester	30
38	Edward of Malden	180	William Pierce	30
39	Marygold	30	William Newton	20
40	Black Dog	20	John Davis	10
41	Catharine	20		10
42	Fancy	50	John Paul	20
43	Peppin	20		8
44	Nightingale	160	John Doate	16
	Thirty-two Ships serving with Sir Francis Drake.			
45	Galleon Leicester	400	George Fenner	160
46	Merchant Royal	400	Robert Flyke	160
47	Edward Bonaventure	300	James Lancaster	120
48	Roebuck	300	Jacob Whitton	120
49	Golden Noble	250	Adam Seigar	110
50	Griffin	200	William Hawkins	100
51	Minion	200	William Winter	80
52	Bark Talbot	200	Henry White	90
53	Thomas Drake	200	Henry Spendelow	80
54	Spark	200	William Sparke	90
55	Hopewell	200	John Marchaunt	100

56 Galleon

56	Galleon Dudley	250	James Erizey		100
57	Virgin, God ſave her	200	John Greenfield		80
58	Hope of Plymouth	200	John Rivers		70
59	Bark, Bond	150	William Poole		70
60	Bark, Bonner	150	Charles Cæſar		70
61	Bark, Hawkins	150	—— Pridexe		70
62	Unity	80	Humphry Sidnam		70
63	Elizabeth Drake	60	Thomas Seely		30
64	Bark, Buggins	80	John Langford		50
65	Frigate, Eliz. Fonnes	80	Roger Grant		50
66	Bark, Sellinger	160	John Sellinger		80
67	Bark, Mannington	160	Ambroſe Mannington		80
68	Golden Hind	50	Thomas Flemming		30
69	Makeſhift	60	Peerce Leman		40
70	Diamond, of Dartmouth	60	Robert Holland		40
71	Speedwell	60	Hugh Harding		14
72	Bear-young	140	John Young		70
73	Chance	60	James Foues		40
74	Delight	50	William Cox		30
75	Nightingale	40	John Grilling		30
76	Carvel	30			24

Thirty-eight London Ships, fitted out by the City.

77	Hercules	300	George Barnes		120
78	Toby	250	Robert Barret		100
79	May-flower	200	Edward Banks		90
80	Minion	200	John Dales		90
81	Royal Defence	160	John Cheſter		80
82	Aſcenſion	200	John Bacon		100
83	Gift of God	180	Thomas Luntlove		80
84	Primroſe	200	Robert Bringboorn		90
85	Margaret and John	200	John Fiſher		90
86	Golden Lion	140	Robert Wilcox		70
87	Diana	80			
88	Bark, Burre	160	John Saracole		76
89	Teigur	200	William Cæſar		90
90	Berſabe	160	William Furthoe		70
91	Red Lion	200	Jarvis Wild		90
92	Centurion	250	Samuel Foxcraft		100
93	Paſſport	80	Chriſtopher Colthirſt		40
94	Moonſhine	60	John Brough		30
95	Thomas Bonaventure	140	William Adridge		70
96	Relief	60	John King		30
97	Suſan Anne Parnal	220	Nicholas Gorge		80
98	Violet	220	Martin Hakes,		60
99	Solomon	170	Edmund Muſgrave		80
100	Anne Francis	180	Chriſtopher Liſter		70
101	George Bonaventure	200	Eleazar Hikeman		80
102	Jane Bonaventure	100	Thomas Hallwood		50
103	Vineyard	160	Benjamin Cook		60
104	Samuel	140	John Vaſſell		50
105	George Noble	150	Henry Bellinger		80
106	Anthony	110	George Harper		60
107	Toby	140	Chriſtopher Pigott		70
108	Salamander	120	—— Samford		60
109	Roſe Lion	110	Barnaby Acton		50
110	Antelope	120	—— Denniſon		60
111	Jewel	120	—— Rowel		60
112	Paunce	160	William Butler		70
113	Providence	130	Richard Cheſter		60
114	Dolphin	160	William Hares		70

Twenty Coaſters with the Lord Admiral.

115	Bark, Web	80	——		50

116	John Trelawny	150	Thomas Meeke	-	78
117	Hart of Dartmouth	60	James Houghton	-	30
118	Bark, Potts -	180	Anthony Potts	-	80
119	Little John -	40	Laurence Cleyton	-	20
120	Barth. of Apſham	130	Nicholas Wright	-	70
121	Roſe of Apſham	110	Thomas Sanny	-	50
122	Gift of Apſham	25	———	-	20
123	Jacob of Lime -	90	———	-	50
124	Revenge of Lime	60	Richard Bedford	-	30
125	William of Bridgewater	70	John Smith	-	30
126	Creſcent of Dartmouth	140	———	-	75
127	Galleon of Weymouth	100	Richard Miller	-	50
128	Katherine of Weymouth	60	———	-	30
129	John of Chicheſter	70	John Young	-	50
130	Hearty Anne -	60	John Winnoll	-	30
131	Minion of Briſtol	230	John Satchfield	-	110
132	Unicorn of Briſtol	130	James Laughton	-	66
133	Handmaid of Briſtol	85	Chriſtopher Pitt	-	56
134	Aid of Briſtol -	60	William Megar	-	26

Twenty-three Coaſters with the Lord Henry Seymour.

135	Daniel -	160	Robert Johnſon	-	70
136	Galleon, Hutchins	150	Thomas Tucker	-	60
137	Bark, Lamb	150	Leonard Harvel	-	60
138	Fancy -	60	Richard Fearn	-	30
139	Griffin -	75	John Dobſon	-	35
140	Little Hare -	50	Matthew Railſton	-	25
141	Handmaid -	75	John Gatenbury	-	35
142	Marygold -	150	Francis Johnſon	-	70
143	Matthew -	35	Richard Mitchel	-	16
144	Suſan -	40	John Muſgrave	-	20
145	William of Ipſwich	140	Barnaby Lowe	-	30
146	Katherine of Ipſwich	125	Thomas Grimble	-	50
147	Primroſe of Harwich	120	John Cardinal	-	40
148	Anne Bonaventure	60	John Conny	-	50
149	William of Rye -	80	William Coxon	-	60
150	Grace of God -	50	William Fordred	-	30
151	Ellnathan of Dover	120	John Lidgier	-	70
152	Reuben of Sandwich	110	William Cripp	-	68
153	Hazard of Feverſham	38	Nicholas Turner	-	34
154	Grace of Yarmouth	150	William Muſgrave	-	70
155	May-flower -	150	Alexander Muſgrave	-	70
156	William of Brickelſea	100	Thomas Lambert	-	50
157	John Young	60	Reynold Veyzey	-	30

Eighteen Volunteers with the Lord Admiral.

158	Samſon -	300	John Wingfield	-	108
159	Francis of Foy	140	John Riſbley	-	50
160	HeathHen of Weymouth.	60	———	-	30
161	Golden Real of Weymo.	120	———	-	60
162	Bark, Sutton of Weymo.	70	Hugh Preſton	-	40
163	Carowſe -	60	———	-	25
164	Samaritan of Dartmouth	250	———	-	100
165	William of Plymouth	120	———	-	60
166	Gallego of Plymouth	30	———	-	20
167	Bark Haulſe -	60	Greenfield Haulſe	-	40
168	Unicorn of Dartmouth	76	Ralph Hawes	-	30
169	Grace of Apſham	100	Walter Edney	-	50
170	Thomas Bonaventure	60	John Pentyre	-	30
171	Rat of Wight -	80	Gilbert Lea	-	60
172	Margett -	60	William Hubberd	-	46
173	Elizabeth of Layſtaff	40	———	-	30
174	Raphael -	40	———	-	30
175	Fly-boat Young	60	Nicholas Webb	-	40

Fifteen

Fifteen Ships that tranſported Victuals Weſtward.

No.	Ships.	Mariners.
176	Elizabeth Bonaventure of London	60
177	Pelican	50
178	Hope	40
179	Unity	40
180	Pearl	50
181	Elizabeth of London	60
182	John of London	70
183	Barſaby	60
184	Marygold	50
185	White Hind	40
186	Gift of God	40
187	Jonas of Alborough	50
188	Solomon of Alborough	90
189	Richard Duffield	70
190	Mary Roſe	70

Beſides the above, in ſeveral Manuſcripts, there is mention of theſe ſeven Veſſels:

No.	Ships.	Mariners.
191	John of Barnſtaple	40
192	Greyhound of Alborough	65
193	Jonas	30
194	Fortune of Alborough	
195	Hearts Eaſe	24
196	Elizabeth of Low Aſtoff	40
197	A galley, not named	250

An Abſtract of the Naval Force of England, in 1588.

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Men.	Capts.
Ships and veſſels of her majeſty's	34	12190	6225	34
Ships ſerving by tonnage with the lord admiral	10	756	248	
Ships with Sir Francis Drake	32	5220	2334	33
Ships ſet out by the city of London	38	6130	3020	38
Coaſters with the Lord Admiral	20	1930	960	
Coaſters with the lord Henry Seymour	23	2248	1210	23
Ships that tranſported victuals weſtward	15	1795	455	15
Voluntary ſhips with the lord admiral	18	1716	820	
Veſſels not mentioned in the liſt in the king's library	7			
Total	197	31985	15272	143

A complete Liſt of the SPANISH FLEET, *under the Duke of Medina Sidonia, Commander in Chief.*

Twelve Portugueze Galleons, &c. under the particular Command of the Generaliſſimo, the Duke of Medina Sidonia.

No.	Ships.	Tons.	Mar.	Sold.
	St. Martin, captain-gen. of all the fleet	1000	177	300
	St. John admiral-general	1050	170	231
	St. Mark	792	117	292
	St. Philip	800	117	415
	St. Lewis	830	116	376
	St. Matthew	750	50	177
	St. James	520	100	300
	Galleon of Florence	961	100	300
	St. Chriſtopher	352	90	309
	St. Bernard	352	100	280
	Zabra Auguſta	166	55	55
	Zabra Julia	166	50	60

The Fleet of Biſcay, (fourteen Ships,) commanded by Don Juan Martinez de Recalde, Captain-general.

	St. Anne, admiral	768	114	323
	Grangrina, admiral	1160	100	300
	St. James	660	102	250
	Conception of Zubelzu	468	70	100
	Conception of Juan del Cavo	418	70	164
	Magdalena de Juan Franceſco de Ayala	330	70	200
	St. John	350	80	130
	St. Mary	165	100	180
	Manuel	520	54	130
	St. Maria de Monte Majore	707	59	220
	Maria of Aguiare	78	23	30
	Iſabella	71	23	30
	Michael de Suſa	96	24	30
	St. Stephen	78	26	30

The Fleet of Caſtille, (ſixteen Ships,) commanded by Don Diego Florez de Valdez, General.

	St. Chriſtopher galleon, gen.	700	120	205
	St. John Baptiſt, galleon	750	140	250
	St. Peter, galleon	530	140	130
	St. John, galleon	530	120	170
	St. James, the great galleon	530	132	230
	St. Philip and St. James, galleon	530	116	159
	Aſcenſion, galleon	530	114	120
	Gal. of Our Lady del Barrio	130	108	170
	Galleon of St. Michael and Celedon	530	110	170
	St. Anne galleon	250	80	100
	Ship, Our Lady of Vigonia	750	130	190
	Trinity	780	122	200
	St. Katherine	862	160	800
	St. John Baptiſt	652	130	200
	Pinnace of Our Lady della Roſaria	25		30
	St. Anthony of Padua pinnace	46		300

The Andaluſian Squadron, (eleven Ships,) commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez, General.

	The general's ſhip	1550	118	304
	St. Francis, admiral	915	60	230
	St. John Baptiſt galleon	810	40	250
	St. Gargeran	569	60	170
	Conception	862	65	200

Duqueſa,

Duqueſa, St. Anne	900	80	250
Trinity -	650	80	200
St. Mary de Juncar	730	80	240
St. Katherine -	730	80	230
St. Bartholomew	976	80	225
Holy Ghoſt, pinnace		33	40

The Squadron of Guypuſcoa, by Don Mighel de Oquendo, conſiſting of fourteen Veſſels.

St. Anne, general	1200	60	300
Ship, Our Lady of Roſe, adm.	945	60	230
St. Saviour -	958	50	330
St. Stephen -	936	70	200
St. Martha -	548	70	180
St. Barba -	525	50	160
St. Bonaventura	369	60	170
Maria -	291	40	120
Santa Cruz -	680	40	150
Urſa Doncetta, hulk	500	40	160
Annunciation, pinnace	60	16	30
St. Barnaby -	60	16	30
Pinnace, Our Lady of Guadalupe	60	16	30
Magdalene -	60	16	30

Ten Ships called Levantiſcas, or Levant Squadron, commanded by Don Martinez de Vertendona.

Ragazone, general	1294	90	350
Lama, admiral	728	80	210
Rata, St. Mary, crowned	820	90	340
St. John of Cecilia	880	70	290
Trinity Valencera	100	90	240
Annunciation -	730	90	200
St. Nicholas Prodaveli	834	84	280
Juliana -	780	80	330
St. Maria of Piſon	666	80	250
Trinity Eſcala	900	90	302

Twenty-three Ships, called Urcas, or Hulks, commanded by Don Juan Lopez de Medina.

Great Griffin, general	650	60	250
St. Saviour, admiral	650	60	230
Sea Dog -	200	30	80
White Falcon	500	40	160
Black Caſtle -	750	50	250
Bark of Hamburg	600	50	250
Houſe of Peace -	600	50	250
St. Peter the greater	600	50	250
Sampſon -	600	50	250
St. Peter the leſs -	600	50	250
Bark of Dantzick	450	50	210
White Falcon Medina	300	30	80
St. Andrew -	400	40	160
Little Houſe of Peace	350	40	160
Flying Raven -	400	40	210
White Dove -	250	30	60
Adventure -	600	40	60
Santa Barba -	600	40	60
Cat -	400	30	50
St. Gabriel -	280	25	80
Eſayas -	280	25	80
St. James -	600	40	60
Peter Martin -	200	30	80

Twenty-four Pataches and Zabras commanded by Don Antonia de Mendoza.

N. S. del Pilar de Saragoſſa	300	50	120
Engliſh Charity	180	36	80
St. Andrew of Scotland	150	30	50
Crucifix -	150	30	50
Our Lady of the Port	150	30	50
Conception of Caraffa	70	30	50
Our Lady of Begova	70	30	60
Conception de Capitillo	60	30	60
St. Hieronymus -	60	30	60
Our Lady of Grace	60	30	60
Conception of Francis Laſtero	60	30	60
Our Lady of Guadalupe	60	30	60
St. Francis -	60	30	60
Holy Ghoſt -	60	30	60
Our Lady of Freneſda	60	30	60
Zabra of the Trinity	60	30	60
Zabra of our Lady del Caſtro	60	30	60
St. Andrew -	60	30	60
Conception -	60	30	60
Conception of Sommarbia	60	30	60
Santa Clara -	60	30	60
St. Katherine -	60	30	60
St. John de Caraffa	60	30	60
Aſſumption -	60	30	60

Four Galeaſſes of Naples, commanded by Don Hugo de Moncada.

St. Lawrence, general	50	130	270
Patrona -	50	112	180
Girona -	50	120	170
Neopolitana -	50	115	124

Theſe four galeaſſes had ſlaves—1200

Four Gallies of Portugal, commanded by Don Diego de Medrana.

The Capitana -	50	106	110
Princeſs -	50	106	110
Diana -	50	106	110
Vazana -	50	106	110

In theſe four gallies were ſlaves--888

Abſtract.—The Spaniſh armada conſiſted of 132 ſhips, and 20 caravels; being 59,120 tons, excluſive of the tonnage of three pinnaces, four galeaſſes, four gallies, and the caravels; carrying 3165 pieces of cannon, 8766 mariners, 21,855 ſoldiers, 2088 galley-ſlaves; in all 32,709 men.

Not one half of this fleet returned to Spain, and a ſtill-ſmaller proportion of the ſoldiers and ſeamen; yet Philip, whoſe command of temper was equal to his ambition, received with an air of tranquillity the news of ſo humbling a diſaſter. "I ſent my fleet (ſaid he) to combat the Engliſh, not the elements. God be praiſed that the calamity is not greater!" This calamity, however, was ſenſibly felt all over Spain, and there was ſcarcely a ſingle family of rank in the kingdom that did not go into mourning for the death of ſome near relation; inſomuch that Philip, dreading the effect which this univerſal face of ſorrow might produce upon the minds of the people, imitated the conduct of the Roman ſenate after the battle of Cannæ, and publiſhed an edict to abridge the time of public mourning.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

COMPANIONS INVOKED for the WINTER.

COME rosy Virtue, in bright Truth's defence;
Come softly smiling white-rob'd Innocence;
Come sweet Persuasion with thy silver gift;
Come Genius bright, my agile thoughts uplift;
Come mild Contentment, and approach me near;
Come thou Benevolence, and drop a tear!
Come powerful Music, aid unpolish'd lays;
Come sacred Reason teach me every phrase;
Come feeling Nature, to the heart impress,
Come sweet Simplicity, i'the simplest dress;
Come angel Softness, with the Muse's bowl;
Come blest Humanity with guileless soul;
Come Charity with orphan's shelt'ring wing;
Come lenient Judgment, mark the notes I sing;
Come Youth, and let me pause thy vernal face;
Come silver Age, with thy well schooling grace;
Come meek-eyed Patience, join the rural dance;
Come Modesty, with trembling steps advance;
Come Gratitude, whose memory never lags;
Come Honesty, right welcome though in rags;
Come Piety, amid a chosen band;
Come Temp'rance, bring Religion in thy hand;
Come soft Expression, emulate thine eye;
Come Sympathy, and heave the gen'rous sigh;
Come Memory, and rouse me from my dream;
Come guardian Angels, waft me to my theme.

ON THE WAR.

AH! why do cannons o'er the frighted main
Their curs'd destructive entrails thund'ring pour!
Ah! why, to fill a wretched world with slain,
Do swords, and bayonets, and spears, devour?

Ah! why do murd'rous chiefs, ycleped brave,
Delight in carnage and the battle's rage,
Since fell diseases hurry to the grave
Victims of every rank and every age?

Ah! why do emperors and potent kings
To war's sad butchery their subjects train;
Since death, without them, has ten thousand stings,
To give the sympathetic bosom pain?

On the DEATH *of* OLIVER CROMWELL.

BY MR. WALLER.

WE must resign! heav'n his great soul does claim
In storms as loud as his immortal fame:*
His dying groans (his last breath) shake our isle,
And trees uncut fall for his funeral pile:
About his palace their broad roots are tost
Into the air: so Romulus was lost:
New Rome in such a tempest miss'd her king;
And from obeying, fell to worshipping.

On Oeta's top thus Hercules lay dead,
With ruin'd oaks and pines about him spread;
Those his last fury from the mountain rent;
Our dying hero, from the continent
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards reft
As his last legacy to Britain left.

The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind:
Our bounds enlargement was his lateest toil;
Nor hath he left us pris'ners to our isle:
Under the tropic is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke.

From civil broils he did us disengage;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage:
And, with wise conduct, to his country shew'd
The ancient way of conquering abroad.

Ungrateful then, if we no tears allow
To him that gave us peace and empire too!
Princes that fear'd him, grieve, concern'd to see
No pitch of glory from the grave is free.
Nature herself took notice of his death,
And, sighing, swell'd the sea with such a breath,
That to remotest shores her billows roll'd,
Th' approaching fate of their great ruler told.

* *Alluding to the storm that happened about that time.*

PARADOX.

FOUR people sat down in one evening to play:
They play'd all that eve, and parted next day;

Could you think, when you're told, as thus they all ſat,
No other play'd with them, nor was there one bet;
Yet, when they roſe up, each gained a guinea,
Tho' none of 'em loſt to th' amount of a penny.

ANSWER.

Four merry fidlers play'd all night,
To many a dancing ninny;
And the next morning went away,
And each receiv'd a guinea.

REFLECTIONS over a PIPE and a PINCH of SNUFF.

WHILST ſmoke ariſes from my pipe,
Thus to myſelf I ſay:
Why ſhould I anxious be for life,
Which vaniſhes away?
Our ſocial ſnuff-boxes convey
The ſame idea juſt;
As if they ſilently would ſay,
Let's mingle duſt to duſt.

On RELIGION.

WHAT legions of fables and whimſical tales
Paſs current for goſpel, where prieſtcraft prevails?
Our anceſtors thus were moſt ſtrangely deceiv'd;
What ſtories and nonſenſe for faith they believ'd!
But we, their wiſe ſons, who theſe fables reject,
Even truth, now-a days, are too apt to ſuſpect;
From believing too much, the right faith we let fall,
So now we believe, faith! nothing at all.

All GIRLS.

From Dibdin's Will of the Wiſp.

NO more of waves and winds the ſport,
Our veſſel is arriv'd in port;
At anchor ſee ſhe ſafely rides,
And gay red ropes adorn her ſides.
The ſails are furl'd, the ſheets belay'd,
The crimſon petticoat's diſplay'd;
Deſerted are the uſeleſs ſhrouds,
And wenches come a-board in crouds.
Then come, my lads, the flip put round;
We're gaily moor'd on Engliſh ground.
With a jorum of diddle,
A laſs and a fiddle,
Ne'er ſhall care in the heart of a tar be found,
And, while upon the hollow deck,
To the ſprightly jig our feet ſhall bound,
Take each his charmer round the neck,
And kiſs in time to the merry ſound.

Beſs hears the death of honeſt jack,
Who ſwore he'd ſafe and ſound come back.
She calls him ſcurvy lying ſwab,
And then ſhe kindly takes to Bob.
Ben aſks the news of bonny Kate,
Who ſaid ſhe'd prove a conſtant mate.
But winds, and girls, are falſe, for ſhe
Took Ned the morn Ben went to ſea.
Well, come, ſays Ben, the flip put round,
While ſafely moor'd, &c.

By will and power, when laſt aſhore,
His rhino Tom to Poll made o'er;
Poll touch'd the prize-money and pay,
And with the agent ran away:
And Jenny juſt as cute a trick,
His back once turn'd, played whiſtling Dick,
Dick left her clothes to cut a flaſh,
She ſold 'em all and ſpent the caſh.
But come, ſays Dick, the flip put round,
While ſafely moor'd, &c.

While feet and tongues like lightning go,
With—What cheer Suke—and How do Joe,
Dick Laniard chooſes Peg ſo ſpruce,
And buxom Nell takes Kit Caboofe.
Thus, 'mongſt the girls they left behind,
A lot of true and falſe they find.
While they bewail thoſe ſhot, or drown'd,
And welcome home the ſafe and ſound,
Still thankful while the flip goes round,
While ſafely moor'd, &c.

The DISAPPOINTED HUSBAND.

A Scolding wife, ſo long aſleep poſſeſs'd,
Her ſpouſe preſum'd her ſoul was now at reſt;
Sable was call'd to hang the room with black,
And all their cheer was ſugar, rolls, and ſack.
Two mourning ſtaffs ſtood centry at the door,
And ſilence reign'd, who ne'er was there before;
The cloaks, and tears, and handkerchiefs, prepar'd,
They march'd, in woeful pomp, to the church-yard;
When ſee, of narrow ſtreets what miſchiefs come!
The very dead can't paſs in quiet home;
By ſome rude jolt the coffin-lid was broke,
And madam, from her dream of death, awoke;
Now all was ſpoil'd! the undertaker's pay,
Sour faces, cakes, and wine, quite thrown away;
But ſome years after, when the former ſcene
Was acted, and the coffin nail'd again;
The tender huſband took eſpecial care,
To keep the paſſage from diſturbance clear;
Charging the bearers, that they tread aright.
Nor put his dear in ſuch another fright.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Nov.* 19.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Moore, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Melampus, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off the Iſle of Wight, Nov. 14, 1796.

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their lordſhips, that yeſterday morning at day-light his majeſty's ſhips Minerva and Melampus drove a French national corvette on-ſhore in the entrance of Barfleur harbour. The wind being directly on-ſhore, and the tide falling, it was impoſſible for his majeſty's ſhips to get near enough to deſtroy her; but I have no doubt ſhe muſt be totally loſt, it being near half ebb when ſhe ſtruck.

Captain Peyton having ordered me to work up towards Havre, with the Melampus and Childers, we parted from the Minerva in the evening; and at eight A. M. this morning, the Childers being in company, we diſcovered a ſhip, to which we gave chaſe: at four P. M. we began to fire our bow guns at her, which ſhe returned with what guns ſhe could bring to bear at half paſt five, being within half muſket ſhot, and going to give her a broadſide, ſhe fired her guns in the air, and ſtruck her colours. She proves to be l'Etna, of 18 twelve-pounders and 137 men, commanded by Citizen Joſeph la Coudrais, a national corvette, from Havre, bound to Breſt, laden for the republic with naval and military ſtores, and various other articles.—The priſoners inform me, that the other corvette aſhore at Barfleur had failed the night before l'Etna did from the baſon of Havre, is called l'Etonnant, mounting 12 eighteen-pounders, bound for Breſt, and laden with naval and military ſtores. They are both quite new, very complete ſhips, and their firſt cruiſe.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bowater, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Trent, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Yarmouth Roads, Oct. 16.

YOU will be pleaſed to inform their lordſhips, that, in conſequence of the repreſentation of the mayor of Yarmouth, informing me that two ſhips paſſing between Ouſley Bay and this place were attacked by a ſmall cutter privateer off Southwold on Monday eve about nine o'clock, I yeſterday morning diſpatched the Phœnix hired cutter in queſt of her, and to give information to the Eſpiegle brig on that ſtation.

Nov. 17. The wind blowing very hard all day yeſterday from the weſtward, prevented my ſending this to the poſt, and ſince that time the Phœnix has returned to this place, bringing in with her the privateer cutter ſhe was ſent after. The privateer had been four days from Dunkirk, and had taken a light collier brig the day before ſhe was captured.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant William Sharp, commanding his Majeſty's hired armed Cutter the Dover, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Swanſea, Nov. 16.

SIR, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their lordſhips, that on the 12th inſtant, I captured, in his majeſty's hired armed cutter Dover, under my command, ſeven leagues ſouth of the Land's End, the Providence lugger privateer, a new faſt ſailing veſſel, carrying four three pounders, pierced for eight, with 29 men; out four days from St. Maloes, and had not taken any thing. I am, &c. W. SHARP.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir J. B. Warren to Vice-admiral Colpoy's, dated on-board his Majeſty's Ship La Pomone, at Sea, 2d Inſt.

SIR, I beg leave to inform you, that this morning, Uſhant bearing N. E. by E. eight leagues, I diſcovered his majeſty's ſhip Thalia in chace of a ſtrange ſail; and, the Artois being pretty well to windward, I made her ſignal to join the purſuit alſo: have the ſatisfaction to ſay, that Sir Edmund Nagle brought her to at eleven A. M. Uſhant then bearing N. E. by E. eleven leagues. She proves to be Le Franklin, mounting twelve ſix-pounders, and complement of 100 men. I have the honour to be, &c. JOHN WARREN.

Vice-admiral Colpoys, &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Nov.* 21.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bowen, of his Majeſty's Ship Terpſichore, to Adm. Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, dated Gibraltar, (incloſed in a Letter to Mr. Nepean,) Oct. 23.

ON the morning of the 13th inſt. at day-light, we diſcovered a frigate to windward ſtanding towards us: about eight I could perceive her making every preparation for battle, and apparently in chaſe of us. Our ſituation altogether was ſuch as to prevent my being over deſirous of engaging her. Out of our ſmall complement of men, we had left thirty at the hoſpital, and we had more than that number ſtill on-board either dangerouſly ill or

extremely weak. We were ſcarcely out of ſight of the ſpot where the Spaniſh fleet were cruizing only two days before; and, in fact, we had ſtood on to look for them, with a view of aſcertaining their movements. A ſmall Spaniſh veſſel was paſſing us, ſteering towards Carthagena, ſo that I could hardly flatter myſelf with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even eſcaping myſelf, if diſabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared that nothing but a flight and ſuperior ſailing could enable me to avoid an action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not much ſuperior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his majeſty's ſhips more than I could bring myſelf to reſolve on. I therefore continued ſtanding on without any alteration of courſe.

Having, with infinite ſatisfaction and comfort to myſelf, commanded the Terpſichore's crew for two years and a half, through a pretty conſiderable variety of ſervices, I well knew the veteran ſtuff which I had ſtill left in health to depend upon, for upholding the character of Britiſh ſeamen; and I felt my mind at eaſe to the termination of any action with the frigate in ſight only.

At half paſt nine ſhe came within hail, and hauled her wind on our weather beam, and as I conceived ſhe only waited to place herſelf to advantage, and to point her guns with exactneſs, I ordered one gun to be fired, as a trier of her intention. It was ſo inſtantaneouſly returned, and followed by her whole broadſide, that I am confident they muſt have done it at the ſight of our flaſh.—The action of courſe went on, and we ſoon diſcovered that her people would not nor could not reſiſt our fire. At the end of about an hour and forty minutes, during which time we had twice wore, and employed about twenty of the laſt minutes in chace, ſhe ſurrendered. At this period ſhe appeared almoſt entirely diſabled, and we had drawn up cloſe along ſide, with every gun well charged and well pointed. It was, nevertheleſs, with conſiderable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spaniſh commander to decline receiving of ſuch a broadſide by ſubmitting; and from every thing which I have ſince learned, the perſonal courage, conduct, and zeal, of that officer, whoſe name is Don Thomas Ayalde, was ſuch during the action, as reflects on him the greateſt honour, and irreſiſtably impreſſes on my mind the higheſt admiration of his character. After (from the effect of our fire) all his booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waſte guns unſerviceable, all the ſtanding rigging of his lower maſts ſhot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people killed and wounded, he ſtill perſevered (though he could rally but few of his men) to defend his ſhip, almoſt longer than defence was juſtifiable. Had there been the ſmalleſt motion in the ſea, every maſt muſt inevitably have gone by the board.—Our loſs has been leſs than could be expected; but our maſts, ſails, and rigging, were found to be very much cut up.

The ſpirited exertions of every officer, man, and boy, belonging to the ſhip I command, as well in the action as in the ſecuring two diſabled ſhips, and bringing them inſtantly off from a critical ſituation by taking the prize in tow, and by their inceſſant labour ever ſince, will, I truſt, when their ſmall number is conſidered, place them in a light ſuperior to any praiſe which I could beſtow. I am even unwilling to ſpeak of the particular conduct of any of the officers, but the talents diſplayed by the firſt lieutenant, (Devonſhire,) who was but juſt out of our ſick liſt, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this diſtinction. And although I had rather any other perſon ſhould obſerve the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and ſpeak of it afterwards, yet I feel it to be my duty, as captain of the ſhip, to ſtate, that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the ſecond lieutenant) conduct was particularly animating to the ſhip's company, and uſeful, from the great number of guns which he ſaw well pointed in the courſe of the action; added to which, from the abſence of the firſt lieutenant on-board the prize, the labouring oar of his ſhip has fallen on him; and, in my mind, the taſk we have had ſince the action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itſelf.

The name of the prize is the Mahoneſa, carrying on the main-deck 26 Spaniſh twelves, (weighing 18 ounces more than our's,) 8 Spaniſh ſixes on the quarter-deck, and a number of braſs cohorns, ſwivels, &c. had on-board 275 men, beſides ſix pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as high as Leghorn, and to be put on-board Admiral Langara's fleet, which ſhe had been ſent from Carthagena to look for. She was built in 1789 at Mahon, is of very large dimenſions, meaſuring 1114½ tons Spaniſh, was before the action in complete good condition, and is conſidered by the Spaniſh officers the faſteſt ſailer, one of the beſt conſtructed, and, what they attach conſiderable importance to, the handſomeſt

ſomeſt frigate in their navy. Both the frigates have this moment anchored in ſafety. I am, &c. R. BOWEN.

The Terpſichore mounts thirty-two twelve and ſix pounders; complement of men 215.

Killed—None. *Wounded*, Mr. Richard Hobbs (acting boatſwain) ſlightly in the foot; John Roberts (quarter-maſter) loſt his left thigh; and 2 ſeamen.

Mahoneſa had about thirty killed or died of their wounds the day of the action, and about the ſame number wounded, ſeveral of whom are ſince dead.

[His majeſty's ſhips Polyphemus and Cerberus are arrived at Cork. L'Hirondella cutter, captured by the former; Le Franklin brig privateer, captured by Sir J. B. Warren's ſquadron; and three privateers taken by the Santa Margaretta and Dryad, formed a ſmall ſquadron fitted out at Breſt to ſcour the entrance of the Engliſh channel, but have happily been all ſecured by our cruizers. Capt. Drew, in the Cerberus, has retaken the Friendſhip, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Jackſon, junior, from Jamaica.]

DOWNING-STREET, *Nov.* 26.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Robert Crauford, Eſq. by the right honourable Lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs.

Head quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Offenburg, Nov. 11, 1796.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that official accounts were this day received by the Archduke from General Davidovitch, ſtating his having beaten the corps that was oppoſed to him, and taken a thouſand priſoners.

His advanced guard has taken poſſeſſion of Trente, which place, as well as the ſtrong poſition behind it, were abandoned by the enemy without reſiſtance.

Nov. 13. By a report received by his Royal Highneſs the Archduke from Lieutenant-general Neu, governor of Mayence, it appears, that the corps which had advanced to the Nahe has been obliged to fall back, and take a poſition behind the Seltz.

This corps conſiſted merely of detachments from the garriſon of Mayence, commanded by Major-generals Simpſchæn and Roſemberg. The latter, with the left wing, was poſted on the heights of Biebelſheim and Planig, to obſerve Creutznach; the former, with the right wing, on the hill called the Rochuſberg, to defend the paſſage of Bingen. They had orders, in caſe of being attacked by a ſuperior force, to retire nearer to Mayence. This poſition on the right bank of the Lower Nahe is well known from the operations of laſt year. It is not to be maintained againſt an enemy of very ſuperior force; for Creutznach lies ſo entirely under the fire of the hills from the left bank to the river, that the enemy is always maſter of that paſſage, as was ſufficiently proved by the affair of the 1ſt of December, 1795. On this ſide Creutznach the heights are ſo diſtant from the river, that the enemy has every facility in extending himſelf in front and on each flank of the town; and a corps of very inferior force cannot take poſt near enough to prevent this formation. On the 26th Generals Simpſchæn and Roſemberg were attacked by two diviſions of the army of Sambre ad Meuſe. The action laſted ſeveral hours, and the enemy, notwithſtanding ſo great an inequality of numbers, was repulſed with conſiderable loſs. Early on the 27th the French renewed the attack, and advanced in ſeveral columns from Creutznach, to turn the left of the Auſtrians; but the latter, by an exertion of much ability and ſteadineſs, maintained their poſition. In the evening, however, the generals, in conformity to the order mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the Seltz; and the retreat was executed with perfect order.

The loſs of the Auſtrians on this occaſion conſiſts in nineteen killed, one hundred and eighty-four wounded, ninety-ſix miſſing; on the whole, two hundred and ninety-nine men, and eighty-nine horſes. The enemy's was certainly conſiderable; two hundred of them were taken priſoners and brought into Mayence. I am thus circumſtantial in ſtating the particulars of this, in fact, unimportant affair, becauſe I obſerve that the official reports of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, I mean the late ones, contain the moſt abſurd exaggerations. I ſhould conſider them perfectly undeſerving of notice, were it not that thoſe who have no other means of judging of the events of the campaign than by comparing the accounts publiſhed by the contending armies, would be led into the moſt erroneous concluſions, if they gave each party credit for only an equal degree of fairneſs in their relations.

In the enemy's official account of the affair of the 21ſt of laſt month near Neuwied, it is repreſented as having been a ſerious and general attack, whereas it was merely undertaken for the purpoſe of deſtroying his bridge, and ſpreading alarm on the left bank of the Rhine. Both theſe objects were effected by a very inſignificant force; and there was not the ſmalleſt idea of making a ſerious aſſault on the Tete-de-pont of Neuwied. The enemy ſtates, that beſides an immenſe number of

of killed and drowned, he actually took one thouſand priſoners, whereas I can aſſure your lordſhip, from the moſt authentic information, that the whole loſs of the Auſtrians did not exceed two hundred and eighty-four men.

After General Moreau's army had croſſed the Rhine, two diviſions of it were detached towards Landau, and one diviſion of the army of Sambre and Meuſe arrived about the ſame time in the neighbourhood of Kayſerſlautern. General Hotze was ſtill at Schweigenheim, on the road from Speyer to Landau; his corps was not of ſufficient ſtrength to have any other object than that of ſpreading alarm in Lower Alſace; and it was evident, that, as ſoon as the Rhine ſhould again ſeparate the main armies, the enemy muſt immediately become maſters of the vicinity of Landau. General Hotze, therefore, on the approach of forces ſo infinitely ſuperior to his own, retired towards the entrenched camp of Manheim, without being in the ſmalleſt degree moleſted by the enemy. He eſtabliſhed the advanced poſts of his left wing on the Reebach, from whence they run along the Feltzbach towards Franckenthal. On the 7th inſtant, the French attacked General Hotze's line. Their principal efforts were directed againſt the left wing, and the fire of artillery and ſmall arms continued a great part of the day; but the enemy was repulſed, and General Hotze ſtill maintains his poſts in front of the entrenched camp, extending from the Reebach, by the village of Maubach, to Franckenthal.

Nov. 14. Official reports were this day received by the archduke from Generals Alvinzy and Davidovitch, wherein it appears, that the offenſive operations in Italy have been moſt ſucceſsfully commenced. I ſhould not preſume to addreſs your lordſhip upon this ſubject, were it not that if Colonel Graham is, as I ſuppoſe he muſt be, with Marſhal Wurmſer in Mantua, he cannot as yet have had it in his power to correſpond with your lordſhip. General Alvinzy's report is dated at Caldo Ferro, November 7. General Davidovitch's at Trente, the 8th inſtant. After the ſecond operations undertaken for the relief of Mantua, thoſe corps of Marſhal Wurmſer's army, which could not penetrate, retired; the one under General Quoſdanowich, to the Venetian Frioul; the other under General Davidovitch, up the valley of the Adige, towards Neumarkt.

Theſe corps were ſucceſsfully reinforced by conſiderable numbers of freſh troops: and General Alvinzy was appointed to command the whole of the army, until it ſhould effect its reunion with Marſhal Wurmſer. After the arrival of the re-inforcements at the places of their deſtination, General Alvinzy, who in perſon had undertaken the conduct of the corps in the Frioul, arranged a plan of operations, of which the following is a ſketch.

His own corps were to advance through the Treviſane towards Baſſono, and, after forcing the paſſages of the Brenta, to proceed towards the Adige, whilſt General Davidovitch ſhould deſcend the valley, by which that river runs down from the mountains of the Tyrol, forcing the poſition of Trente, Rovoreda, &c. On the 3d of the month, upon the approach of part of General Alvinzy's advanced guard, the enemy abandoned Caſtle Franco; and on the 4th, the Auſtrian corps advanced in two columns to the Brenta; the one to Baſſano, (of which they took poſſeſſion,) and the other of nearly equal force, under Lieutenant-general Proverra, to Fontiniva. General Alvinzy halted on the 5th inſt. and ſpent that day in reconnoitring the poſition of the enemy. He found the French army encamped in three lines in front of Vicenza. On the 6th, as General Alvinzy was on the point of puſhing forward his advanced guard, Buonaparte, who had marched in the night, commenced a moſt ſevere attack upon his whole line. The action began with General Proverra's corps about ſeven in the morning, and very ſhortly afterwards, the enemy alſo advanced againſt Baſſano. General Alvinzy reports, that the enemy's attacks, though made with the greateſt impetuoſity, were conſtantly and completely repelled; and that night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or loſt any ground: but an indiſputable proof of the Auſtrians having had the advantage in this action is, that when General Alvinzy next morning was preparing to renew it, he found that the enemy had completely retreated. He reports, that they directed their march towards Liſiera.

General Proverra's bridge over the Brenta having been deſtroyed in the courſe of the morning of the 6th, his column could not croſs the river till towards noon on the 7th, and General Alvinzy's whole corps arrived late in the evening of that day at the camp of Caldo Ferro. General Davidovitch had in the mean time driven back the corps oppoſed to him, made a thouſand priſoners, and taken poſſeſſion of Trente, as was mentioned in his former report. On the ſame day that the above-mentioned ſevere action was fought on the Brenta, General Davidovitch attacked the enemy in the ſtrong paſs of Caliano, a little to the northward of Rovoreda. The French had entrenched

trenched their poſition, and occupied, in conſiderable force, the caſtles of Baſſano and la Pietra, which, as I underſtand, command the paſs. The ſtrength of the poſition was ſuch, that, notwithſtanding his repeated efforts, General Davidovitch could not force it on the 6th; but on the following day he renewed his attack.

The corps on the right of the Adige eſtabliſhed batteries on the heights of Nomi, which fired with conſiderable effect; the troops on the left of the river attacked the caſtles and intrenchments with perſevering bravery, and the enemy was at length completely defeated, with the loſs of five cannon, eight ammunition waggons, and a thouſand priſoners. General Davidovitch ſuppoſes the enemy's loſs, in killed and wounded, to have been very conſiderable, and ſtates his own to have amounted to four hundred men, killed, wounded, and miſſing. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CRAUFORD.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, *November* 29.

A diſpatch from the governor and council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 22, 1796, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the court of directors of the Eaſt-India Company, and by them communicated to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Honourable Sirs, We have particular ſatisfaction in offering to you our ſincere congratulations on the complete ſucceſs which has attended the operations of Rear-admiral Rainier in the eaſtern ſeas; and, judging that an early communication of this event might be of material uſe to his majeſty's miniſters, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Buſſorah. It appears by the rear-admiral's diſpatches, dated the 27th of March and 11th of April laſt, and which reached us on the 18th inſtant, by the Orpheus frigate, that the Britiſh troops were in poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Amboyna and Banda, with their ſeveral dependencies, compriſing, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch iſlands, excepting Formaté, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace. This acquiſition has been attained without the ſmalleſt loſs on our ſide.

Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February, and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March. By the articles of capitulation the inhabitants are guaranteed in the poſſeſſion of private property; the ſervants of the civil eſtabliſhments, the clergy, military, and marines, are to receive their uſual pay, and an allowance made to the governor, with permiſſion to retire to Batavia or elſewhere. The admiral ſpeaks in the handſomeſt manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military: and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along ſubſiſted between the officers and men in both ſervices. It behoves us on this occaſion to convey to you the high ſenſe we entertain of the able and ſpirited conduct diſplayed by Rear-adm. Rainier, whoſe hearty co-operation with us in every meaſure conducive to the public weal demands our warmeſt acknowledgements; and, whilſt we feel aſſured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this government to give effect to the arrangements framed by his majeſty's miniſters for ſecuring the Dutch ſettlements in India, it is nevertheleſs incumbent upon us to declare, that the accompliſhment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and cheerful ſupport which we have had the good fortune to experience from the officer entruſted with the execution of it.

We ſhall do ourſelves the honour of tranſmitting, by the firſt ſea-conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of thoſe iſlands. At preſent we can only give you a ſummary of his proceedings. The admiral found in the treaſury at Amboyna 81,112 rix-dollars, and in ſtore 515,040 pounds weight of cloves; in the treaſury at Banda 66,675 rix dollars, and in ſtore 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, beſides merchandize and other ſtores at each place, upon which no value had been then put. We are preparing to ſend a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of thoſe valuable iſlands; and, as the admiral had adviſed us that he is ſhort of proviſions, and in want of a ſupply of naval and military ſtores, it is our intention to forward an adequate ſtock of every neceſſary article.

We have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that the company's poſſeſſions on this coaſt are in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity; and that we have no reaſon to believe that any deſigns are in agitation by the native powers, hoſtile to your intereſts.

We have the honour to be, &c.

HOBART,
ALURED CLARKE,
EDW. SAUNDERS,
C. W. FALLOFIELD.

THE BUDGET.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 7, 1796.

THE houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Hobart in the chair,

Mr. Pitt roſe, and proceeded to open the budget.—The ſubject, he obſerved, to which it now became his duty to call the attention of the committee, was ſo extenſive in its nature, and of an importance ſo ſelf-evident, that he ſhould abſtain from all preliminary remark, and haſten, with all the diſtinctneſs of which the ſubject was capable, to ſtate the ſupplies which were neceſſary for the ſervice of the year, the manner in which they were to be applied, and the reſources from which we were to meet this expenditure.

The firſt great article of ſupply was the navy. Under this head, the charge for the year 1797 would be 7,660,000l. to which was to be added the vote of credit of 2,500,000l. which had been granted for the purpoſe of preventing any farther accumulation of debt. Theſe, added, made the total charge 10,160,000l. For the army, in which he did not include Chelſea hoſpital, the foreign corps, and ſome inferior articles not yet voted, which may amount to 5 or 600,000l. the charge would be 6,613,000l. To this was to be added the extraordinaries, amounting, as it appeared by an account delivered, to 4,300,000l. making together a total of 10,913,000l. The charge for the ordnance was 1,823,000l. The miſcellaneous ſervices, under which head was included the plantations, the allowances to the emigrant clergy and laity, &c. amounted to 378,000l. The deficiency of the land and malt, taken as uſual, to 350,000l. The allowance to the commiſſioners for liquidating the national debt, 200,000l. There appeared alſo, as a ſurplus of grants, the ſum of 420,000l. but as this aroſe only from the mode of making up the accounts, and was not really available, he ſhould place the ſame ſums againſt it on the oppoſite ſide of the account. To this was to be added a vote of credit for three millions. The total amount of the ſupplies would therefore be 27,647,000l.

He then proceeded to ſtate the ways and means with which we were to meet this confeſſedly large expenditure. Of theſe the firſt article was the land and malt, which he ſhould take, as uſual, at 2,750,000l. The growing produce of the conſolidated fund, 1,075,000l. The ſurplus of grants, 420,000l. The lottery, after diſcharging all the remaining claims of the American loyaliſts, he ſhould take at 200,000l. The late loan, at 18,000,000l. Exchequer bills, at 5,500,000l. Theſe ſums together formed a total of 27,945,000l.

The loan	£. 18,000,000
Land and malt	2,750,000
Conſolidated fund	1,075,000
Surplus of grants	420,000
Lottery	200,000
Exchequer bills	5,500,000
	£. 27,945,000

This gave a ſurplus of 298,000l. beyond the eſtimated ſupplies.

Mr. Pitt then proceeded to what he called his moſt painful duty, that of raiſing the neceſſary taxes for the annual payment of this large ſum. The firſt tax he ſhould recur to was, upon tea; teas of a coarſe and inferior quality he intended to exempt, and to lay the duty only on teas above 2s. per lb. (ſale price.) A duty of 10 per cent. on thoſe of ſuperior price, he truſted, would not be deemed objectionable. This tax he calculated to produce 240,000l. per annum.—The next article was a duty on cocoa and coffee. This he eſtimated at 30,000l.—The next tax was an additional duty on auctions. This, on eſtates, ſold by auction, he propoſed ſhould be 2½ per cent. and on furniture, &c. three-pence in the pound. Theſe he eſtimated to produce 40,000l. per ann.—He propoſed alſo an additional duty of 3s. 6d. per 1000 on bricks imported, and of 1s. per 1000 on thoſe made in this kingdom. This he reckoned at 30,000l.—He alſo propoſed additional duties on ſpirits, ſugar, pepper, receipts, poſtage, ſtage-coaches, parcels, and inland navigation; the particulars of which we have not room to enumerate; but the ſums each was expected to produce will be ſeen in the following

ABSTRACT OF THE TAXES.

Tea	£. 240,000
Coffee	30,000
Auctions	40,000
Bricks	30,000
Foreign and home-made ſpirits	510,000
Sugar 280,000l. Pepper 10,000l.	290,000
Sundries	23,000
10 and 5 per cent. duties	153,000
Addition on aſſeſſed taxes	290,000
Receipts	30,000
Poſtage, modification & addition	250,000
Stage-coaches, 1d. per mile	60,000
Receipts on booking parcels	60,000
Inland navigation, ⅓ of the toll	120,000
	£. 2,132,000

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL GEO. MONK, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

THIS eminent ſtateſman and commander was deſcended from a very ancient family, which, on his father's ſide, had been ſettled at Potheridge, in Devonſhire, from the time of Henry III. and from the female line he is ſaid to have traced his deſcent from Edward IV. He was the ſecond ſon of Sir Thomas Monk, a gentleman poſſeſſed of a ſlender fortune, and was born 6th of December, 1608. From his earlieſt childhood he was deſigned for the profeſſion of arms; but, when he was about eighteen years of age, he happened to have a diſpute with the ſheriff of the county of Devon, concerning ſome treatment which his father, Sir Thomas Monk, had received, in which his reſentment led him to inflict a ſevere drubbing on that executioner of the laws; and, to avoid the conſequences which ſuch an extrajudicial proceſs would have ſubjected him to, he went on-board the fleet which then lay at Plymouth, and which, ſhortly after, ſailed for Cadiz, under the command of Lord Wimbleton. On this expedition he went as a volunteer, Sir Richard Greenville, his near relation, having a command.

When he was twenty-one years of age he went over to Holland, and ſerved, for ſeveral years, in the army there, until he obtained the command of a company; but, taking a diſguſt, he threw up his commiſſion, and returned to England.

On his arrival he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel under the Earl of Newport, in which capacity he was employed againſt the Scots, and diſplayed both judgment and bravery.

In 1641 he was in Ireland, where the Earl of Leiceſter, then lord-lieutenant, who was his couſin, gave him the command of his own regiment; but in his farther advancement he was oppoſed by the Earl of Ormond.

On the breaking out of the civil war he ſided with the royaliſts, and was appointed by Charles I. a major-general of the Iriſh brigade; very ſoon after which he was ſurpriſed and made priſoner by Fairfax, and confined in the Tower for ſeveral years, where, his circumſtances being now ſtraight, he ſuffered great hardſhips, notwithſtanding the occaſional aſſiſtance he received from his elder brother, and even from the king. He procured his enlargement in 1647, when, the civil war being terminated by the captivity of the king, and the entire ruin of his cauſe, Monk accepted a commiſſion from the parliament, and went over to Ireland with his relation, the Lord Liſle, who was appointed to the government of that kingdom. Shortly after, the parliament, who knew the value of man, gave him the command in chief of the Engliſh forces in the north, in conjunction with Morrice.

In 1650 he led ſome troops into Scotland, to bring the Scots to an acquieſcence with the republican eſtabliſhment which had taken place in England. To bind him more firmly to the intereſt of the new commonwealth, Cromwell cauſed him to be appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Whilſt on this expedition, he is acknowledged to have been the chief means of that deciſive victory which was obtained over Charles at Dunbar, although Cromwell bore away the honour of the day. After that action Monk was very ſucceſsful in reducing Scotland. He took the town of Dundee by ſtorm, and cauſed Lumſdale, the governor, and the garriſon, which conſiſted of ſix hundred men, to be put to the ſword; an act of ſeverity totally unjuſtifiable in that caſe.

When the Dutch war broke out in 1652, on the death of Colonel Popham, and at the inſtance of Blake, who was impatient to wipe off the inſult offered to the Engliſh navy by the vaunts of Van Tromp, Monk was recalled from his employment in Scotland, to take the command of the fleet jointly with Blake; the little experience he had had of marine war was not conſidered as a diſqualification at that time, when the manner of conducting ſea-engagements was much

much more ſimple than at preſent. The firſt action in which he commanded, was that deſperate one in May 1653, which continued for two days, and ended in a glorious victory on the ſide of the Engliſh. Two months after, Monk fought another battle, equally obſtinate for two days, and again triumphed over the Dutch. In this action he gave orders that no quarter ſhould be either given or taken; a ſanguinary mode of making war! The particulars of theſe actions have been already related in the Wars of England annexed.

When peace was concluded with the Dutch, and Cromwell had aſſumed the protectorſhip, Monk had the government of Scotland aſſigned to him. During his adminiſtration there, he was extremely active in cruſhing the ſpirit of royalty, and exerciſed great ſeverity on ſuch of the principal cavaliers as fell into his hands. Whilſt he governed that kingdom more abſolutely than moſt of its monarchs had done, he lived with all the moderation of a private man, making huſbandry and gardening his ſole diverſions.

Whether the penetrating eye of Cromwell diſcovered any duplicity in Monk's conduct, and found that he ſecretly wiſhed well to the exiled prince, whilſt he was thus extirpating his adherents, or that his ſuſpicions were now grown ſo habitual to him, that no integrity of conduct could guard againſt them, is not very eaſy to determine; but the protector, a little before his death, wrote a long letter to General Monk, to which he ſubjoined the following very ſingular poſtſcript: "There be that tell me there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is ſaid to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart. I pray you uſe your diligence to apprehend him, and ſend him up to me."

When the news of Cromwell's death arrived in Scotland, Monk cauſed Richard Cromwell to be proclaimed there.

Hitherto Monk has appeared as a commander, leading armies and fleets to conqueſt; and, as his life had been paſſed more in the field than the cabinet, he cannot be ſuppoſed to have been deeply verſed in the myſteries of ſtate, which has led Lord Clarendon, as well as Biſhop Burnet, to deſcribe him as a man of ſlow parts and ſlender abilities; but this character of Monk does not appear to be verified in the ſteps he took to reſtore Charles II. to the throne of his anceſtors, when Richard Cromwell had renounced the protectorſhip. He it was that firſt revived the royal cauſe, then apparently in a moſt deſperate condition. By his ſpirited and crafty conduct, the views of the different parties which compoſed the republican government were foiled and counteracted; and the nation at large began ardently to wiſh for tranquillity and ſecurity, founded on the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional government of king, lords, and commons. But, what places the character of Monk in the faireſt point of view, is, his refuſing the kingdom, when it was offered to him by the republicans. In rejecting this precious gift, he certainly proved himſelf both a moderate and a wiſe man; and by making no conditions with the prince he ſo eſſentially ſerved, the value of the ſervice which he rendered was greatly enhanced.

Charles, immediately on his coming to the crown, created Monk a duke, by the title of Duke of Albemarle, continued to him the command of the army, made him maſter of the horſe, and a lord of his bedchamber; he likewiſe ſettled an annuity of ſeven thouſand pounds a year upon him. When he was called up by writ to the houſe of lords, he was attended to the door by almoſt the whole houſe of commons.

On the breaking out of the Dutch war in 1664, the Duke of York commanded the fleet in perſon; and, upon this occaſion, he devolved the whole adminiſtration of the admiralty on the Duke of Albemarle.

When the plague broke out in London the ſucceeding year, and the king quitted his capital and retired to Oxford, the Duke of Albemarle was appointed to ſuperintend affairs in that calamitous ſeaſon, during which time he reſided at the Cockpit, near Whitehall;

Whitehall; and, with the aſſiſtance of the Earl of Craven, and ſome other public-ſpirited perſons of diſtinction, took care of the health, the properties, and the government, of the inhabitants of this great city, diſtributing daily the vaſt charities that were raiſed for the ſupply of the diſtreſſed, at the ſame time that he directed the affairs of the navy, regularly tranſmitting an account of whatever happened to the king and his miniſters at Oxford; which fully proves not only the fortitude of the man, but his capacity for tranſacting buſineſs.

The next year, the Duke of York quitting the command of the fleet, the king ſent for Albemarle to Oxford, to acquaint him with his intentions of making him joint commander of the fleet with Prince Rupert. His friends ſtrongly urged him to decline the proffered honour; they repreſented the advanced period of his life, the reputation which he had already gained as a ſoldier, as a ſeaman, and as a ſtateſman; all which he would riſque by again taking the command. They repreſented the Dutch as having gained experience by their defeats, and as driven to deſperation by their loſſes; the enemy which he had to encounter was therefore become formidable, and the loſs of a battle would exceedingly tarniſh his reputation, whereas a victory gained would add very little to it. But none of theſe conſiderations weighed at all with Monk; he told his friends in reply, that "he valued neither his ſafety nor his fame, any farther than they were uſeful to his country; and that he was determined to obey the king's commands, ſince he was ſure he either ſhould accompliſh them, or die in the attempt." He therefore accepted of the command, and manned his fleet with a ſurpriſing expedition, notwithſtanding the ravages which the plague had made among the ſeamen. He was indeed idolized by the ſailors, who entered cheerfully on-board his fleet, becauſe "they were ſure, they ſaid, that honeſt George (for ſo they called the duke) would ſee them well fed, and juſtly paid."

An artifice of the French unfortunately ſucceeded in dividing the grand fleet of England; whilſt Prince Rupert, deluded by falſe intelligence, went in queſt of the French, Albemarle was left, with a very inferior force, to encounter the Dutch, who bore down upon him. In this ſituation he called a council of war, where it was unanimouſly reſolved not to decline a battle. A deſperate conflict then enſued, which continued the whole day; the next morning the duke called a ſecond council of war, in which he delivered his opinion as follows: "If we had dreaded the number of our enemies we ſhould have fled yeſterday; but, tho' we are inferior to them in ſhips, we are in all things elſe ſuperior. Force gives them courage; let us, if we need it, borrow reſolution from the thoughts of what we have formerly performed. Let the enemy feel, that, though our fleet be divided, our ſpirit is entire. At the worſt, it will be more honourable to die bravely here on our own element, than to be made ſpectacles to the Dutch. To be overcome is the fortune of war, but to fly is the faſhion of cowards. Let us teach the world, that Engliſhmen had rather be acquainted with death than with fear."

Thus did this brave man maintain the national character for courage; and, though the Engliſh fleet ſuffered greatly in the ſecond day's combat, yet, when Prince Rupert came in on the third, they fairly reverſed the fortune of the Dutch, and forced them to retire to their own coaſts. Although the nation in general blamed the duke for his temerity in fighting when his force was ſo much inferior, being only fifty ſhips to ſeventy-ſix; yet the king approved his conduct, and the public clamour ſoon ſubſided; eſpecially as, in the July following, the duke gained a great and deciſive victory, which compelled the Dutch fleet to take ſhelter in their ports. When winter approached, Albemarle quitted the fleet, and repaired to London, where, during his abſence, that dreadful conflagration had happened which laid the city in aſhes. Such was his popularity, that the

people exclaimed as he paſſed along, "If his grace had been here, the city had not been burnt," which proves the able manner in which he executed his truſt during the plague.

Had the duke's advice been followed, the diſgrace at Chatham had never happened; but the profuſe manner in which Charles rewarded his minions and his miſtreſſes led him to embezzle the public money which was granted him for the defence and ſecurity of the nation. When, in conſequence of this vile neglect, the Dutch fleet rode triumphant in the river Thames, Albemarle was immediately choſen, as the fitteſt perſon to raiſe the ſpirits of the people by his preſence, and defeat the enemy's deſigns by his conduct. In this emergency he did every thing which judgment and unruffled valour could ſuggeſt; but ſuch a panic had ſtruck the people, and ſuch a want of capacity was viſible in thoſe who had the direction of the king's yards, that his orders were very indifferently obeyed. He took, however, many precautions which proved of great uſe; and, had he been well ſeconded, there is every reaſon to believe that the Dutch would have reaped very little credit from their attempt. This ſuppoſition is ſupported by the opinion which the parliament expreſſed ſoon after; both houſes highly approving the duke's conduct; and, when he laid before them a narrative of the affair, they had ſuch an implicit confidence in the reality of the facts which his grace ſtated, that upon the credit of that evidence alone they impeached Commiſſioner Pitt. To which circumſtance Dr. Seth Ward, biſhop of Saliſbury, who preached a funeral ſermon for his grace a few years after, alludes, when, ſpeaking of the duke's behaviour in this diſaſtrous affair, he ſays, "that, even where the iſſue of the whole matter was not very proſperous, God was pleaſed to order the duke's part ſo, that he came off with immortal honour and reputation."

On the death of the Earl of Southampton, who was at the head of the treaſury, the king appointed the Duke of Albemarle for his ſucceſſor. But this mark of royal favour he held a very ſhort time: he was now ſixty years of age, and had enjoyed a robuſt ſtate of health quite to that advanced period, notwithſtanding the ſevere fatigues and hard ſervice in which his life had been ſpent. All at once his health decayed, which made him deſirous of withdrawing from all public buſineſs, and of ending his days in a calm privacy. The diſorder with which he was afflicted was a droſpy; and, whilſt in this enfeebled ſtate of health, the king and the Duke of York paid him frequent viſits, on which occaſions the old duke endeavoured to convince them of the impoſſibility of ſupporting the royal authority any other way than by promoting the real intereſt of the nation. He died at Newhall, in Eſſex, on the third of January 1670, in the ſixty-third year of his age. He left a great eſtate, of fifteen thouſand pounds a-year in land, and ſixty thouſand pounds in money, which he had amaſſed by frugality, not by any acts of peculation in the high offices which he had filled. He left one only ſon, who inherited his title and fortune, and whom the king inveſted with the order of the garter, which his father had before worn. This ſecond Duke of Albemarle was a very different character from his father. He was diſqualified for any kind of public employment; poſſeſſed ſome private virtues and ſome vices. He died a martyr to his bottle a very few years after he came into poſſeſſion of the dukedom, and, leaving no iſſue, the title became extinct.

General Monk was an abſtemious and an indefatigable man; he was blunt, but incorruptibly honeſt. He would never ſuffer or connive at any ſpecies of impoſition; and uſed frequently to ſay, when he had a command in the army, that his officers ſhould have power to command and protect, but not to pillage or terrify, the ſoldiers. He maintained ſtrict diſcipline among the troops, and carried the ſame conduct into the navy when he took the command of it in the firſt Dutch war. There is a remarkable circumſtance related of him, which at once ſhews the auſterity of his manners, and the reverence in which

which he was held. Towards the end of the war, when Cromwell had inveſted himſelf with the protectorſhip, the ſeamen having been long waiting impatiently, and in vain, for a diſtribution of their prize-money, at length went in a large body to the navy office, to make a demand of it. Monk was there to receive them, and told them, that there were fifteen hundred ſhips to be ſold, and, as ſoon as that was done, they would be equitably paid. Upon which information they quietly diſperſed. However, on diſcuſſing the matter among themſelves, they again grew diſſatisfied, and aſſembling in the afternoon of the ſame day, armed, to the amount of four or five thouſand man, they proceeded to Whitehall. Monk, being appriſed of this, in company with Cromwell, and ſome other officers, met them at Charing-croſs, where, without much expoſtulation, he drew his ſword, and wounded ſeveral of them, upbraiding them with not depending on his word, who had never broke it on any occaſion: in this rencounter he is ſaid to have cut off one man's noſe, and afterwards to have given him ten pounds as a ſatisfaction. This oppoſition ſo diſconcerted the ſailors, that, forgetting their former fury, they quietly retired; and, according to Albemarle's aſſurance, were afterwards very juſtly paid.

Monk's valour was a principle inherent in his nature, which never forſook him in the moſt alarming circumſtances. In one of thoſe dreadful combats which he maintained, when he had the command of the fleet in the ſecond Dutch war, a chain-ſhot carried away a part of his breeches; yet it neither produced in him the leaſt change of countenance, nor of conduct, but he continued the fight as if nothing had happened. When he conducted the arduous buſineſs at Chatham, in order to prevent the Dutch from landing, which he ſuppoſed they meant to do, he expoſed himſelf to the thickeſt of their cannon-ſhot, that his example might inſpire others with firmneſs, and thereby make effectual head againſt the enemy. A perſon of diſtinction, who was near him in this dangerous ſituation, repreſented to him, how much it was his duty to take care of his life, and for that reaſon begged of him to retire. He replied, very coolly, "Sir, if I had been afraid of bullets, I ſhould have quitted this trade of a ſoldier long ago."

Nothing ſhews the moderation and virtues of Monk in a ſtronger light, than the eſtimation in which he ſtood both with the king and the people, in thoſe times when their political ſchemes were totally repugnant to each other. But, though Charles eſteemed and honoured him, yet his inflexibility and bluntneſs but ill accorded with the ductile manners of a court; and his ſovereign would probably never have employed a thought about him, after the reſtoration, if his ſervices had not been wanted; for gratitude was not a quality predominant in the breaſt of Charles II.

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

ST. ALBERT AND MARCELLA.—Concluded.

WHEN I arrived at Lyons, I purchaſed ſuch clothes as were neceſſary to diſguiſe my ſex; and on my arrival at Paris, aſſuming the name of the Baron des Affart, took ready furniſhed lodgings, dreſſed like a gay young gentleman, and hired a valet de chambre and a footman; the firſt of whom was to be my confident, and he promiſed to ſerve me with fidelity. I ſpent ſome days at Paris, in learning the airs agreeable to my dreſs, and then put my valet at diſcovering ſuch houſes as kept gaming-tables, in order to procure a liſt of thoſe ladies that frequented them.—But, as I was not diſpoſed to let my ſpy into the motives for my curioſity, what a number was I obliged to look over, before I could find out her I ſought for! I even made him ſearch two days, after he diſcovered that Mrs. de St. Albert was frequently at the houſe of a widow

widow of a man of worth; and, even then, ſhould have found ſome difficulty in being admitted, had it not been for a gentleman, who having once played there, introduced me as a perſon of quality who was very rich, and fond of good company. I no ſooner got thither, than I immediately looked for her whom I wanted;—and it was not difficult for me to diſtinguiſh features too deeply engraven in my heart, for me to fear my being miſtaken. She had finiſhed a party at cards, and was ſtanding up complaining of ill luck. I entreated her to tempt fortune once more, and told her I ſhould be happy in being permitted to go her halves. My propoſal was accepted, and, fortune favouring my wiſhes, I complimented her with giving up what I had won upon her cards; and this generoſity procured me the favour of the miſtreſs of the houſe, who invited me to ſtay ſupper, which I accepted, from the hopes of gaining a more intimate acquaintance with Mrs. de St. Albert; but I was diſappointed, for ſhe left us at ſeven o'clock: when the miſtreſs of the houſe, perceiving me uneaſy at her departure, whiſpered in my ear, that, that lady being under the neceſſity of giving her company to a jealous huſband, they were every evening deprived of that pleaſure themſelves. I cannot expreſs the indignation I was filled with at this diſcourſe, but it was not a time for me to diſcover it. I therefore ſtrove all I could to conceal my feelings. In a month's time, I diſcovered that Mrs. de St. Albert knew how to come off with honour in every converſation; ſhe had a ſweetneſs viſible in her countenance; and, in all her actions, had hitherto behaved with great prudence; and, in the midſt of contemptible and contemptuous women, had found means to command reſpect.

I began to think all that had been written againſt this amiable lady were ſo many calumnies. I wrote to her, whom I call my mother, and prepared to ſet out, that I might take meaſures to put a ſtop to the uneaſineſs of two perſons whom I loved with almoſt equal affection: for the idea of her being faithful to St. Albert had rendered her dear to me.

In all my behaviour to this lady, I had let nothing eſcape me which could make her imagine that I was in love with her; but at this time, ſhe appeared extremely melancholy; the cauſe of which, I endeavoured in vain to make her diſcover. I then applied to the woman of the houſe, who, after having behaved in ſuch a manner as to raiſe my curioſity to the height, told me, that Mrs. de St. Albert was in the moſt unhappy ſituation, and had reaſon to fear the reſentment of her huſband, if certain debts, contracted at play, ſhould come to his knowledge; which muſt be the caſe, if ſhe could not procure, within a week, a hundred piſtoles to appeaſe one of her creditors. I replied, that was but a trifle; that I ſhould be gone in two days, but before that time expired I would put the hundred piſtoles into her hands; and that I ſhould be charmed at obliging, at ſo ſmall an expence, the moſt amiable woman I had ever ſeen. Pleaſed as this woman appeared, ſhe ſeemed uneaſy at my ſudden departure, and intimated that Mrs. de St. Albert would be ſo too. I expreſſed my ſurpriſe that the lady ſhould condeſcend to intereſt herſelf about me; and artfully brought her to confeſs that the lovely woman had a paſſion for me. You are the only perſon, ſaid ſhe, who has touched her heart; and, though ſhe is rigidly virtuous, I can hardly doubt but that, in time, ſhe may conſent to make you happy. "God forbid! madam," ſaid I; "I reſpect her innocence, and what you tell me will haſten my departure.—Here, take my purſe, it contains a hundred louis d'ors, but don't let Mrs. de St. Albert know to whom ſhe owes this ſupply. I ſhall haſte away, leſt I ſhould draw into vice a ſoul made for virtue." Duſſejal, for that was the name of this woman, ſtood immoveable; but, as ſhe ſaw me ready to go, ſhe ſtopped me, and told a ſpecious tale of falſehood, that, St. Albert uſing his lady extremely ill, neceſſity had obliged her to purchaſe, on certain terms, the protection of a farmer-general, who had ſince abandoned

doned her, concluding that she was then on the point of connecting herself with the most despicable of all men:—a danger from which I ought to snatch her. "Yes, madam," said I, "since this lady has made the first slip, my delicacy no longer subsists." I then promised to reward her proportionally to the service she was to do me.

Dussejal with pleasure undertook every thing, and gave me directions to a house, where I was to go the next morning by eight o'clock, with a key to the door of an apartment on the first floor; where I was to wait her coming.

Had I followed the impulse of my indignation, I should have spurned this abandoned woman. I was in such agitation that I could not close my eyes all night; and was, before my time, at the apartment where I was to meet Mrs. de St. Albert, who at length appeared: but how shall I express the sensations that were visible in her countenance, in which confusion, fear, and shame, were at once united. She advanced trembling; while, forgetting the part I had to act, I remained motionless in my chair; she seated herself by me; tears ran down her cheeks, and at the same time my own heart was almost bursting. I however recollected that I ought for some moments to dissemble; when, throwing myself at her feet, "Have I been deceived, madam," said I, "by being led to believe that the step you have now taken proceeds from love." She made no reply, but still continued weeping. I added, "Be assured, madam, I shall never abuse the goodness I have not merited; consent to let me sometimes see you here; for I can never resolve to return to Dussejal's, for reasons I shall explain at another time; but depend on a respect equal to the sensations you have inspired." These words, so far from putting a stop to her tears, made them flow more plentifully. She sobbed to such a degree, that it was impossible for her to pronounce a single word. At length, she, in the most moving voice, addressed me thus: "After what Dussejal has informed you of my disorderly life, you will perhaps be surprised at the reluctance I feel in the moment in which I have appeared disposed to deliver myself up to you. But, sir, my heart is not formed for guilt: torn by the most dreadful remorse, I see with horror the abyss into which I am fallen, without the hope of escaping infamy and guilt.—You are moved;—but, sir, if you knew all my crimes, your pity would be changed into indignation and horror; you would not suffer in your sight a woman so guilty as I am. You are virtuous! help, O help me, sir, to repair my faults, and permit me to hide them from you."—"No, madam," said I, interrupting her, "such grief justifies you before-hand, and I am persuaded that I should find in your story reasons to justify you still more. We are not far from the paths of virtue when we regret with so much bitterness the steps we have gone astray. So far from being a hindrance to your return, I hope to be the means of your preservation: open your heart then, consider me as your friend, forget my sex, and my love. I will entertain the purest friendship for you, and prove it by its effects." This appeared to restore her tranquility, she dried up her tears, and, almost without daring to look in my face, began:—"The most unhappy circumstances have led me by degrees to forget my duty; I have betrayed the most loving and most beloved husband; at the very time that my heart has felt the warmest affection for him, I have completed his shame, and my own ruin! All my misfortunes have arisen from a love of play; this fatal passion has dissipated considerable sums, and the villainy of one of my family has stripped us of the rest. Fallen from the splendour of a brilliant fortune into complete indigence, I ought to have secluded myself from the great, with whom I had hitherto lived. But I loved the world too well to renounce it altogether.

I had known Dussejal before, and thought to dissipate the uneasiness that oppressed me by joining the company that resorted to her house.

My

My husband, who passed all his time in soliciting a profitable employment, was too tender of my peace, and entreated me to dispel melancholy by going into company. Unhappily I went to Dussejal's, where I lost considerable sums; she discharged them, and made me give her notes payable at sight.—My husband, who had carried his kindness so far as to settle these notes for me, was soon on the point of being condemned to answer others. I was often tempted to put an end to my life. St. Albert was oppressed with melancholy; and I dreaded lest it should throw him into despair, if he discovered the fresh sums for which I stood engaged. These motives, the solicitations, the threatenings, of Dussejal, made me consent to my ruin. An honourable employment was the price of my crime; and, while my too tender husband was filled with joy at giving me happiness, I was tortured with regret at considering by what means it was procured. At the end of three months, my unworthy lover, who always found me in tears, left me; and about that time you appeared at Dussejal's, who congratulated me on the impression I seemed to have made on you: and, when I told her I was resolved to return to the paths of virtue, she renewed her menaces, and told me, that in less than twenty-four hours St. Albert would be informed of my losses at play, and, what was still more terrible, of my intrigue with the farmer-general. I dare, however, assure you, sir, that, terrible as this alternative was, I should have risked every thing, demanded death of my husband, and told him all my crimes, if I had not observed in you so little love, and so much virtue. I will be your friend, sir; but complete your kindness, and be the friend of St. Albert, so that I may never see you but in his presence: for I think I could rather die, than ever more betray that husband, whose goodness merits far other returns."

I was extremely moved, and for a long time unable to speak. At length I replied, "I have but a few days to stay at Paris, and your affairs alone detain me; I will restore you to as happy a situation as you were in at first, without injuring your virtue. It would be very agreeable to me to know St. Albert, to see him, and end my days in his company and yours; but I must not enjoy this felicity!—be happy, madam, and let the poor Marcella—"

I stopped short!—My tongue had followed the emotions of my heart, and I no sooner knew my imprudence than I found it too late to repair it. I looked at Mrs. de St. Albert, to try if I could guess what impression my name had given her. I was much confused; for indeed my rival recollected my features, who, seeming as if awaking out of a deep sleep, gave a sigh:—"Is it possible!" said she, "that my suspicions should have any foundation?—By what accident have you named the most virtuous of all women, whom I have made unhappy?—You change colour!—my suspicions are just:—you are revenged, madam!"——Then suddenly recovering herself,—"Excuse me, sir," said she, "my senses wander, and are confused; put an end to my pain, and let me know the concern Marcella has in my situation."——I could no longer keep my secret, but, throwing my arms around her neck, "You see, my dear," said I, "Marcella! who has not been afraid of this disguise, in recalling you to yourself, and who will be happy, when she can flatter herself with having left you so, and in the arms of your husband."——I cannot describe the rest; all expression is too weak. Mrs. de St. Albert, after having experienced a confusion which seemed to render her more dear, returned my embraces: she painted the uneasiness which my remembrance gave her husband, and the esteem he had for me: she told me I was often the subject of their conversation.——"I loved you almost without knowing you," said she; "but what name shall I give to the sensations I now feel for you?—You talk of leaving me—there will be no happiness for me, if I lose you. I will go to my husband, and, by letting him know what he owes, engage him to give you

you that love of which I am unworthy."

It was with difficulty that I convinced her of the neceſſity of our ſeparation. We parted, with a promiſe to meet the next day. She was ſcarcely gone, when I wrote to Duſſejal, reproached her with the ruin of an unhappy young creature; ſent her a bill of exchange for the debt Mrs. de St. Albert owed; but informed her at the ſame time, that puniſhment would follow her divulging the guilty part.

Was it poſſible for me to conceive the misfortunes that this threatening letter occaſioned? It was like a poniard in the boſom of the baſe Duſſejal, who conſoled herſelf for the pain it gave by hopes of revenge. She ſet ſpies to work; and, having diſcovered that I every day ſaw Mrs. de St. Albert, reſolved to deſtroy us both. We had not taken the precaution to change our place of interview; and this abandoned woman, having a key to our apartment, wrote to St. Albert, to let him know that ſhe could place him in a cloſet, where he might be a witneſs of his own ſhame, and the infidelity of his lady. St. Albert had for ſome time harboured ſuſpicions, which had been confirmed by the joy he had noticed in the countenance of his lady, and eſpecially by the plenty he had obſerved in his houſe. This letter changed ſuſpicion into certainty, and, going early to the fatal chamber, concealed himſelf in a cloſet which opened into it. Mrs. de St. Albert was there about ten o'clock; we had agreed to breakfaſt together: and, as this was to have been the eve of my departure, I had brought thither, about eight, a part of the money I intended to leave with her. The cloſet in which St. Albert was placed was ſituated in ſuch a manner that he could not ſee my face; but the ſplendour of my dreſs, and the eaſy ſprightlineſs of my air and ſhape, had expreſſed my wealth, and age. Scarcely was I gone, when he examined what I had brought; he had then no longer any doubt of his misfortunes. The arrival of his lady confirmed every ſuſpicion, and tempted him to ſacrifice her immediately; but his love preſerved her as yet.—Mrs. de St. Albert paſſed the ſmall time ſhe was alone with agitated impatience. She opened the window, and at the leaſt noiſe on the ſtairs ran to the door. Her huſband let not theſe emotions eſcape him; and his fury, every moment increaſing, was at the height, when he ſaw her leave the window, and run with eagerneſs to open the door. She held me in her arms, and we were for ſome time in a cloſe embrace. This tranſport aroſe from a ſenſe of our ſpeedy ſeparation: her eyes were filled with tears, and I was opening my lips to comfort her, when the cloſet-door opened, and in an inſtant Mrs. de St. Albert was ſtabbed, and fell at my feet!—He drew back his ſword, ſtained with blood, and was haſtening to plunge it in my heart, but his lady had ſtill ſtrength to hold his coat, which ſhe had graſped in falling, and to utter, "Hold, barbarian! 'tis Marcella!"—This name making St. Albert caſt his eyes on me, he ſaw his fatal error, and, putting the crimſoned weapon to his breaſt, attempted to deſtroy himſelf; but I ſnatched it from his hand, and, without complaining, flew to his lady, almoſt void of life, and began to undreſs her. He endeavoured to aſſiſt me, but I conjured him to run for proper aid. He did ſo, and ſoon returned with a ſurgeon, who, examining the wound, told us, he believed it mortal, yet a ray of hope might be indulged. Though the ſurgeon was a very able man, he begged leave to call in another of the ſame profeſſion; and, having told us we had nothing to fear till the next dreſſing, left us with a promiſe to return immediately. Till this moment St. Albert had preſerved a mournful ſilence: but the ſurgeon was no ſooner gone, than throwing himſelf on his knees by the bed on which his wife lay, and viewing her with eyes expreſſive of deſpair, "You ſhall be revenged!" ſaid he, "nothing can prolong my life, but the hopes of ſeeing yours in ſafety." He would perhaps have continued, but his lady, holding out her hand, ſaid, in dying accents, "Ceaſe to complain, my

dear and too tender huſband! God is juſt;—he has puniſhed me in the very room in which I have rendered myſelf unworthy your affection." I here put my hand to her mouth, to prevent her ſaying more; and endeavoured to perſuade St. Albert her brain was diſordered by loſs of blood; but my hapleſs rival, putting by my hand, confirmed what ſhe had ſaid. At this moment the ſurgeon entered with another of the profeſſion, whom he had brought with him. But, however violent St. Albert's curioſity might be to learn the reaſon of our being together, he ſcarcely ſhewed that he knew me; the alarming ſituation of his lady, and what ſhe had ſaid of her infidelity, took up his every thought.—But the ſurgeons, ſome time after, aſſuring him they had great hopes, he returned to me, and deſired the myſtery. I was extremely embarraſſed; and, as I was reſolved on no account to reveal the diſorders of his houſe, I replied it was not a proper time to give him the explanation he demanded. My deſign was to concert my anſwer with Mrs. de St. Albert; but ſhe did not give me time: for, taking advantage of my being ſurpriſed with ſleep, ſhe told him all her faults, and what I had done to recover her from them. When I awoke, I found St. Albert at my feet,—who expreſſed his gratitude in the moſt lively terms. I made him ariſe, and we both went to the bed of this unhappy woman; when, with a weak voice, "I ſhall die contented," ſaid ſhe, to her huſband, "ſince in my death you will be reſtored to the moſt generous of all women." I conjured her to think of life and happineſs with St. Albert: "Your repentance," ſaid I, "will juſtify you in his eyes, and my felicity will be perfect if I am a witneſs of yours." St. Albert appeared ſpeechleſs: honour and love combated in his breaſt; but at laſt love gained the victory. He embraced his wife, and promiſed to loſe remembrance of the paſt: and I agreed never to leave them. I ſhort, Mrs. de St. Albert was at length cured of her wound, but her mind was ſtill ſore, from the recollection of her crimes.—She fell into a conſumption, which all the phyſician's art could not remove: and in about a-year ſhe expired, with bleſſings on my friendſhip, in my arms.

Though St. Albert had ſincerely forgiven this unhappy woman, and behaved to her in her laſt illneſs like the moſt tender lover, yet pity was his motive. He told me ſome time after, that gratitude had opened his heart, and, as ſoon as decency would permit, offered me his hand.—This was conſiſtent with the laſt wiſh of my rival, whom I long lamented, and whoſe remembrance is ſtill dear:—it enters into both our hearts, and is the frequent ſubject of converſation:—the recollection of her loſs is the only bitter ſenſation we have experienced; and affection is as fervent, after ten years marriage, as at the moment when we were united.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 294.

SETTLEMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, viz. BOTANY BAY, PORT JACKSON, &c. in NEW HOLLAND.

THE convicts and others deſtined to remain in New South Wales being landed, no time was loſt in beginning to clear ground for an encampment, ſtore-houſes, &c. The work, however, went on but ſlowly, partly owing to the natural difficulties they had to encounter, and partly to the habitual indolence of the convicts, which indeed was naturally to be expected conſidering their former way of life. Nevertheleſs, by the end of the firſt week of February, the plan of an encampment was formed, and places were marked out for different purpoſes, ſo that the colony already began to aſſume ſome appearance of order and regularity. The materials and frame-work of a ſlight temporary habitation for the governor

governor had been brought out from England ready formed, which were landed and put together with as much expedition as circumſtances would allow. Hoſpital-tents were alſo erected; and the ſickneſs which ſoon took place ſhewed the propriety of ſo doing. In the paſſage from the Cape there had been but little ſickneſs, and few of the convicts had died; but a ſhort time after they landed a dyſentery began to prevail, which proved fatal in ſeveral inſtances; and the ſcurvy began to rage with great violence, ſo that the hoſpital-tents were ſoon filled with patients. The diſorder proved the more virulent as freſh proviſions could but rarely be obtained; nor were eſculent vegetables often to be had in ſuch plenty as could produce any material alleviation of the complaint: the only remedy for the dyſentery was found to be a kind of red gum, produced in plenty by the trees growing upon this coaſt. The yellow gum has the ſame properties, though in an inferior degree.

In the beginning of February, a moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning deſtroyed five of the ſheep which had a ſhed erected for them under a tree, which proved a prelude to other misfortunes among the cattle. The encampment, however, was carried on with great alacrity; the foundations of the ſtore-houſes were laid, and every thing began to wear a promiſing appearance. On the 7th of the month a regular form of government was eſtabliſhed in the colony, with all the ſolemnity which could poſſibly be given: the governor made a proper ſpeech to the convicts, reminding them of the ſituation in which they ſtood; and that now, if they continued their former practices, it was impoſſible they could hope for mercy if detected; neither could they expect to eſcape detection in ſo ſmall a ſociety. Offenders, therefore, he ſaid, would certainly be puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour; though ſuch as behaved themſelves in a proper manner might always depend upon encouragement. He particularly noticed the illegal intercourſe betwixt the ſexes, as a practice which encouraged profligacy in every reſpect; for which reaſon he recommended marriage: and this exhortation ſeemed not to be altogether in vain, as fourteen marriages were celebrated that very week in conſequence.

Heavy rains took place during the remainder of this month, which ſhewed the neceſſity of going on with the work as ſoon as poſſible. The want of carpenters, however, prevented this from being done ſo expeditiouſly as could have been wiſhed. Only ſixteen of theſe could be hired from all the ſhips; and no more than twelve of the convicts were of this profeſſion, of whom ſeveral were ſick; ſo that the party were by far too few for the work they had to perform. An hundred convicts were added as labourers; but with every effort it was found impoſſible to complete either the barracks or the huts for the officers ſo ſoon as could be wiſhed. On the 14th of February a ſmall party was ſent out to ſettle on Norfolk Iſland, who have ſince eſtabliſhed a colony there which promiſes to be of conſiderable utility. It was ſoon found, however, abſolutely neceſſary to make examples of ſome of the convicts at Port Jackſon. Towards the end of February it was thought proper to convene a criminal court, in which ſix of the convicts received ſentence of death. One who was at the head of the gang was executed the ſame day; one was pardoned; the other four were reprieved, and afterwards exiled to a ſmall iſland within the bay, where they were kept on bread and water. They had frequently robbed both the ſtores and other convicts. The fellow who was executed, and two others, had been detected in ſtealing the very day on which they received a week's proviſion; and at the ſame time that their allowance was the ſame at that of the ſoldiers, ſpirituous liquors only excepted.

In the beginning of March the governor went out with a ſmall party to examine Broken Bay, lying about eight miles to the northward of Port Jackſon. This was found very extenſive, with many openings. One of

the latter ended in ſeveral ſmall branches, and a large lagoon, which they could not at that time examine. Moſt of the land about the upper part of this branch was low and full of ſwamps, with great numbers of pelicans, and other aquatic birds. Among the reſt they met with an uncommon bird called at that time the *hooded gull*, but afterwards found to be the ſpecies named by Mr. Latham the *Caſpian tern*. From this north-weſt branch they proceeded acroſs the bay to the ſouth-weſt branch, which is alſo very extenſive, with a ſecond opening to the weſtward capable of affording ſhelter to almoſt any number of ſhips, with depth of water for veſſels of almoſt any burden. The land was found much higher here than at Port Jackſon, more rocky, and equally covered with timber. Large trees were ſeen growing even on the ſummits of the mountains, which appeared totally inacceſſible to the human ſpecies. Round the head-land which forms the ſouthern entrance into the bay is a third branch, which Governor Phillip thought the fineſt piece of water he had ever ſeen; which for that reaſon he honoured with the name of *Pitt Water*. This branch, as well as the former, is ſufficient to contain all the navy of Great Britain; but the latter has a bar at the entrance of only eighteen feet at low water. Within are from ſeven to fifteen fathoms. The land here is more level than on the ſouth-weſt branch, and ſome ſituations are proper for cultivation. The governor determined to have returned by land, in order to explore the country betwixt Port Jackſon and Broken Bay; but the continual rains prevented him.

On the 15th of April, the governor, attended by ſeveral officers and a ſmall party of mariners, ſet out on an expedition into the interior parts of the country. Their firſt landing was at the head of a ſmall cove named *Shell-cove*, near the entrance of the harbour on the north ſide. Proceeding in this direction, they arrived with great labour at a large lake ſurrounded on all ſides with bog and marſhy ground to a conſiderable extent, and in which they frequently plunged up to the waiſt. Here they obſerved that bird ſo rare in other parts of the world, viz. a black ſwan: on being fired at, it roſe, and ſhewed that its wings were edged with white, the bill being tinged red. They ſpent three days in a very laborious manner in paſſing the marſhes and ſwamps which lie in the neighbourhood of the harbour: and here they had an opportunity of obſerving, that all the ſmall ſtreams which deſcend into Port Jackſon proceed from ſwamps, occaſioned by the ſtagnation of the water in low grounds as it riſes from the ſprings. On leaving theſe low grounds, they found them ſucceeded by a rocky and barren country; the hills covered with various flowering ſhrubs, though frequently inacceſſible by reaſon of various natural obſtacles. At about fifteen miles diſtance from the ſea, the governor had a fine view of the internal parts of the country, which were mountainous. To the moſt northerly chain of theſe he gave the name of *Carmarthen*, and to the moſt ſoutherly that of *Landſdown Hills*; and to one which lay between theſe he gave the name of *Richmond Hill*. It was conjectured, that a large river muſt riſe from theſe mountains; but there was now a neceſſity for returning. On the 22d, however, another expedition was undertaken. Governor Phillip with his party landed near the head of the harbour. Here they found a good country; but in a ſhort time arrived at a cloſe thicket thro' which they found it impoſſible to make their way, ſo that they were obliged to return. Next day, by keeping cloſe to the banks of a ſmall creek, they made a ſhift to paſs that obſtacle, and continued their courſe for three days to the weſtward. The country was now extremely fine, either entirely level or riſing in ſmall hills, the ſoil excellent, but ſtony in a few places. The trees grew at the diſtance of from twenty to forty feet from each other, in general totally deſtitute of underwood, which was confined to the barren and ſtony ſpots. On the 5th day they ſaw for the firſt time in this ſecond expedition Carmarthen and Landſdown hills; but the country all round was ſo beauti-

ful, that Governor Phillip gave it the name of *Belle-vue*. They were ſtill apparently thirty miles from the mountains which they had intended to reach; but, not having been able to carry more than ſix days proviſions along with them, they found it neceſſary to return; and even with this ſmall ſtock the officers as well as men were obliged to carry heavy loads. During all this time they had not proceeded farther in a direct line than thirty miles, ſo many were the obſtructions they had met with from deep ravines, &c. Their return, however, was effected with much greater eaſe, having cleared a track, and marked trees all the way as they went along to direct them in their journey back. The country explored at this time appeared ſo fine, that Governor Phillip determined to form a ſettlement there as ſoon as a ſufficient number could be ſpared from thoſe works which were immediately neceſſary. On his return he had the mortification to find, that five ewes and a lamb had been killed very near the camp, and in the middle of the day. This miſchief was ſuppoſed to have been done by ſome dogs belonging to the natives.

All this time the ſcurvy had continued to rage with great violence; ſo that by the beginning of May near two hundred people were incapable of work. For this reaſon, and on account of the great difficulty of clearing the ground, no more than eight or ten acres of wheat and barley had been ſown, beſides what private individuals had ſown for themſelves; and it was even feared that this ſmall crop would ſuffer from the depredations of ants and field-mice. To procure as much relief as poſſible therefore in the preſent exigence, the Supply was ſent in the beginning of May to Lord Howe Iſland, in hopes of procuring ſome turtle and other proviſions; but unfortunately the veſſel returned without any turtle, having met with ſqually weather, and being obliged to cut away her beſt bower-anchor. The natives now began to ſhew an hoſtile diſpoſition, which they had not hitherto done. One of the convicts, who had wandered away from the reſt in queſt of vegetables, returned with a very dangerous wound in the back; giving information alſo, that another who had gone out for the ſame purpoſe had been carried off in his ſight by the natives, after being wounded in the head. A ſhirt and hat were afterwards found in ſome of the huts of the natives, but no intelligence of the man could be gained. This was followed by other misfortunes of the ſame nature. On the 30th of the month, two men who had been employed in cutting ruſhes for thatch at ſome diſtance from the camp were found dead. One of them had four ſpears in his body, one of which had pierced quite through it; but the other had no marks of violence about him. In this caſe, however, it was proved, that thoſe who ſuffered had been the aggreſſors; as they had been ſeen with one of the canoes of the natives, which they had taken from one of the fiſhing places. All poſſible inquiry was made after the natives who had been guilty of the murder, but to no purpoſe. In the courſe of this inquiry, it was found that one of the natives had been murdered, and ſeveral wounded, previous to the attack upon the ruſh-cutters. The governor promiſed liberty to any convict who ſhould diſcover the aggreſſors; but no information was procured. About this time the two bulls and four cows belonging to government and to the governor, having been left for ſome time by the man who had the charge of them, ſtrayed into the woods and could not be recovered, though they were afterwards traced to ſome diſtance.

The misfortunes which attended thoſe convicts who ſtrayed to too great a diſtance from the ſettlement, were not ſufficient to prevent ſome of them from rambling into the woods, in hopes of ſubſiſting themſelves there and regaining their liberty. One of theſe, who had been guilty of a robbery, fled into the woods on the 5th of June, but was obliged to return half ſtarved on the 24th. He had found it impoſſible to ſubſiſt in the woods, and had met with very little relief from the natives. One of them gave him

him a fiſh, but made ſigns for him to go away. According to his account, they themſelves were in a very miſerable ſituation; and he pretended to have ſeen four of them apparently dying of hunger, who made ſigns to him for ſomething to eat. He pretended alſo to have fallen in with a party who would have burnt him, and that he made his eſcape from them with difficulty. He ſaid alſo, that he had ſeen the remains of a human body lying on a fire; and endeavoured to inculcate the idea of theſe ſavages eating human fleſh when other proviſions were ſcarce. This poor wretch was tried and executed for the theft he had committed before his departure, along with another criminal.

By this time the colony was ſo far advanced, that the plan of a regular town had been marked out. The principal ſtreet was to be two hundred feet wide, terminated by the governor's houſe, the main guard, and criminal court. The plans of other ſtreets were likewiſe marked out; and it was the governor's intention, that, when houſes were built, the grants of land ſhould be made with ſuch clauſes as would prevent the building of more than one houſe on one allotment, which was to conſiſt of ſixty feet in front and one hundred and fifty in depth. Thus a kind of uniformity was to be preſerved in the building, narrow ſtreets prevented, and many inconveniences avoided, which a rapid increaſe of inhabitants might otherwiſe occaſion. It was likewiſe an object of the governor's attention to place the public buildings in ſuch ſituations as will be eligible at all times, and particularly to give the ſtorehouſes and hoſpital ſufficient ſpace for future enlargement, ſhould it be found neceſſary. The firſt huts erected in this place were compoſed only of the ſoft wood of the cabbage-palm, in order to give immediate ſhelter, and which had the farther inconvenience of being uſed quite green. The huts of the convicts were conſtructed only of upright poſts wattled with ſlight twigs, and plaſtered up with clay. There were three kinds of ſtone met with about Sydney Cove, one equal in goodneſs to Portland ſtone, an indifferent kind of ſand-ſtone or fire-ſtone, and a ſort which ſeems to contain iron; but neither chalk nor any ſpecies of lime-ſtone have yet been diſcovered. Lime was indeed procured from oiſter-ſhells collected in the neighbouring coves for the conſtruction of the governor's houſe; but it could not be expected that a ſufficient quantity ſhould thus be procured for many or very extenſive buildings. Good clay for bricks has been found near Sydney Cove, and very good bricks have been made of it; the wood alſo, notwithſtanding the many reports to the contrary, is found abundantly fit for various purpoſes after being thoroughly ſeaſoned. Such ſpecimens as have been ſent to England were fine-grained and free of knots, but heavy.

Inſtead of thatch they now make uſe of ſhingles made from a certain tree, which has the appearance of a fir, but produces wood like Engliſh oak.

On the point of land that forms the weſt ſide of the cove a ſmall obſervatory has been erected, the longitude of which has been aſcertained to be 159° 19′ 30″ eaſt from Greenwich, and the latitude 32° 52′ 30″ ſouth.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF AMBOYNA AND BANDA, LATELY TAKEN FROM THE DUTCH.

AMBOYNA, one of the Molucca iſlands in the Eaſt Indies, lies in S. lat. 4. 0. and E. lon. 127. 0. and is remarkable for being the centre of the commerce for nutmegs and cloves, which was entirely monopolized by the Dutch Eaſt-India company until the 16th of February, 1796, when Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up to the Britiſh troops under the command of Rear-admiral Rainier. See page 319.

It is about twenty-four leagues in circumference. Beſides cloves, it likewiſe

likewiſe abounds in moſt of the tropical fruits and fiſh; nor is there here any deficiency of good water; but fleſh is very ſcarce. This ſcarcity, however, has proceeded more from the policy of the Dutch than either the intemperature of the climate or the barrenneſs of the ſoil: for, excepting cloves, they had in Amboyna, as well as in all the Moluccas, quite diſcouraged the cultivation of every eſculent commodity, with the view of with-holding ſubſiſtence from thoſe who might be tempted to invade them.

Of the natives, the men wear large whiſkers, but leave little hair upon their chin; and have only a ſlight piece of ſtuff wrapped round their middle. The women tie their hair in knots: the maids are bought of their fathers before they are married; and, if the wife proves barren, the marriage is diſſolved. Some of the natives are Mahometans, and ſome Chriſtians. Their houſes are built of bamboo-canes and ſago-trees. They ſleep on mats. Their weapons are bows and arrows, javelins, ſcymitars, and targets.

Amboyna was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who built a fort upon it, which was taken from them by the Dutch in 1605. They did not, however, become maſters of the whole iſland at once. The Engliſh had here five factories, which lived under the protection of the Dutch caſtle; holding themſelves ſafe in reſpect of the friendſhip between the two nations. Great differences had ariſen between the Dutch and Engliſh coloniſts in this part of the world; till at laſt, the Engliſh Eaſt-India company applying to King James, a treaty was concluded in 1619, by which the concerns both of the Engliſh and Dutch were regulated, and certain meaſures agreed upon for preventing future diſputes. This was an additional ſecurity to the Engliſh; and, by virtue of the treaty, they continued two years in Amboyna, trading with the Dutch. During this time, however, ſeveral diſputes happened; which occaſioning mutual diſcontents, the complaints were ſent to Jacatra, in the iſland of Java Major, to the council of defence of both nations there reſiding: but, they not agreeing, a ſtate of the matter was ſent over to Europe, to be decided by the Eaſt-India companies of both nations; or, in caſe they could not agree, by the King of England and the ſtates of Holland, according to an article in the treaty of 1619. But, before theſe diſputes could be decided in a legal way, the Dutch, in order to give the more ſpecious colouring to the violent ſeizure which they meditated of the iſland of Amboyna, made uſe of the ſtale pretext of a conſpiracy being formed by the Engliſh and Japaneſe to diſpoſſeſs them of one of their forts in this place. The plot, it was alleged, had been confeſſed by a Japaneſe and Portugueſe in the Engliſh ſervice, who were moſt inhumanly tortured till they ſhould anſwer in the affirmative ſuch interrogatories as might favour the ſecret deſign of thoſe cruel inquiſitors. Upon the injurious evidence of this conſtrained declaration, they immediately accuſed the Engliſh factors of the pretended conſpiracy. Some of them they impriſoned, and others they loaded with irons, and ſent on-board their ſhips; ſeizing at the ſame time all the Engliſh merchandize, with their writings and books. Theſe acts of violence were followed by a ſcene of horror unexampled in the puniſhment of the moſt atrocious offenders. Some of the factors they tortured, by compelling them to ſwallow water till their bodies were diſtended to the utmoſt pitch; then taking the miſerable victims down from the boards to which they had been faſtened, and cauſing them to diſgorge the water; if they did not acknowledge the imputed guilt, the proceſs of torture was repeated. Others of the Engliſh they conſumed by burning them gradually from the feet upwards, in order to extort the confeſſion of a conſpiracy, which was only pretended by the infernal policy of thoſe ſavage tormentors. Some had the nails of their fingers and toes torn off; and in ſome they made holes in their breaſts, filling the cavities with inflammable materials, to which they afterwards

afterwards put fire. Thoſe who did not expire under the agonies of torture, were conſigned to the hands of the executioner. This tragical event happened in 1622. The allegation of this pretended conſpiracy was equally void of probability and truth. The Dutch had a garriſon of 300 men in the fort, beſides the burghers in the town, and ſeveral other forts and garriſons in the iſland, while the number of the Engliſh did not amount to twenty men; nor were even thoſe provided with arms or ammunition to effect ſuch a deſign as that with which they were charged. There likewiſe was not one Engliſh veſſel in the harbour, whereas the Dutch had eight ſhips riding near the town: neither, when the Dutch broke open the deſks and trunks of the factors, was there found a ſingle paper or letter which could be conſtrued into the moſt diſtant relation to any conſpiracy. Add to all this, that ſuch of the unhappy ſufferers as could ſpeak to be heard, declared in moſt ſolemn manner their innocence of the plot with which they were charged. The whole of the tranſaction affords the moſt irrefragable teſtimony, that it was founded entirely upon a political fiction of the Hollanders, who had themſelves formed the deſign of monopolizing the trade of the Spice Iſlands; for the accompliſhment of which they perpetrated, about the ſame time, a ſimilar tragedy at Pooleron, where they put to the torture 162 of the natives, whom they likewiſe charged with a pretended conſpiracy. The more effectually to preſerve this trade, the Dutch had all the clove-trees in the adjacent iſlands grubbed up. Sometimes alſo, when the harveſt was very large, part of the produce of Amboyna itſelf was burnt. Beſides the cloves, coffee is alſo cultivated here, and a gold mine has been lately diſcovered: this was accidentally found, by the quantities of gold-duſt that were waſhed from ſome mountains by the torrents. Here alſo grow ſeveral kinds of valuable wood, of which they make tables, chairs, eſcritoires, &c. for the principal perſons in the government; and the reſt is ſold all over the Indies, at a very extravagant rate.

Amboyna is divided into two parts, viz. a greater and leſſer peninſula. The former, called Hiton, is twelve leagues in length, and two and a half broad. In this the Dutch had no leſs than five forts, or rather ſtrong redoubts, mounted with cannon. The other is called Leytimor, five leagues in length, and one and a half broad, which is the ſouthern part of the iſland; on this ſtands the fort of Victoria, which was the reſidence of the governor and his council. The fortreſs is a ſquare, the ramparts mounted with ſixty pieces of braſs cannon, and the garriſon uſually compoſed of 600 men. It is ſtrong by nature and art. The inhabitants of Amboyna are computed at 70 or 80,000.

The Engliſh admiral found in the treaſury at Amboyna 81,112 rix-dollars, and in ſtore 515,040 pounds weight of cloves.

Banda Islands

Is a general name of five iſlands in the Eaſt Indies, lately belonging to the Dutch; but which ſurrendered to the Engliſh on the 18th of March, 1796. Two of them are uncultivated, and almoſt entirely uninhabited; the other three claim the diſtinction of being the only iſlands in the world that produce the nutmeg. If we except this valuable ſpice, the iſlands of Banda, like all the Moluccas, are barren to a dreadful degree.—What they produce in ſuperfluities they want in neceſſaries. The land will not bring forth any kind of corn, and the pith of the ſago ſerves the natives inſtead of bread; but, as this food is not ſufficient for the Europeans who ſettle in the Moluccas, they are allowed to fetch proviſions from Java, Macaſſar, or the extremely fertile iſland of Bali. The company itſelf carries ſome merchandiſe to Banda.

This is the only ſettlement of the Eaſt Indies that can be conſidered as an European colony; becauſe it is the only one where the Europeans are proprietors of lands. The Dutch Eaſt-India company finding that the inhabitants of Banda were ſavage, cruel,

cruel, and treacherous, becauſe they were impatient under their yoke, reſolved to exterminate them. Their poſſeſſions were divided among the white people, who got ſlaves from ſome of the neighbouring iſlands to cultivate the lands. Theſe white people are for the moſt part Creoles, or malcontents who have quitted the ſervice of the country. In the ſmall iſland of Roſinging, there are likewiſe ſeveral banditti, whom the laws have branded with diſgrace; and young men of abandoned principles, whoſe families wanted to get rid of them: ſo that Banda is called the *iſland of correction*. The climate is ſo unhealthy, that theſe unhappy men live but a ſhort time. It is on account of the loſs of ſo great a number of hands, that attempts have been made to transfer the culture of the nutmeg to Amboyna; and the company were likewiſe probably influenced by two other ſtrong motives of intereſt, as their trade would be carried on with leſs expence and greater ſafety. But the experiments that have been made have proved unſucceſsful, and matters remain in their former ſtate. When the Britiſh troops lately took poſſeſſion of Banda, there were found in the treaſury 66,675 rix-dollars, and in ſtore 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, beſides merchandize and other ſtores at each place, upon which no value had been then put.

The articles of capitulation to the inhabitants of Amboyna and Banda guaranteed them in the ſecure poſſeſſion of their private properties; the ſervants of the civil eſtabliſhments, the clergy, military, and marines, are to receive their uſual pay, and an allowance made to the governor, with permiſſion to retire to Batavia or elſewhere.

We ſhall cloſe this article with ſome account of the cultivation, &c. of the nutmeg, the peculiar produce of Banda.

The nutmeg attains the height of thirty feet, producing numerous branches which riſe together in ſtories, and covered with bark, which of the trunk is a reddiſh brown, but that of the young branches is of a bright green colour: the leaves are nearly elliptical, pointed, undulated, obliquely nerved, on the upper ſide of a bright green, on the under whitiſh, and ſtand alternately upon foot-ſtalks: the flowers are ſmall, and hang upon ſlender peduncles, proceeding from the axillæ of the leaves: they are both male and female upon ſeparate trees.

The ſeed or kernels called nutmegs are well known, as they have been long uſed both for culinary and medical purpoſes. Diſtilled with water, they yield a large quantity of eſſential oil, reſembling in flavour the ſpice itſelf; after diſtillation, an inſipid ſebacious matter is found ſwimming on the water; the decoction inſpiſſated, gives an extract of an unctuous, very lightly bitteriſh, taſte, and with little or no aſtringency. Rectified ſpirit extracts the whole virtue of nutmegs by infuſion, and elevates very little of it in diſtillation; hence the ſpirituous extract poſſeſſes the flavour of the ſpice in an eminent degree. Nutmegs, when heated, yield to the preſs a conſiderable quantity of limpid yellow oil, which on cooling concretes into a ſebaceous conſiſtence. In the ſhops we meet with three ſorts of unctuous ſubſtances, called oil of mace, though really expreſſed from the nutmeg. The beſt is brought from Banda in ſtone jars; this is of a thick conſiſtence, of the colour of mace, and has an agreeable fragrant ſmell; the ſecond ſort, which is paler coloured, and much inferior in quality, comes from Holland in ſolid maſſes, generally flat, and of a ſquare figure: the third, which is the worſt of all, and uſually called common oil of mace, is an artifical compoſition of ſevum, palm-oil, and the like, flavoured with a little genuine oil of nutmeg.

When the fruit is ripe, the natives of Banda aſcend the trees, and gather it by pulling the branches to them with long hooks. Some are employed in opening them immediately, and in taking off the green ſhell or firſt rind, which is laid together in a heap in the woods, where in time it putrefies. As ſoon as the putrefaction has

taken place, there ſpring up a kind of muſhrooms, called *boleti moſchatyni*, of a blackiſh colour, and much valued by the natives, who conſider them as delicate eating. When the nuts are ſtripped of their firſt rind, they are carried home, and the mace is carefully taken off with a ſmall knife. The mace, which is of a beautiful red, but afterwards aſſumes a darkiſh or reddiſh colour, is laid to dry in the ſun for the ſpace of a day, and then removed to a place leſs expoſed to his rays, where it remains for eight days, that it may ſoften a little. They afterwards moiſten it with ſea-water, to prevent it from drying too much, or from loſing its oil. They are careful, however, not to employ too much water, leſt it ſhould become putrid, and be devoured by the worms. It is laſt of all put into ſmall bags, and ſqueezed very cloſe. Mace muſt not be confounded with *macer*.

The nuts, which are ſtill covered with their ligneous ſhell, are for three days expoſed to the ſun, and afterwards dried before a fire till they emit a ſound when they are ſhaken; they then beat them with ſmall ſticks in order to remove their ſhell, which flies off in pieces. Theſe nuts are diſtributed into three parcels: the firſt of which contains the largeſt and moſt beautiful, which are deſtined to be brought to Europe; the ſecond contains ſuch as are reſerved for the uſe of the inhabitants; and the third contains the ſmalleſt, which are irregular or unripe. Theſe are burnt, and part of the reſt is employed for procuring oil by preſſure. A pound of them commonly gives three ounces of oil, which has the conſiſtence of tallow, and has entirely the taſte of nutmeg. Both the nut and mace, when diſtilled, afford an eſſential, tranſparent, and volatile, oil, of an excellent flavour. The nutmegs which have been thus ſelected would ſoon corrupt if they were not watered, or rather pickled with lime-water made from calcined ſhell-fiſh which they dilute with ſalt-water till it attain the conſiſtence of fluid pap. Into this mixture they plunge the nutmegs, contained in ſmall baſkets, two or three times, till they are completely covered over with the liquor. They are afterwards laid in a heap, where they heat, and loſe their ſuperfluous moiſture by evaporation. When they have ſweated ſufficiently, they are then properly prepared, and fit for a ſea-voyage.

In the iſland of Banda, the fruit of the nutmeg-tree is preſerved entire in the following manner:—When it is almoſt ripe, but previous to its opening, it is boiled in water and pierced with a needle. They next lay it in water to ſoak for ten days, till it has loſt its ſour and ſharp taſte. They then boil it gently in a ſyrup of ſugar, to which, if they wiſh it to be hard, a little lime is added. This operation is repeated for eight days, and each time the ſyrup is renewed. The fruit when thus preſerved is put for the laſt time into a pretty thick ſyrup, and is kept in earthern pots cloſely ſhut. Theſe nuts are likewiſe pickled with brine or with vinegar; and, when they intend to eat them, they firſt ſteep them in freſh water, and afterwards boil them in ſyrup of ſugar, &c.

Nutmegs preſerved entire are preſented at deſerts, and the inhabitants of India ſometimes eat them when they drink tea. Some of them uſe nothing but the pulp; others likewiſe chew the mace; but they generally throw away the kernel, which is really the nutmeg. Many, who perform ſea-voyages to the north, chew this fruit every morning. The medicinal qualities of nutmeg are ſuppoſed to be aromatic, anodyne, ſtomachic, and reſtringent; and, with a view to the laſt-mentioned effects, it has been much uſed in diarrhœas and dyſenteries. To many people the aromatic flavour of nutmeg is very agreeable; they however ſhould be cautious not to uſe it in large quantities, as it is apt to affect the head, and even to manifeſt an hypnotic power in ſuch a degree as to prove extremely dangerous. Bontius ſpeaks of this as a frequent occurrence in India; and Dr. Cullen relates a remarkable inſtance of this ſoporific effect of the nutmeg, which fell under his own obſervation, and hence concludes,

concludes, that in apoplectic and paralytic cases this spice may be very improper. He observes, that a person by mistake took two drachms or a little more of powdered nutmeg: he felt it warm in his stomach, without any uneasiness; but in about an hour after he had taken it he was seized with a drowsiness, which gradually increased to a complete stupor and insensibility; and not long after he was found fallen from his chair, lying on the floor of his chamber in the state mentioned. Being laid a-bed he fell asleep; but, awaking a little from time to time, he was quite delirious; and he thus continued alternately sleeping and delirious for several hours. By degrees, however, both these symptoms diminished; so that in about six hours from the time of taking the nutmeg he was pretty well recovered from both. Although he still complained of head-ach, and some drowsiness, he slept naturally and quietly the following night, and next day was quite in his ordinary health. The officinal preparations of nutmeg are a spirit and essential oil, and the nutmeg in substance roasted, to render it more astringent. Both the spice itself and its essential oil enter several compositions, as the confectio aromatica, spiritus amoniæ com. &c. Mace possesses qualities similar to those of the nutmeg, but is less astringent, and its oil is supposed to be more volatile and acrid.

The Dutch had immense and very rich magazines of these precious aromatics, both in India and Europe. They had actually by them the produce of sixteen years, and never supplied their neighbours with the last, but always with the oldest, crop: in 1760 they sold what was laid up in 1744. It was commonly said, that when the Dutch had too great a quantity of cloves, nutmeg, &c. in their magazines, they threw them into the sea; but the fact is, that they got rid of their superflous aromatics by burning them. On the 10th of June, 1760, M. Beaumare saw at Amsterdam, near the admiralty, a fire, the fuel of which was valued at 8,000,000 of livres; and as much was to be burned the day following. The feet of the spectators were bathed in the essential oil of these substances; but no person was allowed to gather any of it, much less to take any of the spices which were in the fire. Some years before, upon a similar occasion, and at the same place, a poor man who had taken up some nutmegs which had rolled out of the fire, was, as M. Beaumare was informed, seized and condemned to immediate execution.

The French, to prevent the exportation of specie for these aromatic and exotic productions, have attempted to introduce the culture of them into some of their colonies. A great many plants of the clove and nutmeg-tree have been procured, and planted in the Isle of France, the island of Bourbon, and also at Cayenne, where they have a very promising appearance.

THOUGHTS ON THEORY AND PRACTICE.

WITH regard to theoretical studies, and practical views, different opinions have been maintained, and contrary maxims pursued, by many, who consider them as two sciences distinct from each other, and under this idea have been attached too much to that which seems to them the most plausible, and by this means a too great neglect to the other has often been occasioned; this, seems to be a superficial way of judging, and requires profound reasoning to avert the error of such a nostrum, and to indicate the necessity there is, that theory and practice should indispensably wait on each other; the one requisite to embellish, the other to illustrate and confirm. There is a kind of theoretical practice and practical theory, without which demonstration and science will be obliterated and nugatory. Theory is an enlargement of capacity, depth of judgment, and power of invention, by which the mind, from a mere practical hint, is capable of expansion, and improving suggestion, to such an exalted degree, and height of perfection, as for its former re-

moteneſs to be loſt in the preſent elevation. Theory in general is therefore deduced from practice. Practice muſt form the embryo; theory will be conducive to its nutrition and mature perfection. That there are inſtances where the extenſive genius of man has created theories entirely from theory itſelf, and brought thoſe imaginary ideas into ocular demonſtration, and practical proof, is an alluſion which we can ſcarcely deny; but, as the greateſt undertakings are frequently occaſioned by the moſt trivial occurrences, ſo we are apt to believe that the ſpeculative theoriſt muſt have ſome practical idea by way of originality, which with the extent of reaſon may to him be a ſource of laudable improvement. By way of allegory we conſider it poſſible a beautiful enlarged type may be taken from a defaced original. As theory ſoars above all practice, ſo it muſt be regulated by the ſame, otherwiſe its enthuſiaſtic follower will be in danger of conceiving bewildered ideas, fallacious reaſoning, and irrelevant opinions, which will be foreign to the touchſtone of experience, and produce nothing but air-drawn viſions.

Theoretical ſtudies are the learning a ſcience by the inſtruction of thoſe whoſe knowledge has been gained from practice. In a word, we apply ourſelves to the power of reaſoning without the aid of experience. Our information is collected by the portrait and not from the original. If the likeneſs is good, by minute obſervance, and lively perception, we may by compariſion be able to diſcern the original; clear inferences may be drawn from correct delineations. Theory therefore may inform, but practice convinces. By the former we acquire partial knowledge; by both profound remembrance.

Theory is the key of knowledge; it is the porch of practice, where the mind prepares itſelf for reception to the poſſeſſions within. By exerciſing in the parade of theory, when called into the field of practice, we ſhall find ourſelves equal to the taſk: our comprehenſion will be enlivened, recollection enlarged, ſuggeſtion will not be involved in perplexity, but the mind will behold what may follow with clearneſs and preciſion, experiencing the advantages of theoretical ſtudies, in the exhibition of practical views. In acquiſitions, theory and practice are therefore inſeparable; the errors of the one will vapour away by the ſtability of the other. Subſtantial facts will correct the miſapprehenſions of preſumptive proofs.

If our acquirements are from experience, a kind of after-theory is requiſite to demonſtrate practice; otherwiſe the practical viewer will find his knowledge to be a mere *veluti in ſpeculum*, ſlight ſhallow attainments, which, like "faded ideas that float upon the brain," may eaſily be forgotten, unleſs ſupported by continual practice, or ſecured by confirmation and reflection; it is to the latter, reaſoning upon experience, we are indebted for the many improvements which ſcience and mechaniſm have undergone, from the remote ages of antiquated obſcureneſs to the edifications of modern ingenuity. It is by the event of theory the aſtronomer tells the changes of celeſtial bodies; and that enables the intrepid mariner through the trackleſs main ſkilful to ſteer a dexterous courſe; it is theory that gives the credulous philoſopher power ſufficient to hear and behold the roaring thunder, and the "forked lightning rend the vaulted ſkies," unmoved with amazement, unappalled by horror. The benignity of him who "ſits in the whirlwind and directs the ſtorm," hath afforded the ſoaring genius of man comprehenſion ſufficient to know, that the electric attractions of torrid air are not to be feared as the vengeance of him whoſe power is immenſurable, otherwiſe than the irreverſible caſualties of nature.

Meditation is to be recommended no leſs for private endowment than for public utility. It is the aggregate of literature; hence the man of letters is a citizen of the world; and on the foundation of his univerſal knowledge he can at his eaſe erect a fabric of ſure reaſoning, by the intuition of an enlightened underſtanding.

As

As in the contemplation of illuſtrious deeds emulation is excited, and magnanimity inſpired, ſo theoretical ſtudy, or what is more commonly called reading, is equally a refiner of morals as an improver of the mind. By this we behold the ſublimity of virtue contraſted with the deformity of vice, and the ignominy of the one creating in the other additional refulgence and veneration: *Luna recepit influentiam ſole.* By this ſelf-ſame theory doth alſo the inexperienced traveller through a diverſified world obtain an eligible idea of the dangers that beſet the intriguing path, without the riſque of experimental knowledge or practical injury.

Order and regularity are as indiſpenſable in the cloſet as in ſociety. Becoming application is the ſole fruition of art or ſcience, endowment and improvement. A neglectful unconcern unravels the mind, deadens its influence, and like barren paſture produces withered yieldings, wanting the aid of culture and manure; whilſt a ſlaviſh adherence creates diſreliſh, and in the end defeats its own purpoſe. The acquiring accompliſhments are, to be ornamental to ſociety; hence we muſt at times mingle in harmonious intercourſe, and play the welcome gueſt; there, in the ſupremeſt of all terrene enjoyments, the captivating brilliancy of expreſſion, profundity of argument, engaging humour, and elegancy of ſtyle, will ever be concomitant with intellectual ſkill.

MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE COURT OF SARDINIA.

THE ſudden aggrandizement and ſpeedy decline of the houſe of Savoy, is a problem only to thoſe unacquainted with its hiſtory.

Little ſtates, as they poſſeſs no real phyſical ſtrength, provided they enter the vortex of European intrigue, muſt accuſtom themſelves to a certain degree of political elaſticity, and their governors muſt frequently appear in the humiliating but neceſſary character of perpetual balance-maſters. In ſhort, it is by a change of poſition alone that they ever preſerve their equilibrium, and prevent a ſudden ſubverſion.

It was owing to this policy, that the petty Counts of Maurienne became Dukes of Savoy, and the Dukes Savoy, Kings of Sardinia. It is in conſequence of a departure from ſuch a ſyſtem, that this newly-created royalty has been recently ſhorn of its rays, and, after riſing in ſplendour at the beginning of the preſent century (1718), ſeems but too likely to be ſubjected to a temporary eclipſe.

The government is deſpotic, therefore military. The officers wield the law at the end of their canes. They are aſſiſted by a numerous clergy. In Savoy alone, there are ſix different colleges, excluſively appropriated to, what it is the faſhion to term, "Theology." There are no leſs than five archbiſhops, twenty-eight biſhops, forty-four abbots, and monks and nuns innumerable. Their revenues are immenſe; but a Savoyard, like a Welch curate, is allowed to ſtarve on 15l. per annum.

Turin, like Paris before the revolution, is ſubjected to an impoſt on all commodities entering and leaving the city, to a per centage on the income, or, in other words, the induſtry, of the inhabitants; and alſo to a capitation.

The taxes levied in the provinces are as numerous as amongſt us, and ſtill more vexatious than our exciſe laws. In addition to the territorial impoſts, is a duty on ſilk-worms, the ſtaple of Piedmont, and another on the mulberry-tree, which is the indiſpenſable food of that profitable inſect; the trees are taxed by the foot, and five ſols for each twelve inches of admeaſurement muſt be paid before the peaſant crops a ſingle leaf. Another tax is a lottery, of that kind called in Italy *Loto di Genoa*; this, as with us, is a voluntary contribution, raiſed on the paſſions of the people, at the expence of their morals. The Catholic prince

who governs this country, alſo permits the monks to diſpoſe tickets of about four *lire*, or ſix ſhillings each, on their own account, thus happily blending avarice and devotion together.

Piedmont produces near 850,000l. ſterling a year. The taxes now raiſed on the people of England, amounting to almoſt ſixty ſhillings apiece, affect them leſs than the five and ſixpence a-head levied on the former; and yet, prejudice apart, their ſoil and climate are both ſuperior to our own, and the country abounds with articles for manufacture. Still, however, the Piedmonteſe are the favoured nation; for the other territories are treated with a certain degree of contempt, and their viceroys, judges, and all public officers, even to the hangman, are invariably natives of Piedmont. Savoy, which, beſides breeding multitudes of black cattle, exports radiſhes and cheſnuts, and furniſhes Paris with chimney-ſweepers, and London with grinders of muſic, formerly tranſmitted 150,000l. ſterling to the royal treaſury; ſince it has aſſumed the name of Mont Blanc, England has amply indemnified this loſs, by means of a ſubſidy of 200,000l. a-year.

The iſland of Sardinia, which has been greatly neglected, does not pay for its own government.

The expences of the ſtate are at preſent ruinous in the extreme; the difference between the income and the expenditure is ſupplied by an emiſſion of paper money, *Depar le Roi*.

The peace eſtabliſhment is 22,000 men; in time of war uſually 30,000; during the preſent conteſt, upwards of 40,000. Of theſe, one-fourth were when peace was made priſoners to the French. The number of ſubaltern and ſuperior commanders is ſo diſproportionate to that of the men, that there is ſaid to be an officer for every four privates. The generals in the army-liſt amount to about 300, and there are no leſs than 150 officers in the legion of cavalry alone.

The late King of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus III. was the oldeſt monarch in Europe; he reached 70 years of age, for he was born June 26, 1726. He had been married to Maria Ferdinanda of Spain, ſiſter to the Emperor of Germany: ſhe died in 1785. While yet Duke of Savoy, he applied to the reform of the laws with a laudable induſtry, and actually promulgated a new code, which, like that of moſt other ſtates, is more commendable in theory than in practice.

His late majeſty, in one thing—and it nearly intereſted his ſubjects—differed eſſentially from his predeceſſor. The former left his coffers full; but what is termed a monſtrous *deficit* at Turin (perhaps ten millions ſterling) took place before the war, and that *deficit* occurred during a profound tranquillity, and under a moſt excellent adminiſtration! — Again: The former was ſo œconomical, as to be accuſed of avarice; the latter was profuſe to a proverb. He has been known to treat twenty lords, or, as they are there termed, gentlemen of the bed-chamber, in one week. His chamberlains, with leaden keys, nicely gilded, and ſuſpended from empty pockets, were innumerable; there is not a court in Europe where there are more ribbands!

The king's paſſion for military men extended to minute objects, ſuch as the cut of a coat, the colour of a facing, the form of an epaulet, and the ſhape of a button. In 1791, Victor Amadeus collected all the drummers in the kingdom in the *caſernes* or barracks of Turin; and their branch of military muſic was carried, in conſequence of this, to a higher pitch of perfection than it had ever attained before. This, however, will ceaſe to appear wonderful, when it is obſerved, that his majeſty, in perſon ſuperintended their progreſs daily; and that Pregnani, the beſt violin-player in Italy, inſtructed the whole corps. The reſult was, that the drums of the capital of Piedmont excel, even to this very day, thoſe of Vienna and Berlin; and that the leader of the band at the opera-houſe was dubbed a captain.

The prince of whom we have been ſpeaking, Victor Amadeus Maria, died at Turin on the 16th of October, 1796.—On the night of the 13th

13th he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, which for ſome time deprived him of his ſpeech. The immediate application of bliſters, and bleeding, brought him to his ſenſes the next morning, and he recovered his ſpeech in a certain degree; during this interval the ſacraments were adminiſtered. Towards the evening alarming ſymptoms returned, and recourſe was had to a third bleeding in the foot: this not proving efficacious, the extreme unction was adminiſtered. His majeſty lay ſpeechleſs, and with one ſide wholly palſied, during the night. At five in the morning of the 15th he pronounced to be at the laſt extremity, and it was not imagined he could outlive the day: he however lingered till near noon the following day, when he expired, beloved and regretted by his ſubjects, after having reigned three-and-twenty years.

Of all the humiliating conditions which the French directory impoſed on the King of Sardinia, none was more diſgraceful than that which obliged him to ſend an ambaſſador to Paris, for the purpoſe of making his excuſe for having violated the law of nations by arreſting Semonville in his dominions. This is, however, a mere repriſal of the ſatisfaction which the court of Turin exacted, in the year 1752, from that of Verſailles, for having arreſted the famous Mandrin. He was the chief of a banditti who for a long while over-run ſeveral provinces, robbing and aſſaſſinating, as the revolutioniſts of the preſent day do. He was ſurpriſed and taken on the borders of Dauphiny and Savoy, in a village belonging to the King of Sardinia. On the demand of the Sardinian court, Louis XV. was obliged to ſend to Turin, in the quality of ambaſſador extraordinary *ad hoc*, the Count, afterwards Marſhal, de Noailles Mouchy, one of the firſt noblemen of his court, to make a ſolemn excuſe for his violation of the Sardinian territory. We ſhould hardly have conceived, that the French republicans would have made it their buſineſs to avenge a King of France for the humiliation he experienced from the King of Sardinia: but it is natural enough that a republic, which has pantheonized the greateſt criminals of all ages and countries, ſhould avail herſelf of the diplomatic incident which happened to Semonville, to pay homage to the memory of Mandrin, one of the moſt worthy forerunners of French Jacobiniſm.

The Prince of Piedmont, Charles Emanuel Frederic Maria, ſon of the late king, and now King of Sardinia, is five-and-forty years of age, being born in 1751: he married, in 1775, Marie Adelaide, ſiſter of Louis XVI. king of France, whoſe brothers, the Count of Provence and the Count d'Artois, married his two ſiſters.—He is a moſt excellent prince, and his conduct, during the life of the late king, might ſerve as a model to all the heirs apparent in Europe. The Cardinal de Gerdil, an enlightened clergyman, was his tutor; but he preferred a layman for his confidant. He uniformly interfered, but always with the utmoſt deference and ſubmiſſion, in favour of the Sardinians and Savoyards. And he alſo, with equal uniformity, oppoſed the preſent war, notwithſtanding his marriage to the ſiſter of Louis XVI. and it was he who, in a familiar converſation with his royal father, when ſpeaking of the irreſiſtible progreſs of certain opinions, ſaid, "Ceux qui ont envie de regner n'ont qu'à ſe depecher." Thoſe who have a mind to reign muſt make haſte.

BATTLE OF BLENHEIM, (or HOCHSTET.)

THE confederate army, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, conſiſted of 64 battalions and 166 ſquadrons, and had a train of 52 pieces of cannon. The enemies' army conſiſted of 82 battalions, and 147 ſquadrons, and they had with them a train of about 100 pieces of cannon. On the right were the Marſhal Tallard and the French troops he brought with him; and on the left the elector with his Bavarians, and the French under the command of Marſhal Marſin.

On

On the 13th of Auguſt, 1704, the battle began, of which the Duke of Marlborough gives the following account in a letter to Mr. Secretary Harley:

"About ſix in the morning we came in view of the enemy, who we found did not expect ſo early a viſit. The cannon began to play about half paſt eight. They formed themſelves into two bodies; the elector with Monſ. Marſin and their troops on our right, and Monſieur de Tallard with all his on our left; which laſt fell to my ſhare. They had two little rivulets beſides a moraſs before them, which we were obliged to paſs over in their view; and Prince Eugene was forced to take a great compaſs to come to the enemy, ſo that it was one o'clock before the battle began; it laſted with great vigour till ſun-ſet, when the enemy were obliged to retire, and we obtained a complete victory. We cut off great numbers of them, as well in the action as in the retreat, beſides upwards of thirty ſquadrons of the French, which I puſhed into the Danube, where we ſaw the greateſt part of them periſh; Monſieur de Tallard, with ſeveral of his general officers, being taken priſoners at the ſame time. In the village of Blenheim, which the enemy had intrenched and fortified, and where they made the greateſt oppoſition, I obliged twenty-ſix entire battalions, and twelve ſquadrons of dragoons, to ſurrender themſelves priſoners at diſcretion: we took likewiſe all their tents ſtanding, with their cannon and ammunition, as alſo a great number of ſtandards, kettle-drums, and colours, in the action; ſo that I reckon the greateſt part of Monſieur Tallard's army is taken or deſtroyed. The bravery of all our troops on this occaſion cannot be expreſſed; the generals as well as the officers and ſoldiers behaved themſelves with the greateſt courage and reſolution. The horſe and dragoons were obliged to charge four or five ſeveral times. The elector and Monſieur de Marſin were ſo advantageouſly poſted, that Prince Eugene could make no impreſſion on them till the third attack at near ſeven at night, when he made great ſlaughter of them; but, being near a wood-ſide, a good body of Bavarians retired into it, and the reſt of that army retreated towards Lawingen, it being too late, and the troops too much tired to purſue them far."

In this battle the enemies' loſs was computed to be between twenty and 30,000 men, beſides 13,000 made priſoners. The confederates alſo took 100 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 ſtandards, 17 pair of kettle-drums, 3,600 tents, 34 coaches, 300 laden mules, 24 barrels and 8 caſks of ſilver. Of the confederates there were about 4,500 men killed, and 7,500 wounded: among the ſlain we may reckon the Prince of Holſtein Beck, and Brigadier Row, who died of their wounds ſoon after the battle.

About the middle of November the Duke of Marlborough arrived from Holland with the priſoners and the colours and ſtandards taken at Blenheim. At his grace's coming to the houſe of lords, the lord-keeper, in the name of all the peers, congratulated the duke upon his ſucceſs, and returned him the thanks of that houſe for his ſignal ſervices; to which his grace anſwered, that he was extremely ſenſible of the honour done him, but that, next to the bleſſing of God, the ſucceſs of this campaign was owing to the extraordinary courage of the officers and ſoldiers under his command. A committee of the commons alſo waited on his grace to give him the thanks of that houſe, and to congratulate his glorious ſucceſſes. Marſhal Tallard and the principal of the French priſoners were ſent down to Nottingham and Lichfield, where they remained for ſome years; and the colours and ſtandards that were taken were hung up in Weſtminſter-hall. The Duke of Marlborough was alſo invited by the lord-mayor and aldermen to dine with them at Goldſmiths' Hall, whither he went in one of her majeſty's coaches, attended by ſeveral of the great officers of ſtate and foreign miniſters, and was ſplendidly entertained. And the queen granted to the duke and his heirs the manor of Woodſtock and honour of Wootton.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

The PEDLAR.

From Dibdin's "Chriſtmas Gambols."

COME here, come here, my pretty dear;
Leave buſineſs, care, and labour.
Chriſtmas comes but once a year;
Come, lads and laſſes, come and hear
My merry pipe and tabour.

I ſell all ſorts of curious wares,
Tapes, garters, ribbands, laces,
That give the form enchanting airs,
And ſet off pretty faces.
And then I've philtres, drugs, and charms,
That, when the nymph's deſerted,
Can lure the ſhepherd to her arms,
And make him tender-hearted.
Come here, come here, &c.

This wonderful love-powder ſee;
Though ever ſo hard-featur'd,
To a Venus that converts each ſhe,
By making her good-natur'd.
This eye-water can pow'r diſpenſe
To cure each jealous blindneſs,
And turn to gen'rous confidence,
Each jarring ſtrife to kindneſs.
Come here, come here, &c.

When clouds ſhall wedlock's ſky deface,
And dim that brilliant heaven,
Upon your lips this padlock place,
By wary prudence given.
But when, from ſtorms and tempeſts free,
Th' horizon looks propitious,
From kindneſs' hand take pleaſure's key,
And open ſcenes delicious.
Come here, come here, &c.

The RUSTICATED CANTAB.

——επεα φρεσιν ακυσματε πολλατε ηδη,
Μαψ, αταρ ϑ κατα κοσμον, εριζεμεναι
βασιλευσιν.

DREAD worthies, I bow at your ſhrine,
And, kneeling ſubmiſſive, petition
You'll pardon this falſe ſtep of mine,
And pity my diſmal condition.
When ye met all together of late,
In the *room* that we term *combination*.
To fix your petitioner's fate,
Alas! why did ye chooſe *ruſtication*?

That my conduct was wrong, I muſt own,
And your juſtice am forc'd to acknowledge,
But can I, in no wiſe, atone
For my fault, without leaving the college?

Conſider how ſtrange 'twill appear,
To the mind of each fine jolly fellow,
That a Cantab was baniſh'd a year
Juſt for *roùing* a little when mellow.

Ye have precedents, no one denies,
To prove it but juſt that I went hence:
But, ſurely, no harm could ariſe
If ye were to relax in your ſentence.
No! truſt me, much good ſhould proceed
From granting this very great favour,
For, impreſt with a ſenſe of the deed,
I'd carefully mend my behaviour.

Ye will, then, have on me a faſt hold,
For gratitude's ſtronger than any tie:
Then pray do not think me too bold
In thus begging hard for humanity!—
But, why ſhould I humbly implore,
Since to you all my ſorrow's a farce?
I'll ſupplicate *fellows* no more!
So, ye Reverend Dons, ———!

The lad who good drinking enjoys,
I'll chearfully pledge in a full can;
Ruſtication's quite common, my boys,
Remember Apollo and Vulcan:
Theſe two heroes were hurl'd from the ſkies,
Neither forges nor muſic could ſave them:
For, heartily d—ning their eyes,
Jove a *travelling fellowſhip* gave them.

Then no longer let mortals repine
If to graſs ſent from Oxon or Granta,
But ſtick to the bleſſings divine
Which flows from a well-fill'd decanter.
When our goblets with nectar are crown'd,
And our ſpirits riſe faſter and faſter,
Whilſt good-humour ſmiles gaily around,
A fig for the *Fellows* and *Maſter*!

INVOCATION for PEACE.

WHILE ſounds of war are heard around,
And death and ruin ſtrew the ground;
To thee we look, on thee we call,
The Parent and the Lord of all.

Thou, who haſt ſtamp'd on human kind
The image of a heav'n-born mind,
And in a father's wide embrace
Haſt cheriſh'd all the kindred race;

O ſee, with what inſatiate rage
Thy ſons their impious battles wage;
How ſpreads deſtruction like a flood,
And brothers ſhed their brothers' blood!

See guilty paſſions ſpring to birth,
And deeds of hell deform the earth;
While righteouſneſs and juſtice mourn,
And love and pity droop forlorn.

Great God! whoſe powerful hand can bind
The raging waves, the furious wind,
O bid the human tempeſt ceaſe,
And huſh the madd'ning world to peace.

With rev'rence may each hoſtile land
Hear and obey that high command,
Thy Son's bleſt errand from above,
"My creatures, live in mutual love!"

REMEMBER JACK.

WHEN ſcarce a handſpike high,
Death with old dad made free;
So what does I do me I,
But I pikes it off to ſea.
Says I to ſweetheart Poll,
If ever I come back,
We'll laugh and ſing tol lol de rol lol;
If not, remember Jack.

I'd fortin ſmooth and rough,
The wind would chop and veer,
'Till hard knocks I'd nab'd enough
On board a privateer.
Prop'd on a wooden peg,
Poll, I thought, would bid me pack,
So I was forc'd, d'ye ſee, to beg,
And 'twas Pray remember Jack.

I ax'd as folks hove by,
And ſhew'd my wooden pin;
Young girls would ſometimes ſigh,
And gaping lubbers grin.
In vain I'd often bawl,
My hopes we're ta'en aback,
And my ſhare of coppers ſmall,
To Pray remember Jack.

One day, my lockers bare,
And toggs all tatter'd grown,
I twigg'd a pinnace fair,
Well rigg'd, a bearing down;
'Twas Poll, ſhe look'd ſo ſpruce,
What! thus, ſays ſhe, come back?
My tongue forgot its uſe,
And Pray remember Jack.

What matters much to prate!
She'd ſhiners ſav'd a few,
So I became her mate,
Warn't Poll a ſweetheart true?
Then a friend I'd ſarv'd before,
From a long voyage trips back,
Shar'd with I his gold galore,
For he well remember'd Jack.

So, what tho'f I loſt my leg,
It ſeem'd to fortin mend,
And was forc'd, d'ye ſee, to beg,
I gain'd a wife and friend.
Here's the king, old England, Poll,
My ſhipmate juſt come back;
Then laugh and ſing tol lol de rol lol,
And pray remember Jack.

To the MEMORY of a FRIEND.

SLOW glides the river o'er its pebbly bed,
And ſlow along its lonely bank I bend
My weary way, where, waving ſoft impend
The willow's drooping branches o'er my head.

Oh! lower bend your weeping leaves, that while
Life's lamp ſhall dimly burn beneath yon ſhade,
Remote from the tumultuous world's parade,
Peace on her downy wings may kindly ſmile.

Deluſion fond, with which Hope's boſom glows,
Glimm'ring a moment, and as ſoon o'ercaſt;
For ſtill her mantle Mem'ry o'er me throws,
Wrought with the ſcenes of many a ſorrow paſt,
And with her faithful pencil paints the hour
I ſaw thee yield to death's remorſeleſs power!

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Dec.* 17.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-adm. Bazely, Commanding Officer in the Downs, to Evan Nepean Eſq. dated Overyſſel, December 14, 1796.

I HAVE juſt received a letter from Lieut. Webb, commanding the Marechal de Cobourg cutter, acquainting me that, on the night of the 12th inſtant, off Dungeneſs, he fell in with, and after a chace of two hours, captured a French lugſail privateer of two guns and eighteen men, named the Eſpoire, which had left Boulogne the day before, but had not taken any thing.

Dec. 17. You will be pleaſed to acquaint their lordſhips, that I this morning received a letter from Mr. N. Simmons, maſter of the Lion armed cutter, dated Seaford Roads, the 15th inſt. giving me an account of his having the day before captured, off the Owers, after a chace of four hours and a half, the Hazard French cutter privateer, mounting two carriage guns and two ſwivels, with ſmall arms, and ſeventeen men, which had been ſent out two days from Fecamp, but had not captured any thing.

JOHN BAZELEY.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Captain Talbot, of his Majeſty's ſhip Eurydice, to Rear-adm. Bazeley, dated in Dover Road, the 16th of December.

Laſt night I captured La Sphinx French privateer, of forty-ſix tons and twenty-ſix men, from Dunkirk, on a cruize: ſhe left it yeſterday at twelve o'clock, and had not taken any thing. She is Southampton built, and has made a practice of running along the ſhore as a coaſter. The laſt cruize ſhe was at ſea ſhe was boarded by one of the armed luggers in the North Sea, but got clear by producing Swediſh papers. I have ſent her into Dover harbour, and, when I have landed the priſoners, ſhall immediately proceed to my ſtation. She had nothing but ſmall arms on-board. JOHN TALBOT.

P. S. I ſince find ſhe has four four-pounders and two ſwivels in her hold.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Dec.* 24.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. James Young, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Greyhound, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Spithead, December 20, 1796.

SIR, I have to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that yeſterday at four A. M. I fell in with, and captured off Barfleur, L'Adventure, French privateer brig, of 16 four-pounders and ſixty-two men, commanded by Citizen Peltier, two days from Calais, on her firſt cruize, and had not taken any thing. J. YOUNG.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, *Dec.* 20.

Diſpatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been received by the Right Hon. H. Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Gordon Forbes, commanding his Majeſty's Troops in the Iſland of St. Domingo, dated Port-au Prince, October 9, 1796.

I am happy to have the power of aſſuring you, that our ſituation in St. Domingo is by far more favourable at this time than ſince his majeſty has been in poſſeſſion of any part of it. The ſucceſs of the very judicious arrangements made by Major-general Bowyer at Jeremie, and the diviſions amongſt the enemy in the ſouth part of the iſland, where almoſt all the republican whites have been maſſacred ſince their defeat, has aſſured the ſafety of the important quarter of the Grand Ance.

The ſame ſpirit of diſcord prevailing alſo in the north, and the ſucceſs of our troops towards the Spaniſh frontiers, have encouraged the remains of Jean François's army to co-operate with us. They have, in conſequence, fought ſeveral battles with the Republican party, and have ſent us a number of priſoners.

St. Marc's and Mole St. Nicolas are alſo in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity, and the pariſh of l'Arcahaye was never in a higher ſtate of cultivation, nor the negroes more peaceable and orderly, than at this moment. Indeed ſuch is the public confidence, that the planters are now actually importing from Jamaica a conſiderable number of new negroes.

Extract of a Letter from Major-general Gordon Forbes, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Port-au-Prince, Oct. 9, 1796.

It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy, who had made uſe of the utmoſt exertion to collect all their force in the ſouthern part of the colony for the attack of Jeremie in various points at the ſame time, have been defeated every where, with very conſiderable loſs on their ſide, and on our part fortunately very trifling. Major-general Bowyer, whoſe account of the buſineſs I incloſe, has conducted himſelf, in the difficult ſituation of a command of very extenſive country and poſts, in the moſt maſterly and judicious manner; and I beg leave to expreſs my marked admiration of this moſt meritorious officer, whoſe conduct on all occaſions will, I am confident, highly recommend him to his majeſty's gracious favour. I am happy to inform you, that the Major-general, who was wounded in the above gallant defence of the important quarter under his command, is perfectly recovered.

This important defeat of the enemy aſſures the tranquillity of Jeremie, and particularly as it is certain Rigaud, the chief of the blacks to the ſouthward, has decidedly declared againſt Santhonax and the republic, and has cauſed almoſt all the white people in his power to be maſſacred.

Government Houſe, Jeremie, Sept. 3.

SIR, From the intelligence you will probably have received from other quarters, you will not be ſurprized to hear of the poſts on the extremities of this dependency, both eaſt and weſt, being attacked in force on the ſame day. On the 8th of Auguſt, I ordered Lieutenant Bradſhaw, with twenty-two of the 13th light dragoons, mounted, to march for Du Centre; and Captain Whitby, two ſubalterns, and ſixty privates, of the 17th light dragoons, and non-commiſſioned officers in proportion, embarked the ſame evening for Caymites, from whence they arrived, without any accident, at Du Centre, and Rai-

mond, which was a fortunate circumſtance, as the next day, the 11th, the enemy appeared before Poſt Raimond, and, after keeping a very heavy fire on the block houſe, with little effect, they attempted to ſtorm it in conſiderable force four different times, and were each time repulſed with great loſs, and their chief killed. In this buſineſs only one Britiſh and two chaſſeurs were wounded. On Capt. Whitby's arrival at Du Centre, he detached Lieutenant Gilman, of the 17th light dragoons, with twenty men, to Poſt Raimond, who immediately placed himſelf in the block houſe with his detachment and a larger party of chaſſeurs. On the 12th, the enemy ſtill continued before the block houſe, which is ſituated on a ſmall height, about one hundred yards from the fort, keeping up a fire with muſketry with as little effect as before, when Lieutenant Gilman made a ſucceſsful ſortie with the whole of the 17th and ſome chaſſeurs, driving the enemy before him into the woods, who left ſixteen whites and forty-ſeven blacks dead on the ſpot, and many dead and wounded were afterwards found in the woods and road leading over the mountains to Aux-Cayes. Some four-pound ſhot, a two-pounder mounted, ſeveral firelocks, and other articles, were left by the enemy in their retreat. I am happy to report, that in this gallant affair the 17th regiment had only two privates wounded. The chaſſeurs had one officer, Captain Dutoya, and three chaſſeurs, killed, and fourteen wounded. It is ſuppoſed the loſs of the enemy muſt have been very conſiderable indeed, as, from every account of ſpies and deſerters, above forty whites are among the killed, and thoſe dead of their wounds and found in the woods, which I can eaſily conceive, as the aſſault of the block houſe was made by about two hundred whites, formerly ſoldiers in the regiment of Berwick, aſſiſted by the Brigands.

Captain Whitby reports, that the honour of the Britiſh ſervice was never more ably maintained than in the engagement at Poſt Raimond, and expreſſes himſelf highly grateful to Lieutenant Gilman and the ſoldiers of the 17th, as well as thoſe of the colonial corps, for their active exertions in ſo bravely checking the enemy in the attempt on this poſt.

Indeed, Lieutenant Gilman's intrepidity and cool conduct on this occaſion appear to me ſo praiſe-worthy, that I ſhould not do juſtice to him or my own feelings on this occaſion, if I did not ſtrongly recommend him to you, ſir, for promotion.

I am happy to have it in my power to report that the enemy has been under the neceſſity of raiſing the ſiege of Irois, before which they lay eighteen days. On the 11th ultimo, General Rigaud, with three or four thouſand Brigands, appeared before it, and ſent a ſummons to Captain Beamiſh to ſurrender the fort to the republic of France. Captain Beamiſh very properly anſwered he ſhould defend it to the laſt extremity. The enemy had on the night landed a ſixteen-pounder and a mortar, which, with incredible labour, they got up, opened on the fort the next day, within about four hundred and fifty yards. The moment I heard Irois was inveſted, I ordered one hundred privates, officers and non-commiſſioned officers in proportion, with Lieutenant-col. Hooke, of the 17th, to embark for that place where they arrived ſafe. Lieutenant-colonel Hooke took the command of the fort and troops, in which ſtation he has rendered very meritorious ſervices.

Finding the enemy had advanced a conſiderable force between Irois and L'Ance Eros, which ſhut up by land the communication with Jeremie, I determined, with what force I could collect, to attack them on the Morne Gautier. On my arrival at L'Ance Eros, the 16th, a plan was agreed upon to march in three columns on the 19th, ſo as to arrive before Morne Gautier at day-break. Obſerving on my approach that a few men of the 17th dragoons were killed and wounded, and that firing at a diſtance anſwered no purpoſe, I determined to attempt to carry the hill by aſſault, had formed the 17th dragoons for that purpoſe, ordered the 13th to diſmount, and was endeavouring to rally the negroes, who had been thrown into ſome confuſion, when I received a ſhot in my left breaſt, which cauſed me to fall from my horſe; afterwards I knew nothing of what paſſed, except by report; and I was ſorry to hear that we were under the neceſſity of retreating, with the loſs of the three-pounder we had with us. Fortunately this little check did not affect the ſafety of the fort; on the contrary, the enemy, who muſt have ſuffered more than ourſelves, evacuated Gautier, and retired the next day to Rigaud; on the other ſide of Irois; and on the 29th, Lieutenant-colonel Hooke wrote me he had raiſed the ſiege entirely: ſo that, ſir, I may now congratulate you on this dependency being wholly freed from the enemy, and on your having it in your power to acquaint his majeſty's miniſters, that he has been beaten and failed in every quarter of this iſland, under your command.

I have not hitherto been able to procure exact returns of the killed and wounded; but I conceive that the 17th regiment had

had about ſeven killed, and fourteen or fifteen wounded: none dangerouſly on my affair of the 19th ult. Lieutenant-colonel Hooke has not yet made his report; but I do not believe more than two were killed at Irois and three or four wounded; ſo that the enemy's ſhot and ſhells had little effect.

I am ſorry to ſay that my Brigade-major Manners received a ball through his thigh; but, as it miſſed the bone, no bad effect will ariſe, and he is doing well.

HENRY BOWER, Major-General.

DOWNING-STREET, *Dec.* 20.

Diſpatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Eſq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Nov. 23.

MY LORD, I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that in the night of the 21ſt to the 22d, the trenches were opened before Kehl, on the right bank of the Kinzig. The firſt parallel of this attack, with its communications, proceeding from the right and left flank of the right wing of the line of contravallation were ſo far completed during the night, that before day-break the men were tolerably covered. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt the work, nor had he yet fired a ſingle ſhot upon the trenches; but early yeſterday morning, the 22d, he made a ſudden attack upon the left wing of the line of contravallation, and, after an action, than which nothing could be poſſibly more ſevere, was driven back into his works with very great loſs.

The enemy having, in the courſe of the night, from the 21ſt to the 22d, brought over a large body of troops from Straſbourg, formed his columns of attack cloſe behind the chain of his advanced poſts, with ſo much ſilence, that they were not perceived. Juſt before the break of day, (which however was rendered extremely obſcure by a very thick miſt, that laſted the greater part of the forenoon,) theſe columns began to advance. The inſtant the Auſtrian videttes and centries gave their fire, which was the only notice of the approaching attack, the enemy's infantry ruſhed on with the utmoſt impetuoſity, without firing a ſhot, and in an inſtant they were maſters of two redoubts of the left of the firſt line. The village of Sundheim was attacked in the ſame manner, and with equal ſucceſs; after which, coming in the rear of the curtain that connects the village with the firſt redoubt to its left, the enemy immediately carried that work, one face of which was not quite finiſhed. Upon this large bodies of their infantry ruſhed through the openings in the curtains on the whole front of this wing; and, whilſt part advanced againſt the ſecond line, the others endeavoured to make themſelves maſters of the remaining redoubts of the firſt; but theſe, though perfectly left to themſelves for a conſiderable time, entirely ſurrounded, cut off from every aſſiſtance, and attacked with fury by the enemy, who frequently got into the ditches, and attempted to climb the parapet, were defended in a manner that reflects the higheſt honour on the officers and troops that were in them. The loſs in all of theſe redoubts was conſiderable, and in one the artillery drivers were at laſt obliged to fire the guns; but all the attacks were repulſed.

The enemy's right column, after occupying the two works which they had carried, puſhed on between the dykes to attack the left of the ſecond line; but Prince Frederic of Orange, whoſe gallant and judicious conduct cannot ſufficiently be praiſed, having rallied his brigade, placed a part of his infantry behind the dyke, which connects the third redoubt from the left of the firſt line with the work which is on the left of the ſecond; and in this ſituation he reſiſted the moſt ſevere attack that can be imagined upon his front, whilſt thoſe bodies of the enemy's infantry, which had pierced between the redoubt of the firſt line, were actually in his rear; he not only maintained his poſt, but completely checked the enemy's progreſs on this flank.

A great part of the troops of the left wing had been working in the trenches on the right of the Kinzig. General Latour, who commands the army of the ſiege, formed three of theſe battalions which happened to be juſt returning from work, and retook the village of Sundheim, which he maintained, though the enemy made great efforts to diſlodge him. Lieutenant-general Staader, who commands the left wing, drove back the enemy, who had advanced againſt the right of the ſecond line of it, and retook the redoubt on the left of Sundheim; and the Prince of Orange, advancing between the two dykes, defeated the column with which he had been ſo ſeverely engaged, and recovered the redoubts it had carried. The enemy then retired into his intrenched camp.

The loſs of the Auſtrians amounted to forty officers and about thirteen hundred men killed, wounded, and miſſing, which, conſidering that not more than half the

left

left wing was engaged, is certainly conſiderable; but that of the French muſt have been much greater. The ground round the works was in ſome part covered with their dead bodies, and I am very much in bounds in ſtating their loſs at two thouſand men. During the time the French were in poſſeſſion of the redoubts on the left, they found means to carry off five pieces of cannon. The others were all re-taken.

It is impoſſible to attempt to do juſtice to the conduct of the archduke; he animated the troops in retaking Sundheim, directed the attacks on the works that had been left to the left of it, and, under the heavieſt fire, gave his orders with the greateſt coolneſs and the moſt perfect military knowledge.

Lieutenant Proby, of his majeſty's 9th regiment of foot, (attached to Lieutenant-colonel Craufurd's miſſion,) was wounded by a muſket-ſhot; but I feel great ſatisfaction in being able to add that the wound is of a very ſlight nature, and will have no other conſequence whatever than that of a very ſhort confinement.

In Continuation.

It is with much ſatisfaction that I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that, after an interval of ten days without any advices from Italy, his Royal Highneſs the Archduke has this day received a report from General Alvinzy, the tenor of which is ſuch as to confirm the hopes which his former diſpatches inſpired. This report, which is very ſhort, is dated Calabro, November 13, and is in ſubſtance as follows:

After the action of the 6th, near Baſſano, the enemy continued to retreat, abandoned even the ſtrong poſition of Montabello without reſiſtance, and croſſed the Adige at Verona.

On the 11th General Alvinzy arrived near Villanova; and the ſame evening a conſiderable part of the enemy's army, commanded by Buonaparte in perſon, advanced from Verona, and took poſt in the neighbouring mountains.

Early on the 12th, Buonaparte commenced a general attack upon the whole line, which, though made with infinite violence, was reſiſted with the moſt perfect ſteadineſs and bravery.

Whilſt Buonaparte was thus employed, in repeated though ineffectual efforts to force the front of the poſition, General Alvinzy detached a column againſt each of his flanks. No ſooner had theſe arrived at their point of attack, than the enemy retreated with precipitation; and a moſt ſevere and important affair was thus completely decided in favour of the Auſtrians.

Two of the enemy's generals were known to have been wounded, and a third was amongſt the number of priſoners already brought in.

I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that, after the affair of the 22d inſt. nothing remarkable happened here till the night from the 26th to the 27th, in which the enemy made a ſally, in conſiderable force, againſt the firſt parallel of the attack, on the right bank of the Kinzig. The enemy was inſtantly repulſed, with the loſs of about 40 killed and wounded. Amongſt the killed was the commandant of a battalion.

The batteries of the firſt parallel, as well as the guns in all the redoubts to the right and left of it, commenced firing this morning; and in the courſe of the forenoon the enemy's advanced poſts were driven out of the village of Kehl.

Nov. 27. It is with much ſatisfaction that I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that his royal highneſs the archduke has this day received a report from General Davidowich, dated Piovezano, November 18, in which he gives an account of his having on the preceding day attacked and entirely defeated the enemy on the height of Rivoli.

The attack commenced about ſeven in the morning of the 17th, and, after a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, the enemy was entirely driven from his poſitions and purſued as far as Cambara.

General Davidowich took 12 cannon, about 1100 priſoners, and many officers. Amongſt the latter are Generals Florella and Valette. He praiſes, in the warmeſt terms, the conduct of his generals, and the diſcipline and remarkable bravery of his troops.

The enemy having, in the courſe of the night from the 17th to the 18th, received conſiderable reinforcements, took another poſition on the heights near Cambara; in which General Davidowich attacked him the next morning, and drove him back beyond Peſchiera.

When General Davidowich ſent off this report (the evening of the ſecond affair), he was encamped with his right towards the lake of Garda, near Colla, and his left to the Adige; Peſchiera being in front of his right wing, and Verona in front of his left.—I have the honour to be, &c. ROB. CRAUFURD.

ST. PETERSBURGH, *November* 18.

Laſt night her imperial majeſty, who had been ſeized with an apoplectic fit on the preceding day, expired at a quarter before ten o'clock.

Immediately

Immediately after her imperial majeſty's deceaſe, the Emperor Paul was proclaimed before the palace, in the uſual form; and the whole court, which was there aſſembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the empreſs's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the oath of allegiance to the new ſovereign, as did the four regiments of guards; and every thing paſſed with the greateſt order and tranquillity.

[Her majeſty was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and from that moment to the time of her deceaſe ſhe was quite inſenſible. Her feet had ſwollen very much previous to the attack, for which ſhe had taken medicine. Immediately after ſhe felt ſevere pains in her bowels, and had retired into an inner apartment. Being miſſed, her attendants ſearched after her, and on opening the door of the cloſet, they found her majeſty lying ſenſeleſs on the ground, with her feet towards the door. As ſoon as her death was known, the Grand Duke Paul Petrowitz, who had been ſent for from the caſtle of Gatſchiena, was declared Emperor of all the Ruſſias, and the next morning all the great officers of ſtate and the troops in the metropolis, took the oaths of allegiance.

When the empreſs was opened, two ſtones were found in the gall-bladder, one of which weighed an ounce, and the other half an ounce, Ruſſian weight, which is one-third leſs than the Engliſh weight.

The firſt act of the new king's government was to nominate the Vice-chancellor Oſterman chancellor of the empire. When the courier came away from Peterſburgh, every thing remained perfectly quiet, nor was there any appearance of intrigue likely to affect the tranquillity of the empire. Some private letters, however, from perſons of good authority, affirm, that the new king is extremely ill.

Letters received from Peterſburgh by perſons of high reſpectability ſtate, that the new Emperor of Ruſſia declared, when he aſcended the throne, that he was determined to purſue, in all reſpects, the ſyſtem of government adopted by the late empreſs; and, particularly, to act on the ſame plan, as well with regard to the general affairs of Europe, as to thoſe of the armed coalition againſt the republic of France.

The grand duke, on the morning after his acceſſion, ordered a ſolemn ſervice for his mother; and what is very remarkable, another for his father, the hapleſs Peter III. who died, as every body knows, about 34 years ago, on a ſudden. The new emperor has created three field-marſhals, who had been paſſed over in the laſt promotion. He has called to his miniſtry, Prince Repnin. Bedſborodko remains miniſter of ſtate. Reſpecting Markow, nothing is yet determined. There is every appearance that Repnin is deſtined to play an important part, and it is after his arrival that freſh changes are expected, which will produce much influence in the affairs of Europe.

The late empreſs was born on the 2d of May 1729, and commenced her reign on the 9th of July 1762. She was married to her late huſband—whoſe unhappy fate is ſo well known—while Duke of Holſtein Gottorp, in 1745, by whom ſhe had the preſent emperor, her ſucceſſor, formerly known as the Great Duke of Ruſſia, born in 1754, who had been twice married. By his preſent wife, the Princeſs of Wirtemberg, now empreſs, he has had two ſons, Alexander and Conſtantine, and a daughter Alexandria Pawleona.]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

SATURDAY night, December 24, Mr. Brooks, one of his majeſty's meſſengers, arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with diſpatches from Lord Malmeſbury at Paris.

The negociations for peace are terminated for the preſent.—Lord Malmeſbury, having been required by the directory to ſpecify by name the objects of mutual conceſſion, at laſt produced the ultimatum of the Britiſh cabinet, which demanded, as the terms of peace, the reſtitution of all conqueſts reciprocally, excepting the Cape of Good Hope and the iſland of Ceylon, which were required to be left in the poſſeſſion of Great Britain.

The only anſwer returned by the French directory to the above propoſition was, an order to his lordſhip to quit the territory of the republic within forty-eight hours. This order was received by his lordſhip ſoon after the delivery of the Britiſh ultimatum.

On this intereſting ſubject, which has ſo greatly excited the public attention, we lay before our readers the following

Confidential Memorial, on the principal Objects of Reſtitution, Compenſation, and reciprocal Arrangement.

The principle already eſtabliſhed, as the baſis of negociation, by the conſent of the two governments, is founded on reſtitutions

reſtitutions to be made by his Britannic majeſty to France, in compenſation of the arrangements to which that power may conſent, in order to ſatisfy the juſt pretenſions of the allies of the king, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

In order to accompliſh theſe objects, in the manner the moſt complete, and to offer a freſh proof of the ſincerity of his wiſhes for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity, his majeſty would propoſe that there ſhould be given to this principle, on each ſide, all the latitude of which it may be ſuſceptible.

I. His majeſty demands therefore,

1. The reſtitution, to his majeſty the emperor and king, of all his dominions, on the footing of the ſtatus ante bellum.

2. The re-eſtabliſhment of peace between the Germanic empire and France, by a ſuitable arrangement, conformable to the reſpective intereſts, and to the general ſafety of Europe. This arrangement to be negociated with his imperial majeſty, as conſtitutional head of the empire, either by the intervention of the king, or immediately, as his imperial majeſty ſhall prefer.

3. The evacuation of Italy by the French troops, with an engagement not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country; which ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed, as far as poſſible, upon the footing of the ſtatus ante bellum.

In the courſe of the negociation, a more detailed diſcuſſion may be entered into of the further meaſures which it may be proper to adopt, reſpecting the objects of theſe three articles, in order to the providing effectually for the future ſecurity of the reſpective limits and poſſeſſions, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

II. With regard to the other allies of his Britannic majeſty, his majeſty demands that there be reſerved to her majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, a full and unlimited power of taking part in this negociation, whenever ſhe may think fit, or of acceding to the definitive treaty, and thereby returning to a ſtate of peace with France.

III. His majeſty alſo demands, that her moſt faithful majeſty may be comprehended in this negociation, and may return to a ſtate of peace with France, without any ceſſion or burthenſome conditions on either ſide.

IV. On theſe conditions, his majeſty offers to France the entire and unreſerved reſtitution of all the conqueſts which he has made on that power in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, propoſing at the ſame time that a mutual underſtanding ſhould be eſtabliſhed as to the means of ſecuring for the future tranquillity of the two nations, and of conſolidating, as much as poſſible, the advantages of their reſpective poſſeſſions. His majeſty offers, in like manner, the reſtitution of the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and of the fiſhery of Newfoundland, on the footing of the ſtatus ante bellum.

But if, in addition to this, his majeſty were to wave the right given to him by the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, of oppoſing the ceſſion of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo to France, his majeſty would then demand, in return for his conceſſion, a compenſation, which might ſecure, at leaſt in ſome degree, the maintenance of the balance of the reſpective poſſeſſions in that part of the world.

V. In all caſes of ceſſions or reſtitutions, which may come in queſtion in the courſe of this negociation, there ſhould be granted on each ſide to all individuals, the moſt unlimited right to withdraw with their families and their property, and to ſell their land, or other immovable poſſeſſions; and adequate arrangements ſhould alſo be made in the courſe of this negociation, for the removal of all ſequeſtrations, and for the ſatisfaction of their juſt claims, which individuals on either ſide may have to make upon the reſpective governments. (Signed) MALMESBURY.

ANSWER.

The underſigned miniſter for foreign affairs is charged by the executive directory to anſwer Lord Malmeſbury's two notes of the 27th and and 29th Frimaire (17th and 19th December, 1796,) that the executive directory will liſten to no propoſals, contrary to the conſtitution, to the laws, and to the treaties which bind the republic. And as Lord Malmeſbury announces in every communication, that he is in want of the advice of his court, from it reſults that he acts a part merely paſſive in the negociation, which renders his preſence at Paris uſeleſs, the underſigned is farther charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the perſons who have accompanied and followed him, and to quit as expeditiouſly as poſſible the territory of the republic. The underſigned declares moreover, in the name of the executive directory, that, if the Britiſh cabinet is deſirous of peace, the executive directory is ready to follow the negociatons, according to the baſis laid down in the preſent note, by the reciprocal channel of couriers. (Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 29th Frimaire, (19th December,) 5th year of the French republic, one and indiviſible, (1796.)

ADMIRAL RUSSEL, EARL OF ORFORD.

EDWARD Ruſſel was grandſon of Francis fourth earl of Bedford, and ſecond ſon of the honourable Edward Ruſſel, Eſq. by Penelope, daughter of Sir Moſes Hill, of Hillſborough caſtle, in the kingdom of Ireland, and widow of Sir William Brooke. He was born in the year 1653, and brought up to the ſea. Upon the death of his elder brother William, in 1674, he ſucceeded to the family eſtate; he was likewiſe gentleman of the bedchamber to the Duke of York, but upon the death of the Lord Ruſſel, his couſin german, he retired from court. He was one of the firſt to ſound the Prince of Orange, concerning what might be expected from him, in ſupport of the liberties of England, when King James, immediately upon his advancement to the throne, attempted to eſtabliſh arbitrary power and the Romiſh religion in England; he likewiſe accompanied the Prince of Orange when he landed in 1688.

When King William was advanced to the throne, Ruſſel was appointed one of the privy council, and in 1691 became admiral of the blue ſquadron; ſoon after which, he was placed at the head of the navy, and made treaſurer of the ſame. The diſagreement which ſubſiſted between him and the Earl of Torrington was perhaps the chief cauſe of that ſeverity, with which the miniſtry purſued the earl after his defeat off Beachy-head. Admiral Ruſſel, not long after that miſcarriage of the combined fleets, revenged his country's cauſe on their exulting enemies, by giving a total overthrow to the French fleet, under the command of Monſieur de Tourville, near La Hogue. In reward for this moſt deciſive ſtroke, he was made firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, and in the November following the commons in parliament came to a reſolution, "that the thanks of their houſe be given to Admiral Ruſſel, for his great courage and conduct in the victory obtained at ſea the laſt ſummer:" and in the next month they came to another reſolution, "that Admiral Ruſſel in his command of the fleet, during the laſt ſummer expedition, had behaved himſelf with fidelity, courage, and conduct." And reſolved, "that the ſaid reſolution be communicated to the lords at a conference." On March 23, 1692-3, he was conſtituted treaſurer of his majeſty's chamber.

In 1694, he ſailed with the fleet for the Mediterranean, where he prevented the deſigns of the French againſt Barcelona; and in March 1695-6, by his diligence he alſo prevented the deſigned invaſion in favour of King James, who lay with the French army near Dieppe; but Ruſſel, ſteering over to the coaſts of France with the Engliſh fleet under his command, diſconcerted the ſcheme of the French ſetting ſail for England. For theſe and other ſervices, he was on May 7, 1697, created, by King William, Baron of Shingey in the county of Cambridge, Viſcount Barfleur in the duchy of Normandy, and Earl of Orford in the county of Suffolk, with remainder of Baron of Shingey to the iſſue male of Letitia his eldeſt ſiſter; he was alſo made vice-admiral of England, and twice one of the lords juſtices during King William's abſence in Holland.

In 1699 he reſigned all his poſts upon an addreſs of the houſe of commons, concerning miſmanagements in the navy, which charges were chiefly levelled at him. In 1701 the houſe impeached him of ſeveral high crimes and miſdemeanors, particularly for adviſing the petition-treaty, which was repreſented as of the moſt dangerous conſequence. He was charged likewiſe with taking great grants from the king, and with abuſes in managing the fleet, and victualling it when it lay on the coaſt of Spain; with ſeveral orders given him during his command; and with procuring a commiſſion for Captain Kidd, who had committed piracies. The earl put in his anſwer in four days; wherein he declared, that he had received but two grants from the king; one a reverſionary grant for ſome houſes; the other, a grant of the remainder of a groſs ſum, amounting to about two

two thouſand pounds a-year. He opened the affair of Kidd, in which he had acted legally, with good intentions to the public. He repreſented that his accounts, whilſt he commanded the fleet, had been all examined and allowed; and he denied that he had adviſed his majeſty to the petition-treaty, but, ſo far as he was any ways acquainted with it, objected to it, and gave his opinion againſt it. Upon his trial, June 23, 1701, his lordſhip was unanimouſly acquitted of the articles charged upon him, and the impeachment diſmiſſed. His accounts were likewiſe, in 1703, juſtified by the houſe of lords.

Under the reign of Queen Anne, Lord Orford again came into power. He was appointed by her majeſty one of the commiſſioners for the union, and of her majeſty's privy council; and in 1709, upon the Earl of Pembroke reſigning the office of lord high-admiral, was offered that poſt, which he refuſed, but accepted of that of firſt lord of the admiralty, which he held until the change of miniſtry, the year following.

On the death of Queen Anne, King George appointed him one of the lords juſtices, till his arrival from Hanover; after which, he was appointed of the privy-council, and again made firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty.

His lordſhip married the Lady Margaret, third and youngeſt daughter to William I. duke of Bedford, his father's brother; but had no iſſue. He died at his houſe in Covent Garden, on the 26th day of November 1727, and in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age.

Biſhop Burnet ſtyles Lord Orford, a man of much honour and great courage, who had good principles, and was firm to them. Later writers have charged him with having privately countenanced the cauſe of the abdicated king. That a ſecret correſpondence was carried on between moſt of the leading men in the adminiſtration under King William, and the court of St. Germaine, ſeems to be ſupported by very ſtrong proofs. That Ruſſel ſhould profeſs himſelf a well-wiſher to the late king, whilſt it did not interfere with the real intereſts of his country, is not at all wonderful, or diſgraceful. Had he entertained no ſuch ſentiment, he would have been wanting in that regard which was due to an old maſter; but his profeſſions of attachment are repreſented as being ambiguous and ſuſpicious; ſo that thoſe who entered moſt warmly into the intereſts of the abdicated king were cautious of making Ruſſel the depoſitory of their ſecrets, and many ſuſpected that he only profeſſed an attachment in order to betray the cauſe. Thus much is certain, that, however tender he might be of doing an injury to James, he was ever hearty againſt the natural enemies of his country, the French, whoſe marine he ruined by a ſingle ſtroke, in ſuch a manner, as no one commander before or ſince his time has been able to effect; although many battles have been fought at ſea, where the commanders have gained a greater ſhare of honour, becauſe their force was leſs, and their conflict harder.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 334.

SETTLEMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, viz. BOTANY BAY, PORT JACKSON, &c. in NEW HOLLAND.

WITH regard to the geography of this extenſive country, which may perhaps be reckoned a fifth general diviſion of the world, Captains Cook and Furneaux ſo fully explored its coaſts, that ſucceeding navigators have added nothing to their labours. The only part which ſtill remains unknown is that between the latitude of 37° 58′ and 39° ſouth; and, as none of the fleet which lately ſailed from Britain could be ſuppoſed to undertake any voyage of diſcovery, it is unknown whether or not a ſtraight interſects the continent in this place or not. Captain Tench, however, informs

informs us, on the authority of a naval friend, "that, when the fleet was off this part of the coaſt, a ſtrong ſet-off ſhore was plainly felt."

A vaſt chain of lofty mountains run nearly in a north and ſouth direction farther than the eye can trace, about ſixty miles inland. The general face of the country is pleaſing, diverſified with gentle riſings and ſmall winding valleys, covered for the moſt part with large ſpreading trees, affording a ſucceſſion of leaves in all ſeaſons. A variety of flowering ſhrubs, almoſt all entirely new to an European, and of exquiſite fragrance, abound in thoſe places which are free from trees; and, among theſe, a tall ſhrub, bearing an elegant flower, which ſmells like Engliſh may, is peculiarly delightful, and perfumes the air to a great diſtance. There are but few trees; and, as Captain Tench and others relate, of ſo bad a grain, that they can ſcarcely be uſed for any purpoſe: this, however, Mr. Stockdale aſcribes to their being uſed in an unſeaſoned ſtate. In return for theſe bad qualities, however, the trees yield vaſt quantities of a gum reckoned a cure for the dyſentery. It is of an acrid quality, and therefore requires to be given along with opiates. The tree which yields it is of very conſiderable ſize, and grows to a great height before it puts out any branches. The gum itſelf is uſually compared to *ſanguis draconis*, but differs from it in being perfectly ſoluble in water. It may be extracted from the wood by tapping, or taken out of the veins when dry. The leaves are narrow, and not unlike thoſe of a willow; the wood fine-grained and heavy, but warps to ſuch a degree, when not properly ſeaſoned, as ſoon to become entirely uſeleſs. The yellow gum is properly a reſin, being entirely inſoluble in water. It greatly reſembles gamboge, but has not the property of ſtaining. It is produced by a low ſmall plant with long graſſy leaves; but the fructification ſhoots out in a ſurpriſing manner from the centre of the leaves on a ſingle ſtraight ſtem to the height of twelve or fourteen feet. This ſtem is ſtrong and light, and is uſed by the natives for making their ſpears. The reſin is generally dug up from the ſoil under the tree, not collected from it, and may perhaps be the ſame which Taſman calls *gum lac of the ground*. It has been tried by Dr. Blanc, phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital, who found it very efficacious in the cure of old fluxes, and that in many and obſtinate caſes. Many of the New Holland plants have been already imported into Britain, and are now flouriſhing in perfection at the nurſery gardens of Mr. Lee of Hammerſmith.

The ſoil immediately around Sydney Cove is ſandy, with here and there a ſtratum of clay; but hitherto the produce has not been remarkable. The principal difficulty which is experienced in clearing the ground ariſes from the ſize of the trees, which is ſaid to be ſo enormous, that twelve men have been employed for five days in grubbing up one. Capt. Cook ſpeaks of ſome fine meadows about Botany Bay, but none of theſe have been ſeen by the preſent ſettlers, and Governor Phillip ſuppoſes them to have been ſwamps ſeen at a diſtance. Graſs grows in almoſt every place, but in the ſwamps with the greateſt vigour and luxuriancy, though not of the fineſt quality. It is found to agree better with cows and horſes than ſheep. A few wild fruits are ſometimes procured; among which is a kind of ſmall purple apple mentioned by Captain Cook; and a fruit which has the appearance of a grape, but taſting like a green gooſeberry, and exceſſively ſour.

From the firſt diſcovery of this continent, the extreme ſcarcity of freſh water has been mentioned by every navigator. None have been fortunate enough to enter the mouth of any navigable river ſuch as might be expected in a country of ſuch extent. The ſettlers about Port Jackſon found enough for the common purpoſes of life; but Captain Tench informs us, that when he left the country, towards the end of 1788, there had been no diſcovery of a ſtream large enough to turn a mill. Since that time, however, Governor Phillip has been more ſucceſsful; as

we are informed by a letter of his to Lord Sydney, dated Feb. 13, 1790:—In this letter he relates, that, ſoon after the ſhips ſailed in November 1788, he again made an excurſion to Botany Bay, where he ſtaid five days; but the reſearches he made there tended only to confirm him in the opinion he already entertained, that the country round it was by no means an eligible ſituation for a colony. After having viſited Broken Bay ſeveral times with boats, a river was found, which has ſince been traced, and all thoſe branches explored which afforded any depth of water. This river has obtained the name of Hawkeſbury, is from three hundred to eight hundred feet wide, and ſeems navigable for the largeſt merchant ſhips as high as Richmond-hill, at which it becomes very ſhallow, and divides into two branches; on which account the governor calls Richmond-hill, the head of the river. As after very heavy rains, however, the water ſometimes riſes thirty feet above its level, it would not be ſafe for ſhips to go up ſo far; but fifteen or twenty miles below it they would lie in freſh water, and be perfectly ſafe.

The country about Broken Bay is at firſt high and rocky, but as we proceed up the river it becomes more level, the banks being covered with timber, and the ſoil a light rich mould, ſuppoſed to be very capable of cultivation. The other branches of this river are ſhallow, but probably run many miles up into the country. Great numbers of black ſwans and wild-ducks were ſeen on theſe rivers, and the natives had ſeveral decoys for catching quails.

Richmond-hill, near which a fall prevented the boats from proceeding farther up, is the moſt ſoutherly of a large range of hills which run to the northward, and probably join the mountains nearly parallel to the coaſt from fifty to ſixty miles inland. The ſoil of this hill is good, and it lies well for cultivation. There is a very extenſive proſpect from the top, the whole country around ſeeming a level covered with timber. There is a flat of ſix or ſeven miles between Richmond-hill, and a break in the mountains which ſeparates Landſdown and Carmarthen hills; in which flat the governor ſuppoſes that the Hawkeſbury continues its courſe, though the river could not be ſeen on account of the timber with which the ground is every where covered where the ſoil is good. Six miles to the ſouthward of Port Jackſon is a ſmall river; and twenty to the weſtward is one more conſiderable, which probably empties itſelf into the Hawkeſbury. As far as this river was at that time explored, the breadth was computed at from three hundred to four hundred feet. It was named the Nepean, and, like the Hawkeſbury, ſometimes riſes thirty feet above its level. A party who croſſed the river attempted to reach the mountains, but found it impoſſible, probably for want of proviſions. After the firſt day's journey they met with ſuch a ſucceſſion of deep ravines, the ſides of which were frequently ſo inacceſſible, that in five days they could not proceed farther than fifteen miles. At the time they turned back, they ſuppoſed themſelves to be twelve miles from the foot of the mountains.

With regard to the ſtate of the colony, it appears from this letter to be as flouriſhing as could in any reaſonable manner be expected. Another has been formed at a place called Roſehill, at the head of the harbour of Sydney Cove. At this place is a creek, which at half-flood has water for large boats to go three miles up; and one mile higher the water is freſh and ſoil good. Some ground having been cleared and cultivated, the governor in the above letter writes, that twenty-ſeven acres were ſown with corn, and that in December the crop was got in:—That the corn was exceedingly good; about two hundred buſhels of wheat and ſixty of barley, with a ſmall quantity of flax, Indian corn, and oats; all which was preſerved for ſeed:—That, if ſettlers are ſent out, and the convicts divided amongſt them, this ſettlement will very ſhortly maintain itſelf; but without which this country cannot be cultivated to any advantage. The country for twenty miles to the weſtward is very capable of cultivation; though

though the labour of cutting down the trees is very great. At Sydney Cove the ſtores had been infeſted by a ſwarm of rats, which deſtroyed no leſs than twelve thouſand pounds weight of flour and rice. The gardens alſo had ſuffered very conſiderably; ſo that, having met with ſuch a conſiderable loſs of proviſion, and a ſufficient ſupply not being procured from the Cape, Governor Phillip thought proper to ſend a farther detachment to Norfolk Iſland, where the fertility of the ſoil afforded great hopes of their being able in a ſhort time to ſubſiſt themſelves independent of any aſſiſtance from the ſtores.

With regard to the civil eſtabliſhment in this colony, the powers of the governor are abſolutely unlimited, no mention being made of a council to aſſiſt him in any thing; and, as no ſtated time is appointed for aſſembling the courts, ſimilar to the aſſizes and gaol-deliveries in England, the duration of impriſonment is altogether in his hands. The governor is allowed to grant pardons in all caſes, treaſon and wilful murder excepted; and even in theſe he has authority to ſtay the execution of the law until the king's pleaſure ſhall be ſignified. In caſe of the governor's death, the lieutenant-governor takes his place; and, on his deceaſe, the authority is lodged in the hands of the ſenior officer.

It was not long after the convicts were landed that there appeared a neceſſity for aſſembling a criminal court; and it was accordingly convened by warrant from the governor. The members were the judge-advocate, who preſided, three naval and three marine officers. The number of members is limited by act of parliament to ſeven; who are expreſsly ordered to be officers either of his majeſty's ſea or land forces. The court being met, completely arrayed and armed as at a military tribunal, the judge-advocate proceeds to adminiſter the uſual oaths taken by the jurymen in England to each member; one of whom afterwards ſwears him in a like manner. This ceremony being over, the crime is laid to the priſoner's charge, and the queſtion "guilty or not guilty" put to him. No law-officer being appointed on the part of the crown, the party at whoſe ſuit he is tried is left to proſecute the priſoner entirely by himſelf. All the witneſſes are examined on oath; and the deciſion muſt be given according to the laws of England, or "as nearly as may be, allowing for the circumſtances and ſituation of the ſettlement," by a majority of votes, beginning with the youngeſt member, and ending with the preſident of the court. No verdict, however, can be given in caſes of a capital nature, unleſs at leaſt five of the ſeven members concur therein. The evidence on both ſides being finiſhed, and the priſoner's defence heard, the court is cleared, and, on the judgment being ſettled, is thrown open again, and ſentence pronounced. During the time of ſitting, the place in which it is aſſembled is directed to be ſurrounded by a guard under arms, and admiſſion granted to every one who chuſes to enter it.—The annual expence of the civil and military eſtabliſhments of this colony is about ten thouſand pounds.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

OSMOND AND ALMENA.

IN the days of chivalry, when martial proweſs won the female heart, the daughters of Albion thought it not beneath their dignity, to beſtow themſelves upon thoſe, who, by ſucceſs in arms, were entitled to a return of gratitude and love. The inhabitants of Britain were a race of warlike and conquering men:—uncorrupted by luxury,—untainted by diſſipation.

That the preſent generation may perceive the advantages which ariſe from courage and perſeverance, I preſent them with the following ſtory.—If it ſhould impart one gleam of ſatisfaction to the breaſts of our fair countrywomen, I ſhall hope our ſucceſſors

ceſſors may hereafter be what our forefathers *once* were: a brave, gallant, and ſucceſsful, people.

The brave Gondibert had two daughters, one of which, by the influence of a magician, was under the power of enchantment, and wholly loſt to the prince her father. The other ſtill bleſſed his age; her amazing beauty drew all the youth of diſtinction to his court, who were captivated by her charms, and allured by the excellence of her underſtanding.

But the young and noble Oſmond poſſeſſed the greateſt ſhare of her eſteem—His proweſs had reſcued ſeveral unfortunate virgins from the powers of enchantment—his name was exalted unto heaven in the oriſons of his dependents.

But her father had made another choice, and had already promiſed her in marriage to the ſon of a neighbouring prince. This royal ſuitor was likewiſe brave and gallant, and had frequently exerted his arm in the defence of injured innocence.

The beautiful Almena had long been remarkable for her amiable attachment to the prince her father. Fame had enrolled her in the liſt of the virtuous, and her name was recorded in the annals of prudence and diſcretion.

The conflict therefore of her breaſt upon this occaſion may be eaſily imagined.—Duty prompted to obey, but duty, oppoſed to love, vaniſhes like the miſts of the morning, when the enlivening ſun ſpreads his genial influence over the verdant plains.

At length an idea aroſe, which ſhe flattered herſelf would remove every difficulty, which was, to propoſe to her father, that the two lovers might be requeſted to exert their valour in liberating her ſiſter—and that the victor in this arduous enterpriſe ſhould be rewarded with *herſelf*.

The royal parent was pleaſed with the propoſal of his child, and immediately carried it into execution, by ſummoning the two champions, and informing them of the principles of the combat, and the prize of the victory. Equally enraptured, they accepted the offer, but a new difficulty aroſe; that they could not exert their ſkill at once with ſucceſs; if they ſucceeded in liberating the lady, they would *both* conquer, and conſequently *both* be intitled to the reward.

This objection was ſoon obviated, by the information of an ancient ſervant of the prince, who informed them, that there were at different ſides of the caſtle two entrances guarded by moſt dreadful monſters.

The next evening was appointed for their departure to the caſtle of the enchanter. Eager expectation ſat in the eye of the trembling princeſs. Prayers were ſent up to heaven from the ſubjects of the prince, while every heart anticipated the ſucceſs of the illuſtrious heroes.

At length the time arrived for their departure: the big tear of ſilent anguiſh ſtole down the cheek of the fair Almena; ſhe took leave of the gallant knight with an affectionate regret, while her father encouraged the noble youths, by recounting the heroic deeds of the courageous and perſevering.

Pale Cynthia darted her enlightening beams along the great expanſe;—the warblings of the nightingale ſaluted the ears of the lovers—all nature ſeemed to encourage them: their hearts dilated with tranſport, and their weapons were frequently brandiſhed in the vacant air.

Arriving at the caſtle, they ſeparated to diſcover the entrances; they eaſily traced them, by large flames of ſulphur iſſuing from the horrid jaws of the monſters they were doomed to encounter.

The knight drew his ſcymitar, and, ſpringing forward, inſtantly ſevered the head of one from its ſhoulders; monſter with a hideous groan expired; the other, perceiving the fate of his companion, eagerly attacked the hero, who ſtruck him with his ſtill reeking ſcymitar, and laid him breathleſs at his feet.

The heavens at once became clouded;—lightnings flaſhed around the undiſmayed Oſmond;—repeated thunders rolled; and hail ſhowered upon his head.

Undaunted, he ſtill preſſed forward along an arched avenue that reſound-

ed to his ſteps, until he found his progreſs checked by a beautiful female, who, kneeling, beſought him to proceed no farther, as inſtant death awaited another ſtep. Her pleading, and her beauty, for a time, ſuſpended his thirſt of love and glory; till a voice iſſuing from the walls admoniſhed him in theſe words: "Beware of fatal blandiſhment!—Now is the moment of glory,—to be loſt or won for ever!—Pauſe not, but ſtrike." The phantom trembled. Inſpired with freſh energy, Oſmond aimed a blow at the deluſive beauty; its form was inſtantly changed into the reſemblance of death. The rattling of its falling bones was the knell of its diſſolution, and the ſignal of his victory. His heart, elated with ſucceſs, emboldened his progreſs—he advanced—the opening doors yielded him admittance into a dungeon, where night and ſilence ſhared their ebon throne. Fear fled his ſteps, and courage led him to the centre of the gloomy vault—his foot touched a ring on the floor; endeavouring to take it up, he found it was faſtened to a trap-door, which he opened, and diſcovered a room below irradiated with the moſt ſplendid and innumerable illuminations. He immediately deſcended. The door cloſed again, and immured him in his new and brilliant habitation.

A rattling of chains excited his attention. A curtain aroſe, and a man of amazing ſize preſented himſelf to the eyes of the aſtoniſhed, though undaunted, knight, and drew his ſcymitar, calling on the intrepid Oſmond to defend himſelf.

They engaged.—The arm of virtue was ſtrong. As her champion, he conquered; and left his antagoniſt weltering in his blood.

This adverſary diſpatched;—he entered another apartment; at the farther end was a receſs formed out of black marble.

Here ſtood a lady of exquiſite beauty, to all appearance void of life, over whoſe head, in gilt letters, were inſcribed the following lines:

In this dread place two champions ſhall appear,
Whoſe ſwords ſhall vanquiſh the magician's art;
Virtue again ſhall ſpread her influence here,
And worth and valour gain a virgin's heart.

Oſmond had ſcarcely read theſe lines before the prince ruſhed into the apartment, and immediately informed the knight of his various adventures, which exactly coincided with thoſe of his brother champion.

They inſtantly took each a hand of the fair inſenſible, who, with majeſtic ſtep, deſcended from her confinement, and embraced her brave deliverer. Amazement ſeized the breaſt of the conquerors. They fell on their knees, and beheld her reanimated form with love and admiration.

With ſweetneſs inexpreſſible, ſhe thus addreſſed them: "Valiant youths! whoſe attachment to my ſiſter has induced you to undertake this dangerous enterpriſe, your love has been evinced by your trials." At this moment the prince caſt himſelf at her feet, and exclaimed:

"Fair and amiable princeſs, as the brave Oſmond has been your immediate deliverer—let him be rewarded by the virgin of his choice—Enough for me, if your heart inclines towards him who will live but in your ſmiles, and who now, trembling with doubt, and yet ſuſtained by hope, dares to look up to excellence like yours, and expreſs his deſire to receive you from the hands of your royal parent. Deign then, lovely princeſs, to become the ornament of my throne, and the crown of my felicity."

The princeſs with a gracious ſmile withdrew not from his embrace; but with a nobleneſs truly her own replied, "I cannot but be ſenſible of what is due to my gallant deliverer; and I confeſs, without a bluſh, that your courage and ſenſibility demand every return of grateful affection. By the exertion of virtues at once ſplendid and amiable, you have prevailed over the powers of darkneſs, and have reſtored the long-loſt daughter to her father, to herſelf, and to happineſs."

The prince, with rapture, preſſed her yielding hand. The caſtle ſhook; the powers of enchantment were diſſolved

diſſolved—and again they beheld themſelves in the palace of Gondibert.

The prince publicly proclaimed his love for the elder princeſs—Oſmond, his brave companion, was united to Almena, and the praiſes of theſe amiable and illuſtrious perſonages became the emulation of youth, and the admiration of age.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

THE telegraph, though it has been generally known and uſed by the moderns only for a few years, is by no means a modern invention. There is reaſon to believe that amongſt the Greeks there was ſome ſort of telegraph in uſe. The burning of Troy was certainly known in Greece very ſoon after it happened, and before any perſon had returned from thence. Now that was altogether ſo tedious a piece of buſineſs, that conjecture never could have ſupplied the place of information. A Greek play begins with a ſcene, in which a watchman deſcends from the top of a tower in Greece, and gives the information that Troy was taken: "I have been looking out theſe ten years (ſays he) to ſee when that would happen, and this night it is done." Of the antiquity of a mode of conveying intelligence quickly to a great diſtance, this is certainly a proof.

The Chineſe, when they ſend couriers on the great canal, or when any great man travels there, make ſignals by fire from one day's journey to another, to have every thing prepared; and moſt of the barbarous nations uſed formerly to give the alarm of war by fires lighted on the hills or riſing grounds.

Polybius calls the different inſtruments uſed by the ancients for communicating information πυρσιαι, *pyrſiæ*, becauſe the ſignals were always made by means of fire. At firſt they communicated information of events merely by torches; but this method was of little uſe, becauſe it was neceſſary before-hand to fix the meaning of every particular ſignal. Now, as events are exceedingly various, it was impoſſible to expreſs the greater number of them by any premeditated contrivance. It was eaſy, for inſtance, to expreſs by ſignals that a fleet had arrived at ſuch a place, becauſe this had been foreſeen, and ſignals accordingly had been agreed upon to denote it; but an unexpected revolt, a murder, and ſuch accidents, as happen but too often, and require an immediate remedy, could not be communicated by ſuch ſignals; becauſe to foreſee them was impoſſible.

Æneas, a contemporary of Ariſtotle, who wrote a treatiſe on the duties of a general, endeavoured to correct thoſe imperfections, but by no means ſucceeded. "Thoſe (ſays he), who would give ſignals to one another upon affairs of importance, muſt firſt prepare two veſſels of earth, exactly equal in breadth and depth; and they need be but four feet and a half deep, and a foot and a half wide. They then muſt take pieces of cork, proportioned to the mouth of theſe veſſels, but not quite ſo wide, that they may be let down with eaſe to the bottom of theſe veſſels. They next fix in the middle of this cork a ſtick, which muſt be of equal ſize in both theſe veſſels. This ſtick muſt be divided exactly and diſtinctly, by ſpaces of three inches each, in order that ſuch events as generally happen in war may be written on them. For example, on one of theſe ſpaces the following words may be written: A BODY OF HORSE ARE MARCHED INTO THE COUNTRY. On another, A BODY OF INFANTRY, heavily armed, are arrived hither. On a third, INFANTRY LIGHTLY ARMED. On a fourth, HORSE AND FOOT. On another, SHIPS; then PROVISIONS; and ſo on till all the events which may probably happen in the war that is carrying on are written down in theſe intervals.

This being done, each of the two veſſels muſt have a little tube or cock of equal bigneſs, to let out the water in equal proportion. Then the two veſſels muſt be filled with water; the pieces of cork, with their ſticks thruſt through them, muſt be laid upon them,

them, and the cocks muſt be opened. Now, it is plain, that, as theſe veſſels are equal, the corks will ſink, and the ſticks deſcend lower in the veſſels, in proportion as they empty themſelves. But, to be more certain of this exactneſs, it will be proper to make the experiment firſt, and to examine whether all things correſpond and agree together, by an uniform execution on both ſides. When they are well aſſured of this, the two veſſels muſt be carried to the two places where the ſignals are to be made and obſerved: water is poured in, and the corks and ſticks are put in the veſſels. When any of the events which are written on the ſticks ſhall happen, a torch or other light is raiſed, which muſt be held aloft till ſuch time as another is raiſed by the party to whom it is directed. (This firſt ſignal is only to give notice that both parties are ready and attentive). Then the torch or other light muſt be taken away, and the cocks ſet open. When the interval, that is, that part of the ſtick where the event of which notice is to be given or written, ſhall be fallen to a level with the veſſels, then the man who gives the ſignal lifts up his torch; and on the other ſide, the correſpondent ſignal-maker immediately turns the cock of his veſſel, and looks at what is written on that part of the ſtick which touches the mouth of the veſſel: on which occaſion, if every thing has been executed exactly and equally on both ſides, both will read the ſame thing."

This method was defective, becauſe it could not convey any other intelligence except what was written on the ſticks, and even that not particularly enough. With regard to all unforeſeen events, it was quite uſeleſs.

A new method was invented by Cleoxenus (others ſay by Democlitus), and very much improved by Polybius, as he himſelf informs us. He deſcribes this method as follows: Take the letters of the (Greek) alphabet, and divide them into five parts, each of which will conſiſt of five letters, except the laſt diviſion, which will have only four. Let theſe be fixed on a board in five columns. The man who is to give the ſignals is then to begin by holding up two torches, which he is to keep aloft till the other party has alſo ſhewn two. This is only to ſhew that both ſides are ready. Theſe firſt torches are then withdrawn. Both parties are provided with boards, on which the letters are diſpoſed as formerly deſcribed. The perſon then who gives the ſignal is to hold up torches on the left, to point out to the other party from what column he ſhall take the letters as they are pointed out to him. If it is to be from the firſt column, he holds up one torch; if from the ſecond, two; and ſo on for the others. He is then to hold up torches on the right, to denote the particular letter of the column that is to be taken. All this muſt have been agreed on before-hand. The man who gives the ſignals muſt have an inſtrument conſiſting of two tubes, and ſo placed as that, by looking thro' one of them, he can ſee only the right ſide, and through the other only the left, of him who is to anſwer. The board muſt be ſet up near this inſtrument; and the ſtation on the right and left muſt be ſurrounded with a wall ten feet broad, and about the height of a man, that the torches raiſed above it may give a clear and ſtrong light, and that when taken down they may be completely concealed. Let us now ſuppoſe that this information is to be communicated—*A number of the auxiliaries, about a hundred, have gone over to the enemy.* In the firſt place, words muſt be choſen that will convey the information in the feweſt letters poſſible; as, *A hundred Cretans have deſerted*, Κρῆτες ἑκατὸν ἀφ' ἡμῶν ἀυτομολησαν. Having written down this ſentence, it is conveyed in this manner. The firſt letter is a κ, which is in the ſecond column; two torches are therefore to be raiſed on the left hand to inform the perſon who receives the ſignals to look into that particular column. Then five torches are to be held up on the right, to mark the letter *k*, which is the laſt in in the column. Then four torches are to be held up on the left to point out, the ρ (*r*), which is in the fourth column, and two on the right to ſhew that it is the ſecond letter of that column.

lumn. The other letters are pointed out in the ſame manner.—Such was the *pyrſia* or telegraph recommended by Polybius.

But neither this nor any other method mentioned by the ancients ſeems ever to have been brought into general uſe; nor does it appear that the moderns had thought of ſuch a machine as a telegraph till the year 1663, when the Marquis of Worceſter, in his Century of Inventions, affirmed that he had diſcovered "a method by which, at a window, as far as eye can diſcover black from white, a man may hold diſcourſe with his correſpondent, without noiſe made or notice taken; being according to occaſion given, or means afforded, *ex re nata*, and no need of proviſions before hand; though much better if foreſeen, and courſe taken by mutual conſent of parties." This could be done only by means of a telegraph, which in the next ſentence is declared to have been rendered ſo perfect, that by means of it the correſpondence could be carried on "by night as well as by day, though as dark as pitch is black."

About forty years afterwards M. Amontons propoſed a new telegraph. His method was this:—Let there be people placed in ſeveral ſtations, at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that by the help of a teleſcope a man in one ſtation may ſee a ſignal made in the next before him; he muſt immediately make the ſame ſignal, that it may be ſeen by perſons in the ſtation next after him, who are to communicate it to thoſe in the following ſtation, and ſo on. Theſe ſignals may be as letters of the alphabet, or as a cipher, underſtood only by the two perſons who are in the diſtant places, and not by thoſe who make the ſignals. The perſon in the ſecond ſtation making the ſignal to the perſon in the third the very moment he ſees it in the firſt, the news may be carried to the greateſt diſtance in as little time as is neceſſary to make the ſignals in the firſt ſtation. The diſtance of the ſeveral ſtations, which muſt be as few as poſſible, is meaſured by the reach of a teleſcope. Amontons tried this method in a ſmall tract of land before ſeveral perſons of the higheſt rank at the court of France.

It was not, however, till the French revolution, that the telegraph was applied to uſeful purpoſes. Whether M. Chappe, who is ſaid to have invented the telegraph firſt uſed by the French about the end of 1793, knew any thing of Amontons's invention or not, it is impoſſible to ſay; but his telegraph was conſtructed on principles nearly ſimilar. The manner of uſing this telegraph was as follows:—At the firſt ſtation, which was on the roof of the palace of the Louvre at Paris, M. Chappe, the inventor, received in writing, from the committee of public welfare, the words to be ſent to Liſle, near which the French army at that time was. An upright poſt was erected on the Louvre, at the top of which were two tranſverſe arms, moveable in all directions by a ſingle piece of mechaniſm, and with inconceivable rapidity. He invented a number of poſitions for theſe arms, which ſtood as ſigns for the letters of the alphabet; and theſe, for the greater celerity and ſimplicity, he reduced in number as much as poſſible. The grammarian will eaſily conceive that ſixteen ſigns may amply ſupply all the letters of the alphabet, ſince ſome letters may be omitted not only without detriment, but with advantage. Theſe ſigns, as they were arbitrary, could be changed every week; ſo that the ſign of B for one day might be the ſign of M the next; and it was only neceſſary that the perſons at the extremities ſhould know the key. The intermediate operators were only inſtructed generally in theſe ſixteen ſignals; which were ſo diſtinct, ſo marked, ſo different the one from the other, that they were eaſily remembered. The conſtruction of the machine was ſuch, that each ſignal was uniformly given in preciſely the ſame manner at all times:—It did not depend on the operator's manual ſkill; and the poſition of the arm could never, for any one ſignal, be a degree higher or a degree lower, its movement being regulated mechanically.

M. Chappe, having received at the Louvre the ſentence to be conveyed, gave

gave a known ſignal to the ſecond ſtation, which was Mont Martre, to prepare. At each ſtation there was a watch-tower, where teleſcopes were fixed, and the perſon on watch gave the ſignal of preparation which he had received, and this communicated ſucceſſively through all the line, which brought them all into a ſtate of readineſs. The perſon at Mont Martre then received, letter by letter, the ſentence from the Louvre, which he repeated with his own machine; and this was again repeated from the next height, with inconceivable rapidity, to the final ſtation at Liſle.

The firſt deſcription of the telegraph was brought from Paris to Frankfort on the Maine by a former member of the parliament of Bourdeaux, who had ſeen that which was erected on the mountain of Belville. Two working models of this inſtrument were executed at Frankfort, and ſent by Mr. W. Playfair to the Duke of York; and hence the plan and alphabet of the machine came to England.

Various experiments were in conſequence tried upon telegraphs in this country; and one was ſoon after ſet up by government in a chain of ſtations from the admiralty-office to the ſea coaſt. It conſiſts of ſix octagon boards, each of which is poiſed upon an axis in a frame, in ſuch a manner that it can be either placed vertically, ſo as to appear with its full ſize to the obſerver at the neareſt ſtation, or it becomes inviſible to him by being placed horizontally, ſo that the narrow edge alone is expoſed, which narrow edge is from a diſtance inviſible. Six boards make 36 changes, by the moſt plain and ſimple mode of working; and they will make many more if more were neceſſary: but as the real ſuperiority of the telegraph over all other modes of making ſignals conſiſts in its making letters, we do not think that more changes than the letters of the alphabet, and the ten arithmetical ciphers, are neceſſary; but, on the contrary, that thoſe who work the telegraphs ſhould avoid communicating by words or ſigns agreed upon to expreſs ſentences; for that is the ſure method never to become expert at ſending unexpected intelligence accurately.

This telegraph is without doubt made up of the beſt number of combinations poſſible; five boards would be inſufficient, and ſeven would be uſeleſs. It has been objected to it, however, that its form is too clumſy to admit of its being raiſed to any conſiderable height above the building on which it ſtands; and that it cannot be made to change its direction, and conſequently cannot be ſeen but from one particular point.

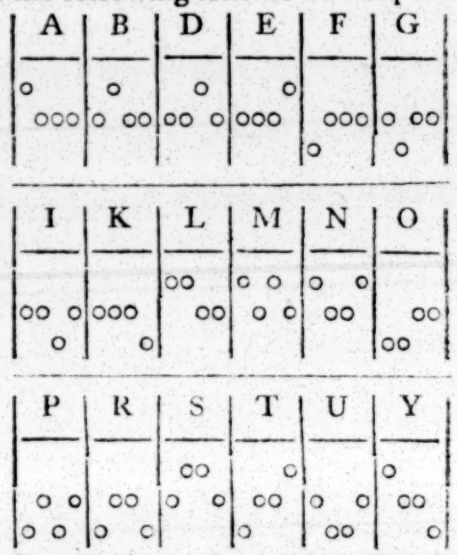
Several other telegraphs have been propoſed to remedy theſe defects, and perhaps others to which the inſtrument is ſtill liable. The dial-plate of a clock would make an excellent telegraph, as it might exhibit 144 ſigns ſo as to be viſible at a great diſtance. A telegraph on this principle, with only ſix diviſions inſtead of twelve, would be ſimple and cheap, and might be raiſed twenty or thirty feet high above the building without any difficulty: it might be ſupported on one poſt, and therefore turn round, and the contraſt of colours would always be the ſame.

A very ingenious improvement of the telegraph has been lately ſuggeſted. It conſiſts of a ſemicircle, to be properly elevated, and fixed perpendicularly on a ſtrong ſtand. The radius twelve feet; the ſemicircle conſequently ſomewhat more than thirty-ſix. This to be divided into twenty-four parts. Each of theſe will therefore compriſe a ſpace of eighteen inches, and an arch of 7° 30′ on the circumference. Theſe twenty-four diviſions to be occupied by as many circular apertures of ſix inches diameter; which will leave a clear ſpace of ſix inches on each ſide between the apertures. Theſe apertures, beginning from the left, to denote the letters of the alphabet, omitting K, J conſonant, V, X, and Q, as uſeleſs for this purpoſe. There are then twenty-one letters. The four other ſpaces are reſerved for ſignals. The inſtrument to have an index moveable by a windlaſs on the centre of the ſemicircle, and having two tops, according as it is to be uſed in the day or night; one, a circular

cular top of lacqnered iron or copper, of equal diameter with the apertures (and which consequently will eclipse any of them against which it rests); the other, a spear or arrow-shaped top, black, and highly polished, which, in standing before any of the apertures in the day-time, will be distinctly visible. In the night, the apertures to be reduced by a diaphragm fitting close to each, so as to leave an aperture of not more than two inches diameter. The diaphragm to be of well-polished tin; the inner rim lacquered black half an inch. All the apertures to be illuminated, when the instrument is used in the night-time, by small lamps; to which, if necessary, according to circumstances, convex lenses may be added, fitted into each diaphragm, by which the light may be powerfully concentrated and increased. Over each aperture one of the five prismatic colours least likely to be mistaken (the remaining two being less distinguishable, and not wanted, are best omitted) to be painted; and, in their natural order, on a width of eighteen inches and a depth of four, red, orange, yellow, green, blue; or, still to heighten the contrast, and render immediately successive apertures more distinguishable, red, green, orange, blue, yellow. The whole inner circle beneath and between the apertures to be painted black.

When the instrument is to be used, the index to be set to the signal apertures on the right. All the apertures to be covered or dark when it begins to be used, except that which is to give the signal. A signal-gun to be fired to apprise the observer. If the index is set to the first aperture, it will denote that words are to be expressed; if to the second, that figures; if to the third, that the figures cease; and that the intelligence is carried on in words. When figures are to be expressed, the alternate apertures from the left are taken in their order, to denote from one to ten inclusively; the second from the right denotes one hundred; the fifth one thousand. This order, and these intervals, are taken to prevent any confusion in so peculiarly important an article of the intelligence to be conveyed.

Perhaps, however, none of the telegraphs hitherto offered to the public exceeds the following, either in simplicity, cheapness, or facility in working; and it might perhaps, with a few trifling additions, be made exceedingly distinct. It is thus described in the Repertory of Arts and Manufactures:—For a nocturnal telegraph, let there be four large patent reflectors, lying on the same plane, parallel to the horizon, placed on the top of an observatory. Let each of these reflectors be capable, by means of two winches, either of elevation or depression to a certain degree. By elevating or depressing one or two of the reflectors, eighteen very distinct arrangements may be produced, as the following scheme will explain.



For the sake of example, the above arrangements are made to answer the most necessary letters of the alphabet; but alterations may be made at will, and a greater number of changes produced, without any addition to the reflectors. In the first observatory there need only be a set of *single* reflectors; but in the others each reflector should be double, so as to face both the preceding and subsequent observatory; and each observatory should be furnished with two telescopes. The proper diameter of the reflectors, and their distance from each other, will be ascertained by experience.

To

To convert this machine into a diurnal telegraph, nothing more is neceſſary than to inſert, in the place of the reflectors, gilt balls, or any other conſpicuous bodies.

Were telegraphs brought to ſo great a degree of perfection, that they could convey information ſpeedily and diſtinctly; were they ſo much ſimplified, that they could be conſtructed and maintained at little expence—the advantages which would reſult from their uſe are almoſt inconceivable. Not to ſpeak of the ſpeed with which information could be communicated and orders given in time of war, by means of which misfortunes might be prevented or inſtantly repaired, difficulties removed, and diſputes precluded, and by means of which the whole kingdom could be prepared in an inſtant to oppoſe an invading enemy; it might be uſed by commercial men to convey a commiſſion cheaper and ſpeedier than an expreſs can travel. The capitals of diſtant nations might be united by chains of poſts, and the ſettling of thoſe diſputes which at preſent take up months or years might then be accompliſhed in as many hours. An eſtabliſhment of telegraphs might then be made like that of the poſt; and, inſtead of being an expence, it would produce a revenue. Until telegraphs are employed to convey information that occurs very frequently, the perſons who are ſtationed to work them will never become expert, and conſequently will neither be expeditious nor accurate, though, with practice, there is no doubt but they might attain both in a degree of perfection of which we can as yet have but little conception.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

MANY philoſophers have talked of actions being right and wrong in the abſtract, without regard to their natural conſequences; and, converting the word into a ſubſtantive, they have fancied an eternal rule of right, by which the morality of human conduct is in every particular caſe to be tried. But in theſe phraſes we can diſcover no meaning. Whatever is right muſt be ſo on ſome account or other; and whatever is fit, muſt be fit for ſome purpoſe. When he who reſts the foundation of virtue on the moral ſenſe, ſpeaks of an action being right, he muſt mean that it is ſuch as, through the medium of that ſenſe, will excite complacency in the mind of the agent, and gain to him the general approbation of mankind. When he who reſts moral obligation on the will of God, ſpeaks of ſome actions as right and of others as wrong, he muſt mean that the former are agreeable to the divine will, however made known to men, and the latter diſagreeable to it; and the man who deduces the laws of virtue from what he calls the fitneſs of things, muſt have ſome end in view, for which things are fit, and denominate actions right or wrong as they tend to promote or counteract that end.

But the word right, uſed as a ſubſtantive, has in common as well as in philoſophical language a ſignification which at firſt view appears to be very different from this. It denotes a juſt claim or an honeſt poſſeſſion. Thus we ſay, a father has a right to reverence from his children, a huſband to the love and fidelity of his wife, and a king to the allegiance of his ſubjects. But, if we trace theſe rights to their ſource, we ſhall find that they are all laws of moral obligation, and that they are called rights only becauſe it is agreeable to the will of God, to the inſtinctive dictates of the moral ſenſe, or to the fitneſs of things, if ſuch a phraſe has any meaning, that children reverence their parents, that wives love their huſbands, and that ſubjects pay allegiance to their ſovereign. This will be apparent to any man who ſhall put to himſelf ſuch queſtions as theſe: "Why have parents a right to reverence from their children, huſbands to the love of their wives, and ſovereigns to the allegiance of their ſubjects?" As theſe queſtions contain

tain in them nothing abſurd, it is obvious that they are each capable of a preciſe anſwer; but it is impoſſible to give to any of them an anſwer which ſhall have any meaning, and not imply that right and obligation are reciprocal, or, in other words, that wherever there is a right in one perſon, there is a correſponding obligation upon others. Thus to the queſtion, "Why have parents a right to reverence from their children?" it may be anſwered, "becauſe, under God, they were the authors of their children's being, and protected them from danger, and furniſhed them with neceſſaries, when they were in a ſtate ſo helpleſs that they could do nothing for themſelves." This anſwer conveys no other meaning than that there is an obligation upon children, in return for benefits received, to reverence their parents. But what is the ſource of this obligation? It can only be the will of God, the moral ſenſe, or the fitneſs of things.

This view of the nature of right will enable us to form a proper judgment of the aſſertion of a late writer, "that man has no rights." The arguments by which this apparent paradox is maintained, are not merely ingenious and plauſible; they are abſolutely concluſive. But then our philoſopher, who never chooſes to travel in the beaten track, takes the word right in a ſenſe very different from that in which it has been uſed by all other men, and conſiders it as equivalent to diſcretionary power. "By the word right (ſays he) is underſtood a full and complete power of either doing a thing or omitting it, without the perſon's becoming liable to animadverſion or cenſure from another; that is, in other words, without his incurring any degree of turpitude or guilt." In this ſenſe of the word he affirms, and affirms truly, that a man has no rights, no diſcretionary power whatever, except in things of ſuch total indifference as, whether "he ſhall ſit on the right or on the left ſide of his fire, or dine on beef to-day or to-morrow."

A propoſition ſo evidently true as this ſtood not in need of argument to ſupport it; but as his arguments are clearly expreſſed, and afford a complete confutation of ſome popular errors ſanctioned by the reſpectable phraſe *rights of man*, we ſhall give our readers an opportunity of ſtudying them in his own words.

"Political ſociety is founded on the principles of morality and juſtice. It is impoſſible for intellectual beings to be brought into coalition and intercourſe without a certain mode of conduct, adapted to their nature and connection, immediately becoming a duty incumbent on the parties concerned. Men would never have aſſociated, if they had not imagined that, in conſequence of that aſſociation, they would mutually conduce to the advantage and happineſs of each other. This is the real purpoſe, the genuine baſis, of their intercourſe; and, as far as this purpoſe is anſwered, ſo far does ſociety anſwer the end of its inſtitution. There is only one poſtulate more that is neceſſary to bring us to a concluſive mode of reaſoning upon this ſubject. Whatever is meant by the term right, there can neither be oppoſite rights, nor rights and duties hoſtile to each other. The rights of one man cannot claſh with or be deſtructive of the rights of another: for this, inſtead of rendering the ſubject an important branch of truth and morality as the advocates of the rights of man certainly underſtand it to be, would be to reduce it to a heap of unintelligible jargon and inconſiſtency. If one man have a right to be free, another man cannot have a right to make him a ſlave; if one man have a right to inflict chaſtiſement upon me, I cannot have a right to withdraw myſelf from chaſtiſement; if my neighbour have a right to a ſum of money in my poſſeſſion, I cannot have a right to retain it in my pocket. It cannot be leſs incontrovertible, that I have no right to omit what my duty preſcribes. From hence it inevitably follows that men have no rights.

"It is commonly ſaid, 'that a man has a right to the diſpoſal of his fortune, a right to the employment of his time, a right to the uncontrouled choice of his profeſſion or purſuits.' But this can never be conſiſtently affirmed

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affirmed till it can be ſhewn that he has no duties, preſcribing and limiting his mode of proceeding in all theſe reſpects.

"In reality, nothing can appear more wonderful to a careful inquirer, than that two ideas ſo incompatible as man and rights ſhould ever have been aſſociated together. Certain it is, that one of them muſt be utterly excluſive and annihilatory of the other. Before we aſcribe rights to man, we muſt conceive of him as a being endowed with intellect, and capable of diſcerning the differences and tendencies of things. But a being endowed with intellect, and capable of diſcerning the differences and tendencies of things, inſtantly becomes a moral being, and has duties incumbent on him to diſcharge: and duties and rights, as has already been ſhewn, are abſolutely excluſive of each other.

"It has been affirmed by the zealous advocates of liberty, 'that princes and magiſtrates have no rights;' and no poſition can be more incontrovertible. There is no ſituation of their lives that has not its correſpondent duties. There is no power intruſted to them that they are not bound to exerciſe excluſively for the public good. It is ſtrange, that perſons adopting this principle did not go a ſtep farther, and perceive that the ſame reſtrictions were applicable to ſubjects and citizens."

This reaſoning is unanſwerable; but it militates not againſt the rights of man in the uſual acceptation of the words, which are never employed to denote diſcretionary power, but a juſt claim on the one hand, implying a correſponding obligation on the other. Whether the phraſe be abſolutely proper is not worth the debating: it is authoriſed by cuſtom—the *jus et norma loquendi*—and is univerſally underſtood except by ſuch as the dæmons of faction, in the form of paradoxical writers on political juſtice, have been able to miſlead by ſophiſtical reaſonings.

Rights, in the common acceptation of the word, are of various kinds: they are natural or adventitious, alienable or unalienable, perfect or imperfect, particular or general.

Natural rights are thoſe which a man has to his life, limbs, and liberty; to the produce of his perſonal labour; to the uſe, in common with others, of air, light, and water, &c. That every man has a natural right or juſt claim to theſe things, is evident from their being abſolutely neceſſary to enable him to anſwer that purpoſe, whatever it may be, for which he was made a living and a rational being. This ſhews undeniably, that the Author of his nature deſigned that he ſhould have the uſe of them, and that the man who ſhould wantonly deprive him of any one of them, would be guilty of a breach of the divine laws, as well as act inconſiſtently with the fitneſs of things in every ſenſe in which that phraſe can poſſibly be underſtood.

Adventitious rights are thoſe which a king has over his ſubjects, a general over his ſoldiers, a huſband to the perſon and affections of his wife, and which every man has to the greater part of his property. That the rights of the king and the general are adventitious, is univerſally admitted. And, though the human conſtitution ſhews ſufficiently that men and women have a natural right to the uſe of each other, yet it is evident that the excluſive right of any one man to any one woman, and *vice verſa*, muſt be an adventitious right.—But the important queſtion is, How are adventitious rights acquired?

In anſwer to this queſtion, the moraliſt, who deduces the laws of virtue from the will of God, obſerves, that as God appears from his works to be a benevolent Being, who wills the happineſs of all his creatures, he muſt of courſe will every thing which naturally tends to promote that happineſs. But the exiſtence of civil ſociety evidently contributes in a great degree to promote the ſum of human happineſs; and therefore whatever is neceſſary for the ſupport of civil ſociety in general, or for the conduct of particular ſocieties already eſtabliſhed, muſt be agreeable to the will of God:—But the allegiance of ſubjects to their ſovereign, the obedience of ſoldiers to their leader, the protection of private property, and the fulfilling

fulfilling of contracts, are all abſolutely neceſſary to the ſupport of ſociety: and hence the rights of kings, generals, huſbands, and wives, &c. though adventitious, and immediately derived from human appointment, are not leſs ſacred than natural rights, ſince they may all be ultimately traced to the ſame ſource. The ſame concluſion may eaſily be drawn by the philoſopher, who reſts moral obligation on the fitneſs of things or on a moral ſenſe; only it muſt in each of theſe caſes partake of the inſtability of its foundation.

To the ſacredneſs of the rights of marriage, an author already quoted has lately urged ſome declamatory objections. "It is abſurd (ſays he) to expect, that the inclinations and wiſhes of two human beings ſhould coincide through any long period of time. To oblige them to act and to live together, is to ſubject them to ſome inevitable portion of thwarting, bickering, and unhappineſs. This cannot be otherwiſe, ſo long as man has failed to reach the ſtandard of abſolute perfection. The ſuppoſition that I muſt have a companion for life, is the reſult of a complication of vices. It is the dictate of cowardice, and not of fortitude. It flows from the deſire of being loved and eſteemed for ſomething that is not deſert.

"But the evil of marriage, as it is practiſed in European countries, lies deeper than this. The habit is, for a thoughtleſs and romantic youth of each ſex to come together, to ſee each other for a few times, and under circumſtances full of deluſion, and then to vow to each other eternal attachment. What is the conſequence of this? In almoſt every inſtance they find themſelves deceived. They are reduced to make the beſt of an irretrievable miſtake. They are preſented with the ſtrongeſt imaginable temptation to become the dupes of falſehood. They are led to conceive it their wiſeſt policy to ſhut their eyes upon realities; happy if by any perverſion of intellect they can perſuade themſelves that they were right in their firſt crude opinion of their companion.

"So long as two human beings are forbidden by poſitive inſtitution to follow the dictates of their own mind, prejudice is alive and vigorous. So long as I ſeek to engroſs one woman to myſelf, and to prohibit my neighbour from proving his ſuperior deſert and reaping the fruits of it, I am guilty of the moſt odious of all monopolies. Over this imaginary prize men watch with perpetual jealouſy; and one man will find his deſires and his capacity to circumvent as much excited, as the other is excited to traverſe his projects and fruſtrate his hopes. As long as this ſtate of ſociety continues, philanthropy will be croſſed and checked in a thouſand ways, and the ſtill augmenting ſtream of abuſe will continue to flow.

"The abolition of marriage will be attended with no evils. The intercourſe of the ſexes will fall under the ſame ſyſtem as any other ſpecies of friendſhip. Excluſively of all groundleſs and obſtinate attachments, it will be impoſſible for me to live in the world without finding one man of a worth ſuperior to that of any other whom I have an opportunity of obſerving. To this man I ſhall feel a kindneſs in exact proportion to my apprehenſion of his worth. The caſe will be preciſely the ſame with reſpect to the female ſex; I ſhall aſſiduouſly cultivate the intercourſe of that woman whoſe accompliſhments ſhall ſtrike me in the moſt powerful manner. 'But it may happen that other men will feel for her the ſame preference that I do.' This will create no difficulty. We may all enjoy her converſation; and we ſhall all be wiſe enough to conſider the ſenſual intercourſe as a very trivial object. This, like every other affair in which two perſons are concerned, muſt be regulated in each ſucceſſive inſtance by the unforced conſent of either party. It is a mark of the extreme depravity of our preſent habits, that we are inclined to ſuppoſe the ſenſual intercourſe anywiſe material to the advantages ariſing from the pureſt affection. Reaſonable men now eat and drink, not from the love of pleaſure, but becauſe eating and drinking

drinking are eſſential to our healthful exiſtence. Reaſonable men then will propagate their ſpecies, not becauſe a certain ſenſible pleaſure is annexed to this action, but becauſe it is right the ſpecies ſhould be propagated; and the manner in which they exerciſe this function will be regulated by the dictates of reaſon and duty."

It is right then, according to this political innovator, that the ſpecies ſhould be propagated, and reaſonable men in his Utopian commonwealth would be incited by reaſon and duty to propagate them: but the way to fulfil this duty, experience, which is ſeldom at one with ſpeculative reformation, has already demonſtrated, not to conſiſt in the promiſcuous intercourſe of ſeveral men with one woman, but in the fidelity of individuals of the two ſexes to each other. Common proſtitutes among us ſeldom prove with child; and the ſociety of Arreoys in Othaheite, who have completely diveſted themſelves of what our author calls prejudice, and are by no means guilty of his moſt odious of all monopolies, are for the moſt part childleſs. He ſeems to think that a ſtate of equal property would neceſſarily deſtroy our reliſh for luxury, decreaſe our inordinate appetites of every kind, and lead us univerſally to prefer the pleaſures of intellect to the pleaſures of ſenſe. But here again experience is againſt him. The Arreoys, who have a property in their women perfectly equal, are the moſt luxurious and ſenſual wretches on the face of the earth; ſenſual indeed to a degree of which the moſt libidinous European can hardly form a conception.

By admitting it to be a duty to propagate the ſpecies, our author muſt neceſſarily grant that every thing is right which is requiſite to the fulfilling of that duty, and the contrary wrong. If ſo, promiſcuous concubinage is wrong, ſince we have ſeen, that by a law of nature it is incompatible with the duty; whence it follows on his own principles, that the ſexual union by pairs muſt be right. The only queſtion therefore to be decided between him and his opponents is, "Whether ſhould that union be temporary or permanent?" And we think the following obſervations by Mr. Paley ſufficient to decide it to the conviction of every perſon not blinded by the rage of innovation.

"A lawgiver, whoſe counſels were directed by views of general utility, and obſtructed by no local impediments, would make the marriage-contract indiſſoluble during the joint lives of the parties, for the ſake of the following advantages:—Such a union tends to preſerve peace and concord between married perſons, by perpetuating their common intereſt, and by inducing a neceſſity of mutual compliance. An earlier termination of it would produce a ſeparate intereſt. The wife would naturally look forward to the diſſolution of the partnerſhip, and endeavour to draw to herſelf a fund againſt the time when ſhe was no longer to have acceſs to the ſame reſources. This would beget peculation on one ſide, and miſtruſt on the other; evils which at preſent very little diſturb the confidence of married life. The ſecond effect of making the union determinable only by death, is not leſs beneficial. It neceſſarily happens, that adverſe tempers, habits, and taſtes, oftentimes meet in marriage. In which caſe, each party muſt take pains to give up what offends, and practiſe what may gratify, the other. A man and woman in love with each other do this inſenſibly: but love is neither general nor durable; and, where that is wanting, no leſſons of duty, no delicacy of ſentiment, will go half ſo far with the generality of mankind and womankind as this one intelligible reflection, that they muſt each make the beſt of their bargain; and that, ſeeing they muſt either both be miſerable or both ſhare in the ſame happineſs, neither can find their own comfort but in promoting the pleaſure of the other. Theſe compliances, though at firſt extorted by neceſſity, become in time eaſy and mutual; and, though leſs endearing than aſſiduities which take their riſe from affection, generally procure to the married pair a repoſe and ſatisfaction ſufficient for their happineſs."

So differently from our author does this judicious writer reaſon concerning the effects of a permanent union on the tempers of the married pair. Inſtead of ſubjecting them to ſome inevitable portion of thwarting, bickering, and unhappineſs, it lays them, in his opinion, under the neceſſity of curbing their unruly paſſions, and acquiring habits of gentleneſs, forbearance, and peace. To this we may add, that both believing the children propagated during their marriage to be their own (a belief unattainable by the father in a ſtate of promiſcuous concubinage), they come by a natural proceſs of the human paſſions to love each other thro' the medium of their offſpring. But if it be the duty of man to acquire a ſpirit firſt pure; then peaceable, gentle, and eaſy to be intreated; it muſt be agreeable to the will of God, and a branch of the fitneſs of things, that the ſexual union laſt during the joint lives of the parties; and therefore the excluſive right of marriage, tho' adventitious, muſt be equally ſacred with thoſe which are natural.

But to return from this digreſſion, into which the importance of the ſubject led us; rights, beſides being natural or adventitious, are likewiſe alienable or unalienable. Every man, when he becomes the member of a civil community, alienates a part of his natural rights. In a ſtate of nature, no man has a ſuperior on earth, and each has a right to defend his life, liberty, and property, by all the means which nature has put in his power. In civil ſociety, however, theſe rights are all transferred to the laws and the magiſtrate, except in caſes of ſuch extreme urgency as leave not time for legal interpoſition. This ſingle conſideration is ſufficient to ſhew, that the right to civil liberty is alienable; though, in the vehemence of men's zeal for it, and in the language of ſome political remonſtrances, it has often been pronounced to be an unalienable right. "The true reaſon (ſays Mr. Paley) why mankind hold in deteſtation the memory of thoſe who have ſold their liberty to a tyrant is, that, together with their own, they ſold commonly or endangered the liberty of others; of which they had certainly no right to diſpoſe." The rights of a prince over his people, and of a huſband over his wife, are generally and naturally unalienable.

Another diviſion of rights is into thoſe which are perfect and thoſe which are imperfect. Perfect rights are ſuch as may be preciſely aſcertained and aſſerted by force, or in civil ſociety by the courſe of law. To imperfect rights neither force nor law is applicable. A man's rights to his life, perſon, and property, are all perfect; for, if any of theſe be attacked, he may repel the attack by inſtant violence, puniſh the aggreſſor by the courſe of law, or compel the author of the injury to make reſtitution or ſatisfaction. A woman's right to her honour is likewiſe perfect; for, if ſhe cannot otherwiſe eſcape, ſhe may kill the raviſher. Every poor man has undoubted right to relief from the rich: but his right is imperfect, for, if the relief be not voluntarily given, he cannot compel it either by law or by violence. There is no duty upon which the Chriſtian religion puts a greater value than alms-giving; and every preacher of the goſpel has an undoubted right to inculcate the practice of it upon his audience: but even this right is imperfect, for he cannot refuſe the communion to a man merely on account of his illiberality to the poor, as he can to another for the neglect of any duty comprehended under the term juſtice. In elections or appointments to offices where the qualifications are preſcribed, the beſt qualified candidate has unqueſtionably a right to ſucceſs; yet if he be rejected, he can neither ſeize the office by force, nor obtain redreſs at law. His right, therefore, is imperfect.

Here a queſtion naturally offers itſelf to our conſideration: "How comes a perſon to have a right to a thing, and yet have no right to uſe the means neceſſary to obtain it?" The anſwer is, That in ſuch caſes the object or the circumſtances of the right are ſo indeterminate, that the permiſſion of force, even where the right is real and certain, would lead

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to force in other caſes where there exiſts no right at all. Thus, though the poor man has a right to relief, who ſhall aſcertain the mode, ſeaſon, and quantum of it, or the perſon by whom it ſhall be adminiſtered? Theſe things muſt be aſcertained before the right to relief can be enforced by law; but to allow them to be aſcertained by the poor themſelves, would be to expoſe property to endleſs claims. In like manner, the comparative qualifications of the candidate muſt be aſcertained, before he can enforce his right to the office; but to allow him to aſcertain his qualifications himſelf, would be to make him judge in his own cauſe between himſelf and his neighbour.

Wherever the right is imperfect on one ſide, the correſponding obligation on the other muſt be imperfect likewiſe. The violation of it, however, is often not leſs criminal in a moral and religious view than of a perfect obligation. It is well obſerved by Mr. Paley, that greater guilt is incurred by diſappointing a worthy candidate of a place upon which perhaps his livelihood depends, and in which he could eminently ſerve the public, than by filching a book out of a library, or picking a pocket of a handkerchief. The ſame ſentiment has been expreſſed by Mr. Godwin, but in terms by much too ſtrong, and ſuch as ſhew that he was not at the time complete maſter of his ſubject. "My neighbour (ſays he) has juſt as much right to put an end to my exiſtence with dagger or poiſon, as to deny me that pecuniary aſſiſtance without which I muſt ſtarve, or as to deny me the aſſiſtance without which my intellectual attainments, or my moral exertions, will be materally injured. He has juſt as much right to amuſe himſelf with burning my houſe, or torturing my children upon the rack, as to ſhut himſelf up in a cell, careleſs about his fellow men, and to hide his talent in a napkin."

It is certainly true, that the man who ſhould ſuffer another to ſtarve for want of that relief which he knew that he alone could afford him, would be guilty of murder, and murder of the cruelleſt kind; but there is an immenſe difference between depriving ſociety of one of its members, and with-holding from that member what might be neceſſary to enable him to make the greateſt poſſible intellectual attainments. Newton might have been uſeful and happy though he had never been acquainted with the elements of mathematics; and the late celebrated Mr. Ferguſſon might have been a valuable member of ſociety, though he had never emerged from his original condition of a ſhepherd. The remainder of the paragraph is too abſurd to require a formal confutation. Had our author, burying his talent in a napkin, ſhut himſelf up ſeven years ago in a cell, careleſs about his fellow men and political juſtice, he would have deprived the public of what he doubtleſs believes to be much uſeful inſtruction; but had he at that period amuſed himſelf with burning his neighbour's houſe, and torturing on the rack two or three children, he would have cut off, for any thing he could know, two or three future Newtons, and have himſelf been cut off by the inſulted laws of his country. Now, without ſuppoſing the value of ten Newtons to be equal to that of one Godwin, we are warranted to ſay, that, however grea this merits may be, they are not infinite, and that the addition of thoſe of one Newton to them would undoubtedly increaſe their ſum.

Rights are particular or general. Particular rights are ſuch as belong to certain individuals or orders of men, and not to others. The rights of kings, of maſters, of huſbands, of wives, and, in ſhort, all the rights which originate in ſociety, are particular. General rights are thoſe which belong to the ſpecies collectively. Such are our rights to the vegetable produce of the earth, and to the fleſh of animals for food, tho' about the origin of this latter right there has been much diverſity of opinion. If the vegetable produce of the earth be included under the general rights of mankind, it is plain that he is guilty of wrong who leaves any conſiderable portion of land waſte merely for his own amuſement: he is leſſening the common ſtock of provi-

ſion which Providence intended to diſtribute among the ſpecies. On this principle it would not be eaſy to vindicate certain regulations reſpecting game, as well as ſome other monopolies which are protected by the municipal laws of moſt countries. Mr. Paley, by juſt reaſoning, has eſtabliſhed this concluſion, "that nothing ought to be made excluſive property which can be conveniently enjoyed in common." An equal diviſion of land, however, the dream of ſome viſionary reformers, would be injurious to the general rights of mankind, as it may be demonſtrated, that it would leſſen the common ſtock of proviſions, by laying every man under the neceſſity of being his own weaver, tailor, ſhoemaker, ſmith, and carpenter, as well as ploughman, miller, and baker. Among the general rights of mankind is the right of neceſſity; by which a man may uſe or deſtroy his neighbour's property when it is abſolutely neceſſary for his own preſervation. It is on this principle that goods are thrown overboard to ſave the ſhip, and houſes pulled down to ſtop the progreſs of a fire. In ſuch caſes, however, at leaſt in the laſt, reſtitution ought to be made when it is in our power; but this reſtitution will not extend to the original value of the property deſtroyed, but only to what it was worth at the time of deſtroying it, which, conſidering its danger, might be very little.

VOYAGE of DISCOVERY.

THE following particulars of the laſt attempt of this kind, which has made but little noiſe, cannot fail to procure attention. A magnificent work is at this preſent moment in the Madrid preſs, containing a full and ample detail of all the tranſactions that occurred during this voyage of diſcovery; and, on its publication, we ſhall be gratified with an account of the manners and cuſtoms of the Babaco Iſles, a non-deſcript cluſter, then viſited for the firſt time by Europeans.

The two ſloops, called the Diſcovery and the Subtile, the former commanded by Don Alexander Maleſpina, and the latter by Don Joſeph de Baſtamente, ſailed in company, from the port of Cadiz, on the 30th July, 1789, in order to co-operate with the other maritime powers in the extenſion of human knowledge, and more particularly of navigation. The commanders of theſe veſſels made correct charts of the coaſts of America and the adjacent iſlands, from the river La Plata to Cape Horn, and from that Cape to the farthermoſt northern extremities of that part of the world. Their intention in this was merely to repeat the attempts of the ſame kind, formerly undertaken either by foreigners or their own countrymen, and thus acquire a more minute knowledge of the ſubject.

On their arrival at the north-weſt coaſt of America, in latitude 59, 60, and 61, degrees, they ſearched, in vain, for a paſſage by which they might penetrate into the Atlantic Ocean; they accordingly concluded that the predictions of Cook were founded in ſound reaſoning, and that the Gut mentioned by Maldonado, an old Spaniſh navigator, had not any exiſtence, except in his own brain.

In the beginning of the year 1792, the Subtile, and a galliot called the Mexicana, under the command of Don Galeano and Don Cais de Taldes, joined the Engliſh ſquadron commanded by Captain Vancouver, with an intention to examine the immenſe Archipelago, known by the name of the Admirals Fonte and Juan de Fuca.

They continued the greater part of the year 1791 in viſiting the Marianes and Philippines, as alſo the Macas on the coaſt of China. They afterwards paſſed between the Iſles Mindanao and the Iſles called Mountay, ſhaping their courſe along the coaſts of New Guinea, and croſſing the Equator. On this occaſion they diſcovered a gulph of about five hundred maritime leagues in extent, which no former navigator had traverſed. They then ſtopped at New Zealand

Zealand and New Holland, and diſcovered, in the Archipelago called the Friendly Iſles, the Babacos, a range of iſlands which had never before been ſeen by any European mariner.

After a variety of other reſearches in the ſouthern ocean, they arrived in June, 1793, at Callao. From this port, they made other occaſional expeditions; and each of the veſſels ſeparately examined the Port of Conception, and the reſt of the coaſt of America, which extends to the ſouth-weſt, as well as the weſtern coaſt of Moluccas. They then entered the river La Plata, after having ſurmounted all the dangers incident to thoſe ſouthern latitudes. Having been equipped and ſupplied anew with proviſions at Montecedia, they joined a fleet of frigates and regiſter-ſhips, and ſailed for Cadiz, where they arrived after a paſſage of ninety days, with cargoes to the amount of eight millions of dollars in money and merchandize.

Theſe voyages have not a little contributed to the extenſion of botany, mineralogy, and navigation. In both hemiſpheres, and in a variety of different latitudes, many experiments were made relative to the weight of bodies, which will tend to very important diſcoveries connected with the irregular form of our globe; theſe will alſo be highly uſeful, ſo far as reſpects a fixed and general meaſure. While examining the inhabitants, our travellers collected all the monuments that could throw any light either on the migration of nations, or on their progreſs in civilization. Luckily for the intereſts of humanity, theſe diſcoveries have not cauſed a ſingle tear to be ſhed. On the contrary, all the tribes with whom they had any connection, will bleſs the memory of theſe navigators, who have furniſhed them with uſeful ſeeds, preſented them with a variety of inſtruments, and made them acquainted with ſeveral arts, of which they were before entirely ignorant.

The veſſels brought back nearly the whole of their crews; neither of them, in ſhort, loſt more than three or four men; which is wonderful, if we but conſider the unhealthy climates of the torrid zone, to which they were ſo long expoſed.

Don Antonio de Valdes, the miniſter of the marine, who encouraged and ſupported this expedition, is buſied at this moment in drawing up a detailed account of this voyage, ſo as to render the enterpriſe of general utility. It will ſoon be publiſhed; and the curious will be gratified with charts, maps, and engravings, now preparing, to accompany it. In the mean time he has preſented to the king Captains Don Alexander Maleſpina, Don Joſeph de Baſtamente, and Don Galeano, and Lieut. Don Carlos de Cevallos. Theſe officers are entitled to, and will ſoon experience, the royal munificence.

BATTLE OF ÆGOSPOTAMOS.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS is a river in the Thracian Cherſoneſus, falling with a ſouth-eaſt courſe into the Helleſpont, to the north of Seſtos; it has a town, ſtation, or road for ſhips, at its mouth. Here the Athenians, under Conon, through the fault of his colleague Iſocrates, received a ſignal overthrow from the Lacedemonians under Lyſander, which was followed by the taking of Athens, and put an end to the Peloponneſian war.

The Athenian fleet, having followed the Lacedemonians, anchored in the road, over againſt the enemy, who lay before Lampſacus. The Helleſpont is not above two thouſand paces broad in that place. The two armies, ſeeing themſelves ſo near each other, expected only to reſt that day, and were in hopes of coming to a battle on the next.

But Lyſander had another deſign in view. He commanded the ſeamen and pilots to go on-board their galleys, as if they were in reality to fight the next morning at break of day, to hold themſelves in readineſs, and to wait his orders with profound ſilence. He commanded the land-army in like manner to draw up in battle

battle upon the coaſt, and to wait the day without noiſe. On the morrow, as ſoon as the ſun was riſen, the Athenians began to row towards them with their whole fleet in one line, and to bid them defiance. Lyſander, though his ſhips were ranged in order of battle, with their heads towards the enemy, lay ſtill without making any movement. In the evening, when the Athenians withdrew, he did not ſuffer his ſoldiers to go aſhore, till two or three galleys, which he had ſent out to obſerve them, were returned with advice that they had ſeen the enemy land. The next day paſſed in the ſame manner, as did the third and fourth. Such a conduct, which argued reſerve and apprehenſion, extremely augmented the ſecurity and boldneſs of the Athenians, and inſpired them with an extreme contempt for an army, which fear, in their ſenſe, prevented from ſhewing themſelves, and attempting any thing.

The fifth day the Athenians preſented themſelves again, and offered battle; retiring in the evening according to cuſtom with more inſulting airs than the days before. Lyſander, as uſual, detached ſome galleys to obſerve them, with orders to return with the utmoſt diligence when they ſaw the Athenians landed, and to put up a brazen buckler at each ſhip's head as ſoon as they reached the middle of the channel. Himſelf in the mean time ran through the whole line in his galley, exhorting the pilots and officers to hold the ſeamen and ſoldiers in readineſs to row and fight on the firſt ſignal.

As ſoon as the bucklers were put up in the ſhips heads, and the admiral galley had given the ſignal by the ſound of trumpet, the whole fleet ſet forward in good order. The land-army at the ſame time made all poſſible haſte to the top of the promontory to ſee the battle. The ſtrait that ſeparates the two continents in this place is about fifteen ſtadia, or three quarters of a league, in breadth; which ſpace was preſently cleared through the activity and diligence of the rowers. Conon, the Athenian general, was the firſt who perceived from ſhore that fleet advance in good order to attack him; upon which he immediately cried out for the troops to embark. In the height of ſorrow and trouble, ſome he called to by their names, ſome he conjured, and others he forced to go on-board their galleys; but all his endeavours and emotions were ineffectual, the ſoldiers being diſperſed on all ſides. For they were no ſooner come on-ſhore, than ſome ran to the ſutlers, ſome to walk in the country, ſome to ſleep in their tents, and others had begun to dreſs their ſuppers. This proceeded from the want of vigilance and experience in their generals, who, not ſuſpecting the leaſt danger, indulged themſelves in taking their repoſe, and gave their ſoldiers the ſame liberty.

The enemy had already fallen on with loud cries and a great noiſe of their oars, when Conon, diſengaging himſelf with nine galleys, of which number was the ſacred ſhip called the Paralian, ſtood away for Cyprus, where he took refuge with Evagoras. The Peloponneſians, falling upon the reſt of the fleet, took immediately the galleys which were empty, and diſabled and deſtroyed ſuch as began to fill with men. The ſoldiers, who ran without order or arms to their relief, where either killed in the endeavour to get on-board, or flying on-ſhore were cut to pieces by the enemy, who landed in purſuit of them. Lyſander took three thouſand priſoners, with all the generals, and the whole fleet. After having plundered the camp, and faſtened the enemy's galleys to the ſterns of his own, he returned to Lampſacus amidſt the ſound of flutes and ſongs of triumph. It was his glory to have atchieved one of the greateſt military exploits recorded in hiſtory with little or no loſs, and to have terminated a war in the ſmall ſpace of an hour, which had already laſted twenty-ſeven years, and which, perhaps, without him, had been of much longer continuance.

VALENTINE's DAY.

THERE is a rural tradition, that on this day birds chooſe their mates; whence probably aroſe the cuſtom of chooſing Valentines, which affords an innocent exerciſe for the fancies of young people in various parts of Europe. The labour of compoſing love-verſes on theſe occaſions is entirely ſaved to the ſwains of the preſent day, by the introduction of books which contain addreſſes fit for all ranks of people to ſend to their miſtreſſes, with properly-adapted anſwers: ſo that a young lady no ſooner receives what is termed a Valentine, than by referring to the book, ſhe may ſee what reply ſhe ought to return.

Ghoſts were anciently ſuppoſed to have the power of walking on the night of this day, whence it became the cuſtom in the followers of the Romiſh ſuperſtition to chooſe on this day their protecting ſaints. On this day, in the North of England and in Scotland, it is uſual for young perſons of both ſexes to interchange preſents. —Pennant ſays, in his Tour of Scotland, that the drawing of Valentines is done there with great ſerioufneſs, as involving the future fortune of the married ſtate. See alſo Goldſmith's Vicar of Wakefield, where, in a deſcription of ruſtic manners, we are told it was always cuſtomary to ſend true-love knots on Valentine morning.

Valentine, whoſe name has been given to this day, was a primitive father of the church, beheaded in the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

Gay has given us a pretty deſcription of rural ceremonies obſerved on this day:

Laſt Valentine, the day when birds of kind
Their paramours with mutual chirpings find,
I early roſe, juſt at the break of day,
Before the ſun had chas'd the ſtars away;
A-field I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for ſo ſhould houſewives do;
Thee firſt I ſpy'd; and the firſt ſwain we ſee,
In ſpite of fortune, ſhall our true-love be.

ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE OF LISLE IN 1708.

LISLE is the capital of a large and rich diſtrict, and the ſtaple of trade between France and the Low Countries; and is accounted one of the keys of France. There was in the town, when it was beſieged in 1708, (it being one of the completeſt fortifications in Europe,) a numerous garriſon, of at leaſt twenty-one battalions, commanded by the Marſhal Boufflers, which did not however deter Prince Eugene from undertaking that ſiege in perſon. He ſat down before the place on the 13th of Auguſt, while the Duke of Marlborough covered the ſiege with the reſt of the army; and on the 22d the trenches were opened. The Dukes of Burgundy and Vendoſme, having joined the Duke of Berwick, marched towards the Duke of Marlborough, and for ſeveral days cannonaded his camp; whereupon Prince Eugene joined him with a conſiderable body of horſe and foot from the ſiege. But, the allies finding the deſign of the French was only to retard the ſiege, the Duke of Marlborough intrenched himſelf, and Prince Eugene returned to Liſle, where the ſiege went on but ſlowly, the French diſputing every inch of ground with the greateſt obſtinacy.

The allies themſelves acknowledged, that, at the attack of the counterſcarp on the 7th of September, they loſt no leſs than two thouſand men either killed or wounded, and amongſt them ſixteen engineers; and at ſtorming of the outworks, Sept. the 21ſt, it is confeſſed they loſt one thouſand more, and Prince Eugene was wounded in the head with a muſket-ball, which grazed upon his ſkull and confined him to his tent for ſome days. While the prince was confined

confined to his tent by his wound, the Duke of Marlborough commanded at the ſiege. Marſhal Bouffiers having informed the Duke of Vendoſme that ammunition began to be wanting in the town, the Duke of Vendoſme detached the Chevalier Luxemburgh with two thouſand horſe and dragoons each of them carrying ſixty pounds weight of powder, to endeavour to break through the lines of circumvallation, and throw themſelves into Liſle; and accordingly, having fixed green boughs in their hats, the ſign whereby the allies diſtinguiſh themſelves in an engagement, they advanced along the cauſeway that leads from Douay to Liſle, and, meeting with ſome of the outguards, they pretended to be Germans belonging to the Duke of Marlborough's army, and were carrying ſome priſoners to the camp; but, an officer being about to examine them more ſtrictly, they rode full gallop along the cauſeway and into the line of circumvallation; whereupon the guard fired, and the confederate troops took the alarm, and purſued them to the barrier of the town, where by ſome accident ſeveral bags of powder took fire, and about ſixty of the enemy were blown up, with their horſes. However, twelve hundred of them got into the town; and the reſt, by the favour of the night, and the confuſion the beſiegers were in, retired to Douay, except thirty who were blown up by their own powder that was ſcattered upon the cauſeway and took fire by their horſes trampling upon it.

The diſtreſs of the beſiegers for want of ammunition was not leſs than that of the beſieged; for their communication with Bruſſels was in a manner cut off by the Duke of Vendoſme. The Duke of Marlborough therefore found himſelf under a neceſſity of getting ſupplies by the way of Oſtend, where a body of Engliſh troops, under the command of General Erle, being lately landed, who had been employed in alarming the coaſt of France this ſummer, very much favoured that deſign. The Duke of Marlborough ſent ſeven hundred waggons under a ſtrong guard to Oſtend, which with the troops already there were thought ſufficient to protect the carriages; but the French, underſtanding that on theſe ſupplies depended the ſucceſs of the ſiege, detached the Count de la Motte with a great body of horſe and foot to intercept the convoy; of which the Duke of Marlborough having notice, he commanded Major-general Webb to march with twelve battalions more, and join the other detachments on the road; whereupon a battle enſued between the major-general and the Count de la Motte, in which Webb was victorious, and for which eſſential ſervice he was preferred by the queen, and received the thanks of the King of Pruſſia and of the houſe of commons.

During the engagement the convoy marched forwards, and arrived ſafe in the camp before Liſle the 30th of September; but the Duke of Vendoſme, being convinced of what importance it was to cut off the communication of the beſiegers with Oſtend, marched himſelf towards Bruges with a ſtrong detachment, and cauſed the dikes to be cut and laid under water, inſomuch that it was with infinite hazard and difficulty that the allies brought over their ammunition afterwards in boats to the places where the waggons waited to carry it to the camp. But, the allies having ſurmounted all theſe difficulties, on the 23d of October the town of Liſle ſurrendered upon articles; and on the 25th the garriſon marched into the caſtle. The caſtle of Liſle ſtill continued to make a vigorous defence; and, while the allies lay before this place, the Duke of Bavaria made an attempt to reduce Bruſſels, which he had very near effected; but the Duke of Marlborough marched himſelf with the army to its relief, and prevented him. On the 8th of December, the citadel of Liſle beat at parley; and on the 10th the Marſhal Bouffiers marched out with the garriſon, with the uſual marks of honour, and was conducted to Douay.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1797; written by H. J. PYE, Esq. POET LAUREAT.

O'ER the vex'd boſom of the deep,
When, ruſhing wild, with frantic haſte,
The winds, with angry pinions, ſweep
The ſurface of the wat'ry waſte;
Though the firm veſſel proudly brave
The inroad of the giant wave,
Tho' the bold ſeaman's dauntleſs ſoul
View, unappall'd, the mountains roll;
Yet ſtill along the murky ſky,
Anxious, he throws th' enquiring eye,
If, haply, through the gloom that round him low'rs,
Shoots one refulgent ray, prelude of happier hours.

So Albion, round her rocky coaſt
While loud the rage of battle roars,
Derides invaſion's haughty boaſt,
Safe in her wave-encircl'd ſhores;
Still ſafer in her dauntleſs band,
Lords of her ſeas, and guardians of her land,
Whoſe patriot zeal, whoſe bold empriſe
Riſe, as the ſtorms of danger riſe;
Yet temp'ring Glory's ardent flame
With gentle Mercy's milder claim,
She bends from ſcenes of blood th' averted eye,
And courts the charms of Peace 'mid ſhouts of Victory.

She courts in vain the ruthleſs foe,
Deep drench'd with blood, yet thirſting ſtill for more;
Deaf to the ſhrieks of agonizing woe,
Views with rapacious eye each neighbour-ſhore;
"Mine be the eternal ſway," aloud he cries,
"Where'er my ſword prevails, my conqu'ring banner flies."

Genius of Albion, hear!
Graſp the ſtrong ſhield, and lift th'avenging ſpear,
By wreaths thy dauntleſs ſons of yore
From Gallia's creſt victorious tore,
By Edward's lily-blazon ſhield,
By Agincourt's high-trophied field;
By raſh Iberia's naval pride,
Whelm'd by Eliza's barks beneath the ſtormy tide;
Call forth thy warrior race again,
Breathing, to ancient mood, the ſoul-inſpiring ſtrain:
"To arms, to arms, your enſigns ſtraight diſplay!
Now ſet the battle in array;
The Oracle for war declares,
Succeſs depends upon our hearts and ſpears!
Britons, ſtrike home, revenge your country's wrongs,
Fight and record yourſelves in Druids' ſongs!"

The CATERER.

From Dibdin's "Will of the Wiſp."

I'M a cook for the public, can pleaſe ev'ry palate
With ſome fav'ry bonne bouche, from the ſoup to the ſallad.
Are you partial to fiſh? I've for dunces cods joles;
Carp and crabs for plain-dealers; for topers, good ſoles.
I thought I'd ſome maids, but I made a miſtake;
I've a rich liq'riſh old wife for any poor rake;
I've a plaiſe for a courtier; for jokers I've grigs;
I've gudgeons for quacks; and I've flounders for teagues.
Coming, coming—you'll find that I tell you no fable:
This way, if you pleaſe, gemmen; dinner's on table.
I've ſome fine devill'd lawyers, ſome ſinners diſguis'd;
Some patriots ſtew'd, and ſome gen'rals ſurpris'd;
Then if cayenne you love, and would wiſh ſomething nice,
Lord! I'll roaſt you a nabob, dear ſir, in a trice.
Then for fops who to make themſelves fools take ſuch pains,
I've a fine thick calf's head with the tongue and the brains;
I've muſhroons for upſtarts; for Welſhmen I've leeks;
Ducks and drakes for ſtock jobbers, and pigeons for Greeks.
Coming, coming, &c.
And then the deſert—I have all ſorts of cakes;
I've iſlands of moonſhine in ſyllabub lakes;
I've a fig for ill-nature; I've raiſins in gluts;
And then, for all thoſe fond of ſecrets, I've nuts.
Such as through faſhion's maze paſs their lives in a dream,
May ſicken on trifles, and ice, and whipt cream;
Vain coxcombs on flumm'ry may feaſt till they burſt;
Then I've got, for your true ſnarling critic, a cruſt.
Coming, coming, &c.

ACADEMICAL IMPUDENCE.

IMPUDENCE, with brazen face,
Give me, give me, all thy grace!
Never let the bluſh of ſhame
Kindle on my cheek its flame:
But, inſtead, Aſſurance bold,
Lies beyond whate'er were told,
Wit, that never ſpared a friend
Lewdneſs, child of Cattle-End,
Eyes which bore, and looks which ſpeak
Inſults to the virgin's cheek,
Lounge, that loves till ten to ſnore,
Or to *roût* at Study's door,
Eaſe, that never came too late,
Blaſphemy from Billingſgate;
Theſe rare virtues if thou'lt give,
Impudence, with thee I'll live.

ELEGY on the DEATH of a WIFE.

WHAT ſolemn ſadneſs o'er my ſoul pervades,
Since my Eliza ſlept upon her bier;
Since her lov'd eyes were cloſ'd in death's dark ſhades,
Bright fancy ſickens, with the ſick'ning year.

Oft have I courted reaſon's boaſted art,
The tort'ring pangs of pungent grief t' allay;
To calm the paſſions, eaſe the throbbing heart,
And, tho' reluctant, own her lenient ſway.

Alas! in vain: where'er I turn my view,
Where'er my wandring footſteps penſive ſtray;
If o'er the lawn I leiſurely purſue,
Or where the ſtreamlet marks its winding way;

My full-fraught boſom heaves with many a ſigh,
Ah me! (I cry,) your ſcenes no more can pleaſe;
She, whom I lov'd, is now no longer by,
Your haunts no longer yield poetic eaſe.

Here, oft would Thompſon's animated lays
Call forth each chaſte emotion of the heart;
Here, his Amelia's or Lavinia's praiſe
Ne'er fail'd the tend'reſt feelings to impart.

Oh! Kenſington! thy dear delightful ſhades—
Spread their green umbrage o'er my fair and me;
Thy ſpacious lawns, green walks, and wat'ry glades,
Threw their mild radiance o'er each neighbouring tree.

And oh! bleſt ſhade! to mem'ry ever dear,
Accept this laſt, this tributary, lay;
Nor blame me if I drop one tender tear,
To conſecrate the ſpot where thou did'ſt ſtray!

Ten years, thrice told, have roll'd with ſilent pace,
Since love's ſoft union join'd our hearts in one;
Till then, I ne'er had ſeen ſo fair a face,
A face, where truth and mildneſs, blended, ſhone.

Yes! ſhe was fair! nor had my partial choice
Imputed charms which nature had deny'd;
Theſe were conſeſt by each aſſenting voice,
And fair Eliza was the hamlet's pride.

Yet ſhe was humble—beauty's brighteſt charm!
For, well ſhe knew that blooming tints decay;
That time, of graces ſhall each face diſarm,
And blaſt the tranſient glories of a day!

Hence, ſoft compaſſion reign'd within her breaſt,
Hence injur'd worth ſtill claim'd her tend'reſt care;
She always felt for innocence diſtreſt,
And bath'd the wounds of miſ'ry and deſpair.

Ah! why?—but ſhall a mortal dare complain?
Shall innocence the pangs of torture bear?
Shall ſuff'ring virtue languiſh under pain,
Whilſt vice and infamy ſoft pleaſures ſhare?

Can I forget, while mem'ry holds her ſeal,
Thy long-protracted nights of woe and pain?
When each ſwoln pulſe did pant and throb and beat,
And thou ſo calm as ſcarcely to complain?

And when at laſt the ſolemn hour drew nigh,
When thou from huſband, children, friends, muſt part;
Thy lips gave praiſe to him who reigns on high,
Whoſe power can break death's unrelenting dart.

What tho' thy dear remains obſcurely lie?
What tho' no marble celebrates thy name?
With me, thy innate virtues ne'er ſhall die,
Thy worth the muſe ſhall conſecrate to fame.

The tribute paid, the lyre I now reſign,
The muſe's ſofteſt ſtrains no more can pleaſe;
Till dear Eliza's aſhes blend with mine,
Ne'er ſhall this wounded boſom purchaſe eaſe.

C. G.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

WHITEHALL, *January* 3, 1797.

BY dispatches received on Sunday evening from the lord lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, it appears that a part of the French fleet, consisting of eight two-deckers, and nine other vessels of different classes, had anchored in Bantry Bay on the 24th ultimo, and had remained there, without any attempt to land, till the 27th in the evening, when they quitted their station, and have not since been heard of. The wind at the time of their sailing blowing hard at S. S. E.

From their first appearance every exertion was made by General Dalyrmple, the commanding officer of the district; and a considerable force was collected to repel the enemy.

The accounts further state, that the yeomanry and volunteer corps displayed the utmost zeal and alacrity in undertaking the guards in those places from whence the regular troops were withdrawn; and the universal readiness shewn by all descriptions of people to forward the preparations for defence, left no doubt of the event, in case the enemy had ventured to make a descent. In particular, the spirit, activity, and exertions, of Richard White, Esq. of Seafield Park, deserve the most honourable mention.

An officer and seven men were driven on shore in a boat belonging to one of the French ships, and were immediately made prisoners. This gentleman was conveyed to Dublin, and, upon examination, states, that the fleet upon its leaving Brest consisted in all of about fifty sail, having an army of 25 000 men onboard, commanded by General Hoche, and it was at first destined for the attack of Ireland.

January 7. By dispatches received this day by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Pelham, dated the 3d and 4th instant, it appears, that a part of the French fleet had returned to Bantry Bay, and that a further part had been seen off the mouth of the Shannon; but that both divisions had quitted their stations, and put to sea, on the evening of the 2d instant, without attempting a landing.

The accounts of the disposition of the country, where the troops are assembled, are as favourable as possible; and the greatest loyalty has manifested itself throughout the kingdom; and in the south and west, where the troops have been in motion, they have been met by the country people of all descriptions, with provisions and all sorts of accommodations, to facilitate their march; and every demonstration has been given of the zeal and ardour of the nation to oppose the enemy in every place where it could be supposed a descent might be attempted.

January 10. By dispatches received this day by his grace the Duke of Portland, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, dated the 6th instant, it appears that his excellency had received accounts from Vice-adm. Kingsmill, stating, that on the 5th inst. his majesty's ship the Polyphemus, Capt. Lumsdaine, had captured and brought into the Cove of Cork, La Tortue, a French frigate of 44 guns, 625 men, including troops; and that he had also captured a large transport, full of troops, which being extremely leaky, and night coming on, with heavy gales of wind, Captain Lumsdaine had been prevented from taking possession of, but which, from many signals of distress afterwards made by her, and his inability to render any assistance, he had every reason to apprehend must have sunk during the night.

It further appears from the accounts of the prisoners on board La Tortue, that La Scævola, another large French frigate, had recently foundered at sea, with all her crew.

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to his Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Dublin Castle, January 10.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your grace, that, since the information transmitted to Mr Greville that the French had entirely left Bantry Bay, there has been no re-appearance of them upon the coasts; so that I trust, from the violence of the tempest, and from their ships being ill found and ill victualled, their expedition is for the present frustrated.

Upon reviewing what has passed during this expedition of the enemy, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the best spirit was manifested by his majesty's regular and militia forces; and I have every reason to believe, that, if a landing had taken place, they would have displayed the utmost fidelity. When the flank companies

panies of the Antrim regiment were formed, the whole regiment turned out, to a man, with expreſſions of the greateſt eagerneſs to march; and the Downſhire regiment, to a man, declared they would ſtand and fall by their officers.

At the time the army was ordered to march, the weather was extremely ſevere: I therefore ordered them a proportion of ſpirits upon their route, and direct an allowance of four-pence a day to their wives until their return. During their march the utmoſt attention was paid them by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they paſſed; ſo that in many places the meat provided by the commiſſariat was not conſumed. The roads, which in parts had been rendered impaſſable by the ſnow, were cleared by the peaſantry. The poor people often ſhared their potatoes with them, and dreſſed their meat without demanding payment; of which there was a very particular inſtance in the town of Banagher, where no gentleman or principal farmer reſides to ſet them the example. At Carlow a conſiderable ſubſcription was made for the troops as they paſſed; and at Limeric and Cork every exertion was uſed to facilitate the carriage of artillery and baggage, by premiums to the carmen; and in the town of Galway, which for a ſhort time was left with a very inadequate garriſon, the zeal and ardour of the inhabitants and yeomanry was peculiarly manifeſted, and in a manner to give me the utmoſt ſatisfaction. In ſhort, the general good diſpoſition of the people through the ſouth and weſt was ſo prevalent, that, had the enemy landed, their hope of aſſiſtance from the inhabitants would have been diſappointed.

From the armed yeomanry government derived the moſt honourable aſſiſtance. Noblemen and gentlemen of the firſt property vied in exerting themſelves at the head of their corps. Much of the expreſs and eſcort duty was performed by them. In Cork, Limeric, and Galway, they took the duty of the garriſon. Lord Shannon informs me, that men of 3 and 4000l. a year were employed in eſcorting the baggage and carrying expreſſes. Mr. John Latouche, who was a private in his ſon's corps, rode twenty-five miles in one of the moſt ſevere nights with an expreſs, it being his turn for duty. The merchants of Dublin, many of them of the firſt eminence, marched ſixteen Iriſh miles with a convoy of arms to the north, whither it was conducted by reliefs of yeomanry. The appearance in this metropolis has been highly meritorious. The corps have been formed of the moſt reſpectable barriſters, attornies, merchants, gentlemen, and citizens, and their number is ſo conſiderable, and their zeal in mounting guards ſo uſeful, that I was enabled greatly to reduce the garriſon with perfect ſafety to the town. The numbers of yeomanry fully appointed and diſciplined in Dublin exceed 2000, above 400 of whom are horſe. The whole number of corps approved by government amount to 440, excluſive of the Dublin corps. The groſs number is nearly 25,000. There are only ninety-one offers of ſervice under conſideration, and 125 propoſals have been declined; and, in reply to a circular letter written to the commandants of the reſpective corps, their anſwers almoſt univerſally contained a general offer of ſervice in any part of the kingdom.

Many prominent examples of individual loyalty and ſpirit have appeared. An uſeful impreſſion was made on the minds of the lower catholics by a judicious addreſs from Dr. Moylan, the titular biſhop of Cork. I cannot but take notice of the exertions of Lord Kenmare, who ſpared no expence in giving aſſiſtance to the commanding officer in his neighbourhood, and who took into his own demeſne a great quantity of cattle which had been driven from the coaſt. Nor could any thing exceed the ardour of the Earl of Ormond, who, when his regiment of militia was retained as part of the garriſon of Dublin, ſolicited with ſo much zeal a command in the flank companies, that I thought it a meaſure due to his majeſty's ſervice to encourage his lordſhip's requeſt.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Jan.* 3.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sterling, of his Majeſty Ship Jaſon, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Cape Clear, the 24th of December, 1796.

SIR, I had the honour to inform you, on the 20th inſtant, by Le Suffrein, a French veſſel, armé en flute, which we had taken with 250 troops, arms, &c. on-board, that my intentions were to cruize ſome days, to endeavour to intercept any of her conſorts.

The priſoners have ſince informed me, that ſhe ſailed on the 6th, in company with ſixteen ſail of the line and tranſports, having 20,000 troops. As the wind has been eaſterly ſince the date of my letter, and blowing very hard, I hope they have not reached a port; and, as the troops had only ten days proviſion, they muſt be badly off.

I ſaw a large ſhip of war laſt night, and I am perſuaded the body of the fleet cannot be far from me. A rudder and other pieces of wreck have floated paſt us to day.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Drew, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Cerberus, to Evan Nepan, Eſq. dated in Cawſand Bay, the 29th of December, 1796.

SIR, I beg leave to inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty of my arrival here, with his majeſty's ſhip Cerberus under my command, having captured La Didon French cutter-privateer, nine days out of Granville, and had taken nothing, carrying four braſs four-pounders, with ſwivels, ſmall arms, and thirty men. I am, ſir, &c. &c.

JOHN DREW.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Portſmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board the Royal William, the 1ſt of January, 1797.

The Diamond has ſent into this port L'Amaranthe French national brig, of twelve ſix-pounders, and nine men, from Havre, bound to Breſt, which ſhe captured yeſterday off Alderney.

PETER PARKER.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Jan.* 3.

Copy of a Letter from Captain William Carthew, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Regulus, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated in lat. 20 *deg.* 18 *min. North, long.* 33 *deg.* 46 *min. Weſt, the* 11*th Nov.* 1796.

SIR, I beg leave to acquaint you, that on Wedneſday the 2d of November, at one P. M. a ſail was diſcovered, bearing about ſouth from us, to which I gave chace, and upon nearing her could diſcover ſhe was a ſhip of war, and at which time ſhe bore up, quartering, having been upon a wind before, which gave ſuſpicion her being an enemy. At ten P. M. came within hail; and as ſhe could not heave to, or ſay of what nation ſhe was, a broadſide was given, upon which ſhe ſtruck, and proved to be San Pio, Spaniſh corvette, of eighteen guns and one hundred and forty men. Having the day before received intelligence that Admiral Mann's ſquadron had been chaced by the Spaniſh fleet, and alſo that they had taken an hoſpital ſhip from us, I deemed it juſtifiable to detain her.

The corvette was detained in latitude 36 deg. 18 min. north, 19 deg. 10 min. weſt longitude, having ſailed from Cadiz the 10th of October, on a cruize of ſix weeks, twenty days of which were unexpired, and had taken nothing.

WILLIAM CARTHEW.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Colvill, Commander of the Star Sloop, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Spithead, Dec. 21, 1796.

SIR, I beg you will inform their lordſhips, that his majeſty's ſloop under my command captured, yeſterday, off the Iſle of Wight, a ſmall French cutter privateer called Le Coup d'Eſſai, mounting two carriage-guns, well found in ſmall arms, and carrying twenty-eight men.

She had taken, a few hours before we fell in with her, a light brig, called the Anne, of Newcaſtle, which ſhe had ſent off for Cherbourg; we immediately made ſail in purſuit of her, and were enabled to recapture her. J. COLVILL.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Richard Strachan, Captain of his Majeſty's Ship Diamond, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated in the Ance de Vauville, the 24*th December,* 1796.

I have to inform you that this morning, being off Alderney, we ſaw a brig, which we gave chace to, and in the evening we came up with her in the Ance de Vauville; ſhe is called L'Eſperance, has been from Havre but four days.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Murray, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board his Majeſty's Ship Cleopatra, off the Start, January 1, 1797.

On the 16th of December in the morning, in latitude 48 deg. 42 min. N. longitude 20 deg. 31 min. W. we fell in with, and, after a ſhort chace, captured, l'Hirondelle, French privateer, of 12 guns and ſeventy men, fifteen days out from Bourdeaux.

She is a fine brig, pierced for 16 guns, but now mounting only 12, and newly coppered.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board his Majeſty's Ship Monarch, Crookhaven, the 30*th December.*

I have the honour to inform you, that the Impatiente French frigate, carrying 20 four-pounders 320 men, and 250 ſoldiers, came on ſhore near this place about one o'clock this morning, and was totally loſt. Seven of the men eſcaped on the rocks.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, Jan. 2, 1797.

Pleaſe to inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that his majeſty's ſloop the Hazard has captured a fine coppered French

French ſhip privateer, la Muſette, of twenty-two guns, and 150 men.

In this laſt cruize ſhe had, about thirty leagues weſtward of Cape Clear, taken two veſſels; one of which, the Abbey, of Liverpool, from Liſbon to Liverpool, is re-captured, and juſt brought in, by his majeſty's ſhip Daphne.

Les Deux Amis French privateer, of fourteen guns, and eighty men, a fine copper'd ſchooner of 100 tons, is juſt arrived, prize to his majeſty's ſhips Polyphemus and Apollo.

[His majeſty's ſloop Fury has captured, and ſent into Tortola, a French national ſchooner called l'Eliza, carrying ten guns, and fifty-ſix men, from Cape François.]

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majeſty's Frigate Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated January 13, 1797.

I have the honour to make known to you, for the information of the lords commiſſioners, that on Friday laſt the 13th inſt. at half paſt noon, in lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. Uſhant bearing N. E. 50 leagues, we diſcovered a large ſhip in the N. W. quarter, ſteering under eaſy ſail for France; the wind was then at weſt, blowing hard, with thick, hazy, weather. I inſtantly made the ſignal to the Amazon for a general chace, and followed it by the ſignal that the chace was an enemy. At four P. M. the Indefatigable had gained ſufficiently upon the chace for me to diſtinguiſh very clearly that ſhe had two tier of guns, with her lower deck ports ſhut, and that ſhe had no poop.

At fifteen minutes before ſix we brought the enemy to cloſe action, which continued to be well ſupported on both ſides near an hour, when we unavoidably ſhot a-head; at this moment the Amazon appeared a-ſtern, and gallantly ſupplied our place; but the eagerneſs of Capt. Reynolds to ſecond his friend had brought him up under a preſs of ſail, and, after a well-ſupported and cloſe fire for a little time, he alſo unavoidably ſhot a-head. The enemy appeared to be much larger than the Indefatigable, and, from her very heavy fire of muſquetry, I believe was full of men; this fire continued until the end of the action with great vivacity, although ſhe frequently defended both ſides of the ſhip at the ſame time.

As ſoon as we had replaced ſome neceſſary rigging, and the Amazon had reduced her ſail, we commenced a ſecond attack, placing ourſelves, after ſome raking broadſide, upon each quarter; and this attack, often within piſtol ſhot, was by both ſhips unremitted for above five hours: we then ſheered off to ſecure our maſts. It would be needleſs to relate to their lordſhips every effort that we made in an attack, which commenced at a quarter before ſix P. M. and did not ceaſe, excepting at intervals, until half paſt four A. M. I believe ten hours of more ſevere fatigue was ſcarcely ever experienced; the ſea was high, the people on the main deck up to their middles in water, ſome guns broke their breechings four times over, ſome drew the ring-bolts from the ſides, and many of them were repeatedly drawn immediately after loading; all our maſts were much wounded, the main top-maſt completely unrigged, and ſaved only by uncommon alacrity.

At about twenty minutes paſt four, the moon, opening rather brighter than before, ſhewed to Lieutenant George Bell, who was watchfully looking out on the fore-caſtle, a glimpſe of the land; he had ſcarcely reached me to report it, when we ſaw the breakers. We were then cloſe under the enemy's ſtarboard bow, and the Amazon as near her on the larboard; not an inſtant could be loſt, and every thing depended upon the prompt execution of my orders; and here it was with heartfelt pleaſure I acknowledge the full value of my officers and ſhips company, who, with incredible alacrity, hauled the tacks on-board, and made ſail to the ſouthward. The land could not be aſcertained, but we took it to be Uſhant, and the Bay of Breſt. Crippled as we were, I had no particular fears, but before day we again ſaw breakers upon the lee bow; the ſhip was inſtantly wore to northward, and being then ſatisfied that the land we had ſeen before was not Uſhant, the lingering approach of day-light was moſt anxiouſly looked for by all, and ſoon after it opened, ſeeing the land very cloſe a-head, we again wore to the ſouthward, in twenty fathoms water, and a few minutes after diſcovered the enemy, who had ſo bravely defended herſelf, lying on her broadſide, and a tremendous ſurf beating over her. The miſerable fate of her brave but unhappy crew was perhaps the more ſincerely lamented by us, from the apprehenſion of ſuffering a ſimilar misfortune. We paſſed her within a mile, in a very bad condition, having at that time four feet water in our hold, a great ſea, and the wind dead on-ſhore; but we had aſcertained, beyond a doubt, our ſituation to be that of Hodierne Bay, and that our fate depended upon the poſſible chance of weathering the Penmark Rocks. Exhauſted as we were with fatigue, every exertion was made, and

every

every inch of canvas ſet, that could be carried, and at eleven A. M. we made the breakers, and, by the bleſſing of God, weathered the Penmark Rocks about half a mile.

The Amazon had hauled her wind to the northward, when we ſtood to the ſouthward; her condition I think was better than ours, and I knew that her activity and exertion were fully equal to any thing that could be effected under ſimilar circumſtances; the judgment with which ſhe was managed during ſo long an action, and the gallantry of her attacks, could not but merit the higheſt commendation, and to the heart of a friend truly gratifying. I have full as much reaſon to ſpeak highly of my own officers and men, to whom I owe infinite obligations. The Lieutenants Thomſon, Norway, and Bell, Lieutenants O'Connor and Wilſon of the marines, and Mr. Thomſon the maſter, have abundant claims upon my gratitude, as well as every inferior officer in the ſhip. The ſufferings of the Amazon are unknown to me; and I am ſingularly happy that my own are inconſiderable. The firſt lieutenant, Mr. Thomſon, a brave and worthy officer, is the only one of that deſcription wounded, with eighteen men; twelve of that number have woundsof no ſerious conſequence, conſiſting chiefly of violent contuſions from ſplinters. EDW. PELLEW.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Kingſmill, at Cork, dated Polyphemus, January 13.

Pleaſe to inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that his majeſty's ſhip Druid is arrived at Kinſale, detached from the Unicorn and Doris, with a large French ſhip, armed en flute, captured by them, named la Ville de l'Orient, having on-board four hundred of the enemy's huſſars, completely equipped, beſides ſome mortars, cannon, muſquets, powder, clothing, &c. being one of the ſhips on the expedition againſt this country; and that the Unicorn and Doris were left following up the intelligence they had received, for the further annoyance of the enemy.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Barlow, of his Majeſty's Ship Phœbe, dated Cawſand Bay, Jan. 13, 1797.

I have to acquaint you, for their lordſhips information, that on the 10th inſt. Cape Clear bearing N. N. W. diſtant 20 leagues, his majeſty's ſhip under my command fell in with the French corvette l'Atalante, of ſixteen guns, manned with 112 men, commanded by Lieut. Dordelin, which, after a chace of eight hours towards the N. E. quarter, ſhe came up with and captured. The Atalante is a very fine brig, coppered, having eighty feet keel, and is only three years old. Should their lordſhips think proper to order her to be inſpected, ſhe will I think be deemed fit for his majeſty's ſervice. As ſoon as I ſhall have landed the priſoners, and received the Phœbe's men from the corvette, I purpoſe proceeding to ſea in further execution of their lordſhips order of the 3d inſtant.

I am, ſir, &c. R. BARLOW.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir R. King at Plymouth, dated Jan. 17.

Lieutenant Gardiner, of his majeſty's ſhip Hind, arrived here this morning in the la Favorite national privateer of eight guns, four pounders, and ſixty men, captured by the Hind, in company with the fleet commanded by Lord Bridport, from whom he parted the 13th inſt. in the lat. of 48 degrees, N. long. 8 deg. 30 min. W.

Lord Bridport looked into Bantry Bay on the 8th inſtant; no French ſhips were there then.

Extract of a Letter from the ſame, bearing the ſame date.

His majeſty's ſloop Spitfire arrived here this morning with the national brig l'Allegre, of two hundred tons, laden with ammunition and intrenching tools, being one of the veſſels on the expedition to Ireland, which ſhe captured the 12th inſt. about thirty leagues to the weſtward of Uſhant, the Spitfire having been driven to that ſituation by ſtrong gales of northerly wind.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Bridport, dated at Sea, Jan. 16.

Captain Counteſs, of the Dædalus, informs me, that on the 8th inſtant, off Uſhant, in company with the Majeſtic and Incendiary, he captured le Suffrein, a French tranſport, which had been taken by the Jaſon, and recaptured by la Tortue frigate, and was going to Breſt. She had two mortars, a quantity of ſmall arms, powder, ſhells, and ſome intrenching tools on-board, which he ſunk to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, of his Majeſty's Ship Unicorn, dated Cawſand Bay, Jan. 18.

In the evening of the 10th inſtant, the wind changed to the N. W. when I ſhaped a courſe which I calculated would fall in with Lord Bridport; the following afternoon I took a private ſhip of war, l'Eclair, of eighteen guns and 120 men, and the ſame evening joined the Britiſh fleet.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Jan.* 14.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Barton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Lapwing, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated in Baſſeterre Road, Dec. 3, 1796.

SIR, A packet leaving this place to-day for England, I embrace the opportunity, for the ſatisfaction of their lordſhips, to acquaint them, that I anchored at St. Kitt's on the 25th ult. when an expreſs-boat had been ſent from the iſland of Anguilla, to inform the admiral that the iſland was attacked by two French men-of war and ſeveral ſmall veſſels, containing 400 troops. I felt it my duty (as the expreſs-boat returned here with the loſs of her main-maſt) to leave the ſervice I was ordered on to endeavour to relieve the place. The wind, being to the northward, prevented my getting up there in time to ſtop them from burning the town; but I have the pleaſure to ſay, after an action of near two hours, I effectually relieved that iſland, by taking the ſhip and ſinking the brig. The ſhip proved to be Le Decius, mounting twenty-four ſix-pounders, two twelve-pound carronades, and two braſs field-pieces, with 133 men of her own complement, and 203 troops, commanded by Citoyen Andrée Senis; and the brig la Vaillante, mounting four twenty-four pounders, with forty-five men and ninety troops, commanded by Citoyen Laboutique. The particulars of the action I have tranſmitted to Rear-admiral Harvey, for the information of their lordſhips. R. BARTON.

N. B. I am informed that they were picked troops from Victor Hughes, for the ſole purpoſe of plundering and deſtroying the iſland.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, *Jan.* 16.

Extract of a Letter from Major-general Charles Graham to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, dated Head-quarters, Martinico, October 16, 1796.

Our affairs in Grenada wear the moſt favourable aſpect. I may ſay, indeed, tranquillity is completely reſtored, as they enjoy it in the moſt comprehenſive ſenſe. The communication through the iſland is perfectly open: there are ſome few ſtragglers, no doubt, in the woods; but they never moleſt even ſingle paſſengers; and their number is ſo inconſiderable, and their ſtate ſo wretched, that they rather deſerve our contempt than merit our reſentment. Fedon has not yet been taken, and is ſuppoſed to have been drowned in endeavouring to eſcape.

A negociation has been opened for a general exchange of priſoners; and 200 have in conſequence returned here.

Nov. 13. It affords me great ſatisfaction to have the opportunity of informing you of the entire reduction of the Brigands and Charibs of St. Vincent's, which was communicated to me by Major-gen. Hunter; who ſtates, that 'Marin Padre, (a negro of St. Lucia,) who has commanded the Brigands and Charibs ſince the capture of the Vigie, and who had great influence and authority over both, ſurrendered on the 2d inſtant; and that the number of Brigands who have ſurrendered or been taken ſince the 4th of July amounts to 725, the number of Charibs to 4633, including women and children.'

Killed and Wounded in the Iſland of St. Vincent between July 20 *and Oct.* 15.

Total—3 ſerjeants, 31 rank and file, killed; Lieutenant-col. Graham, Lieuts. Millar, Beauſire, Roquier, M'Kenzie, Enſign Towes, 12 ſerjeants, 1 gunner, 66 rank and file, wounded.

WHITEHALL, *Jan.* 16. Governor Seton, in a letter to the Duke of Portland, dated St. Vincent's, Oct. 16, informs his grace, that all the Charib chiefs and the Brigands, with their leader, in number about 3500, have ſurrendered themſelves, and that the iſland is in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity.

[The gazette alſo contains a letter from Rear-adm. Harvey, to Mr. Nepean, dated on-board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, December 4, 1796, giving an account of the capture of le Decius frigate, by his majeſty's ſhip Lapwing, Captain Barton, as mentioned in the gazette of January 14; and that the Lapwing, being chaced by two French frigates the day after the action, Captain Barton had found it neceſſary to take the priſoners and his men out of the Decius, and ſet fire to her, when he returned to St. Kitt's. The admiral's letter alſo ſtates, that, being informed by the Lapwing that two French frigates were at anchor off St. Martin's, he ordered the Bellona and Invincible to proceed towards St. Martin's and Anguilla, and uſe their beſt endeavours to take or deſtroy them, and protect the iſland of Anguilla; but it appeared that the French had landed about 300 men on the iſland of Anguilla, the 26th ult. and that after having plundered the iſland, burnt ſeveral houſes, and committed every devaſtation poſſible, attended with acts of great cruelty, they re-embarked the troops the ſame night.]

CHARACTER OF THE LATE LORD CHATHAM.

MR. Pitt owed his riſe to the moſt conſiderable poſts and power in this kingdom ſingly to his own abilities; in him they ſupplied the want of birth and fortune, which latter in others too often ſupply the want of the former. He was a younger brother of a very new family, and his fortune only an annuity of one hundred pounds a year.

The army was his original deſtination, and a cornetcy of horſe his firſt and only commiſſion in it. Thus, unaſſiſted by favour or fortune, he had no powerful protector to introduce him into buſineſs, and to do the honours of his parts; but their own ſtrength was fully ſufficient.

His conſtitution refuſed him the uſual pleaſures, and his genius forbad him the idle diſſipations, of youth; for ſo early as at the age of ſixteen he was the martyr of an hereditary gout. He therefore employed the leiſure which that tedious and painful diſtemper either procured or allowed him, in acquiring a great fund of premature and uſeful knowledge. Thus, by the unaccountable relation of cauſes and effects, what ſeemed the greateſt misfortune of his life was, perhaps, the principal cauſe of its ſplendour.

His private life was ſtained by no vices, nor ſullied by any meanneſs. All his ſentiments were liberal and elevated. His ruling paſſion was an unbounded ambition, which, when ſupported by great abilities, and crowned by great ſucceſs, make what the world calls "a great men". He was haughty, imperious, impatient of contradiction, and overbearing; qualities which too often accompany, but always clog, great ones.

He had manners and addreſs; but one might diſcern through them too great a conſciouſneſs of his own ſuperior talents. He was a moſt agreeable and lively companion in ſocial life; and had ſuch a verſatility of wit, that he could adapt it to all ſorts of converſation. He had alſo a moſt happy turn to poetry; but he ſeldom indulged, and ſeldom avowed, it.

He came young into parliament, and upon that great theatre ſoon equalled the oldeſt and the ableſt actors. His eloquence was of every kind, and he excelled in the argumentative as well as in the declamatory way; but his invectives were terrible, and uttered with ſuch energy of diction, and ſtern dignity of action and countenance, that he intimidated thoſe who were the moſt willing and the beſt able to encounter him; their arms fell out of their hands, and they ſhrunk under the aſcendant which his genius gained over theirs.

In that aſſembly, where the public good is ſo much talked of, and private intereſt ſingly purſued, he ſet out with acting the patriot, and performed that part ſo nobly, that he was adopted by the public as their chief, or rather only unſuſpected, champion.

The weight of his popularity, and his univerſally-acknowledged abilities, obtruded him upon King George II. to whom he was perſonally obnoxious. He was made ſecretary of ſtate: in this difficult and delicate ſituation, which one would have thought muſt have reduced either the patriot or the miniſter to a deciſive option, he managed with ſuch ability, that while he ſerved the king more effectually, in his moſt unwarrantable electoral views, than any former miniſter, however willing, had dared to do, he ſtill preſerved all his credit and popularity with the public; whom he aſſured and convinced, that the protection and defence of Hanover, with an army of ſeventy-five thouſand men in Britiſh pay, was the only poſſible method of ſecuring our poſſeſſions or acquiſitions in North America. So much eaſier it is to deceive than to undeceive mankind.

His own diſintereſtedneſs, and even contempt of money, ſmoothed his way to power, and prevented or ſilenced a great ſhare of that envy which commonly attends it. Moſt men think that they have an equal natural right to riches, and equal abilitie

abilities to make the proper uſe of them; but not very many of them have the impudence to think themſelves qualified for power.

Upon the whole, he will make a great and ſhining figure in the annals of this country, notwithſtanding the blot which his acceptance of three thouſand pounds per annum penſion for three lives, with the title of Earl of Chatham, on his voluntary reſignation of the ſeals in the firſt year of the preſent king, muſt make in his character, eſpecially as to the diſintereſted part of it. However, it muſt be acknowledged, that he had thoſe qualities which none but a great man can have, with a mixture of thoſe failings which are the common lot of wretched and imperfect human nature.

The following animated character of this great man is given by an anonymous author:

"The ſecretary ſtood alone. Modern degeneracy had not reached him. Original and unaccommodating, the features of his character had the hardihood of antiquity. His auguſt mind over-awed majeſty; and one of his ſovereigns thought royalty ſo impaired in his preſence, that he conſpired to remove him, in order to be relieved from his ſuperiority. No ſtate chicanery, no narrow ſyſtem of vicious politics, no idle conteſt for miniſterial victories, ſunk him to the vulgar level of the great; but overbearing, perſuaſive, and impracticable, his object was England, his ambition was fame. Without dividing, he deſtroyed party; without corrupting, he made a venal age unanimous. France ſunk beneath him. With one hand he ſmote the houſe of Bourbon, and wielded in the other the democracy of England. The ſight of his mind was infinite: and his ſchemes were to affect, not England, not the preſent age only, but Europe and poſterity. Wonderful were the means by which theſe ſchemes were accompliſhed; always ſeaſonable, always adequate, the ſuggeſtions of an underſtanding animated by ardour, and enlightened by prophecy.

The ordinary feelings which make life amiable and indolent were unknown to him. No domeſtic difficulties, no domeſtic weakneſs, reached him; but aloof from the ſordid occurrences of life, and unſullied by its intercourſe, he came occaſionally into our ſyſtem, to counſel and to decide.

A character ſo exalted, ſo ſtrenuous, ſo various, ſo authoritative, aſtoniſhed a corrupt age, and the treaſury trembled at the name of Pitt through all her claſſes of venality. Corruption imagined, indeed, that ſhe had found defects in this ſtateſman, and talked much of the inconſiſtency of his glory, and much of the ruin of his victories; but the hiſtory of his country, and the calamities of the enemy, anſwered and refuted her.

Nor were his political abilities his only talents: his eloquence was an æra in the ſenate, peculiar and ſpontaneous, familiarly expreſſing gigantic ſentiments and inſtinctive wiſdom; not like the torrent of Demoſthenes, or the ſplendid conflagration of Tully; it reſembled ſometimes the thunder, and ſometimes the muſic of the ſpheres. Like Murray, he did not conduct the underſtanding through the painful ſubtilty of argumentation; nor was he, like Townſhend, for ever on the rack of exertion; but rather lightned upon the ſubject, and reached the point by the flaſhings of the mind, which, like thoſe of his eye, were felt, but could not be followed.

Upon the whole, there was in this man ſomething that could create, ſubvert, or reform; an underſtanding, a ſpirit, and an eloquence, to ſummon mankind to ſociety, or to break the bonds of ſlavery aſunder, and to rule the wilderneſs of free minds with unbounded authority; ſomething that could eſtabliſh or overwhelm empire, and ſtrike a blow in the world that ſhould reſound through the univerſe."

On the EXECUTION of Sir WALTER RALEIGH.

IN reviewing the annals of every country, we find few great perſonages who have not engaged in the deſperate purſuit of fame, and been expoſed to the multitude of calamities which ſpring from a deſire of that imaginary bleſſing. Ambition is a principle implanted in us as the common ſtimulus to action, and intended to inſpire general motives for every laudable exertion, that might conduce to the benefit of ſociety. It is, however, much to be lamented, that this neceſſary paſſion ſhould have a different influence on ſome men, and lead them, not to the fulfilment of duties, but to the perpetration of crimes only to be expiated on the ſcaffold. Such appears to have been the misfortune of that great man, whoſe character we are now to eſtimate; againſt whom the execution of the laws has been branded with the name of cruelty, and the ſentence of juſtice repreſented as an infliction from the iron hand of perſecution. This opinion, however, has been rendered popular neither from a blind prejudice on the one hand, nor a decided conviction of his innocence on the other: it has rather proceeded from the tender influence of pity, and a generous, but miſplaced, compaſſion for the misfortunes which he ſuffered. In contemplating the juſtice of his fall, I ſhall paſs over in ſilence the long catalogue of crimes and miſdemeanors which ſullied his reputation in the reign of Elizabeth; and amidſt the profuſion of arguments held out I ſhall principally dwell upon his conſpiracy againſt James I. Actuated by motives the moſt diſgraceful, and ſacrificing a diſintereſted love of mankind to the meaner paſſions of avarice and revenge, Raleigh became at once the tool of faction and the engine of ſedition. A ſpark of enthuſiaſm, for a long time dormant in his breaſt, was at length blown by the breath of party into a flame which all the virtues ſo often aſcribed to him were never able to extinguiſh.

At a criſis the moſt unfortunate, when the country was viſited by the ſcourge of famine, and the diſpenſations of Providence rendered it neceſſary that the court ſhould adjourn to Wilton, Raleigh formed the daring project of placing Arabella Stuart on the throne. To enter upon an examination of her pretenſions, or inveſtigate the juſtice of her claims, would be foreign to the preſent ſubject; but, even admitting they had the beſt foundation, that could by no means vindicate the baſe conduct of this champion of her rights. It is allowed by every hiſtorian, that Raleigh was for many reaſons adverſe to the king and his miniſters: that he ſecretly proffered his ſervices to the Flemiſh ambaſſador for purpoſes the moſt unwarrantable is equally notorious. Many of his advocates have indeed preſumed to aſſert, that an enthuſiaſtic zeal for the intereſts of his country, and a conſcientious regard for its welfare, prompted him to theſe violent expedients; but ſuch patriotiſm only ſerves as a cloak to hide a multitude of ſins, and is but another name for treachery. The voluntary confeſſion of all the criminals plainly evinced that the ſeeds of rebellion were ſown, and exhibited an adequate idea of the hopes and expectations with which they had been nurtured. And, though the project itſelf was but in embryo, yet dark and dangerous were the conſequences to be dreaded from its perfection. It has been warmly aſſerted by ſome writers, that no evidence appeared to ſupport the charge of a conſpiracy, and no concurring circumſtances to juſtify the condemnation of this patriot. But every impartial mind will allow that his violent intrigues againſt the acceſſion of James—his unabated endeavours, even before the queen's death, to bind him by the ſevereſt contracts—his animoſity conſequent upon the ill ſucceſs of thoſe endeavours, and his uniformly ſeditious conduct after the coronation of the new monarch, amount almoſt to a demonſtration of his guilt. The juſtice of his condemnation will manifeſtly appear, if we reflect on his

his clandeſtine correſpondence with France, which was an overt act of treaſon eſtabliſhed upon the teſtimony of an accomplice neither bought by the promiſe of a pardon, nor obtained by bribery. And what can be ſaid, what arguments can be adduced, to palliate the iniquity of that man, who imagined the death of his ſovereign, and the ſubverſion of the government? Notwithſtanding, however, he ſtood thus convicted before the tribunal of his country, the monarch was diſpoſed to ſhew him that favour he had ſo juſtly forfeited by diſhonouring the conſtitution and ſtriking at the authority of the laws. By virtue of a reprieve he was conducted to the tower, where he ſpent thirteen years in confinement. At the expiration of this period James was induced to grant him his liberty, but as yet diffident and ſuſpicious of his deſigns pronounced him ſtill amenable to the laws for the execution of the ſentence he had before received. And now, if Raleigh had been void of all ambition, except the ambition of honeſt fame, he might paſſed the remainder of his days with complacency; and have ſought that ſecurity in retirement, which it was unreaſonable to ſuppoſe could be found in the purſuit of national enterpriſes, or the uncertainty of political ſpeculations. But his mind elated with the enjoyment of freedom, and ever fertile in ſome new deſign, now conceived another project as chimerical as the former was atrocious. By falſe and exaggerated repreſentations that he had diſcovered a mine of gold in the ſouthern parts of America, he obtained a private commiſſion for the purpoſe of exploring the fancied treaſure. And here it muſt be carefully obſerved that this ſanction from the king has been made an argument for the injuſtice of the cataſtrophe which enſued, by conſidering it as an abſolute pardon, and an implied forgiveneſs of all paſt offences. This reaſoning however is effectually refuted upon the very face of the king's declaration, which was publiſhed by authority, when the facts were recent, and the circumſtances freſh in the memory of every individual. From this it appears that the former ſentence was to be ſtill kept in force as a check on his future behaviour; and the clauſe itſelf expreſſes that Walter Raleigh ſhall yet ſtand in the peril of the law! Beſides, if there had been no ſuſpicion of his intentions, a pardon would have certainly been granted to a man inveſted with ſuch authority in *expreſs words*, and been emblazoned on his commiſſion with all the legal ſolemnities of a memorial. On the contrary throughout his own letters and writings he evidently conſidered himſelf as a reprieved criminal at the mercy of his country. But even ſuppoſing that this new authority neceſſarily ſuperſeded his former conviction, and that a commiſſion from the ſovereign implied his ſovereign's forgiveneſs, let us ſee whether his ſubſequent conduct will juſtify the ſeverity of his puniſhment. Firſt then this commiſſion only impowered him to take poſſeſſion of a country inhabited by heathen and ſavage people; and contained an expreſs limitation, which forbade every act of hoſtility on any foreign prince in alliance with this kingdom, and more particularly reſtraining him from offering violence to the ſubjects of the Spaniſh government. Raleigh, however, in direct violation of theſe injunctions, firſt diſembarked upon a Spaniſh territory, and, falſely pretending they had uſurped the fruits of his prior diſcoveries, invaded their ſettlement, and burnt the fortreſs to the ground. It cannot be deemed probable that this people, roaming over a wide continent, ſhould fortuitouſly have planted a colony on the very ſpot where our adventurer had previouſly deſcried a mountain of gold. If indeed the Spaniards themſelves had diſcovered it, there would have been ſome reaſon and inducement; but they knew not of the treaſure, nor was there ſuch to be found within the limits of their ſettlement. Their right to the place was conſequently indefeaſable, and Raleigh from his own letters and acknowledgments appears to have been conſcious of it. It is evident too from his apology, that he had never ſeen this pretended mine, much

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leſs aſcertained its value; and what a precarious foundation was this for equipping a fleet and engaging in ſuch an enterpriſe! It is alſo certain that no pioneers were taken on-board, no workmen engaged, no inſtruments provided for obtaining a ſpecimen of the riches to accrue from ſuch an important diſcovery. Conſcious himſelf of the premeditated impoſture, and fearing the indignation of parliament, he employed every artifice to effect an eſcape, and ſecure his retreat in a foreign country by the acquiſition of plunder. If theſe facts are examined, they will hold up a mirror in which the baſeneſs of his intention and the criminality of the project may be clearly diſcerned. They will alſo convince us, that he went not to work a mine, but to plunder the allies of Britain; that he never deſigned to augment the opulence of his country, but to repair his own fortune, by the advantages he might derive from this enterpriſe.

Here then we might ſafely reſt the juſtice and propriety with which the laws of his country inflicted his puniſhment; were it only from the malpractices of this expedition.—But it has been clearly ſhewn, that, notwithſtanding the commiſſion from the king, the arm of the executioner had ſtill power to ſtrike; and therefore the tenor of his conduct appears the more repugnant to the dictates of reaſon, and militates againſt every principle of juſtice, gratitude, and integrity. To expatiate on the miſeries of his long impriſonment, is an eaſy but ſhallow foundation for thoſe arguments offered in extenuation of his crimes. It may perhaps awaken the feelings of compaſſion, and excite the tear of ſenſibility, but can never pervert our judgment from the bias of truth, when we conſider the magnitude of the accumulated offence. Let us farther reflect, that his crime was aggravated by the alarming ſituation of the country, at the period above-mentioned, and that it becomes the more flagitious, becauſe the opportunity ſeemed fair to take an advantage, and thus encreaſe rather than alleviate the greateſt national calamities that could befal a generous and unſuſpecting people.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Continued from page 357.

SETTLEMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, viz. BOTANY BAY, PORT JACKSON, &c. in NEW HOLLAND.

THE quadrupeds on the continent of New Holland hitherto diſcovered are principally of the opoſſum kind, of which the moſt remarkable is the kangaroo. There is alſo a ſpecies of dogs very different from thoſe known in Europe. They are extremely fierce, and never can be brought to the ſame degree of familiarity with thoſe we are acquainted with. Some of them have been brought to England, but ſtill retain their uſual ferocity. There are a great many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal are the black ſwans already-mentioned, and the oſtrich or caſſowary; which laſt arrives frequently at the height of ſeven feet or more. Several kinds of ſerpents, large ſpiders, and ſcolopondras, have alſo been met with. There are likewiſe many curious fiſhes; though the finny tribe ſeem not to be ſo plentiful on the coaſt as to give any conſiderable aſſiſtance in the way of proviſions for the colony. Some very large ſharks have been ſeen in Port Jackſon, and two ſmaller ſpecies, one named the Port Jackſon ſhark, the other Watts's ſhark. The latter, notwithſtanding its diminutive ſize, the mouth ſcarcely exceeding an inch in breadth, is exceſſively voracious. One of them, having been taken and flung down upon the deck, lay there quiet for two hours; after which, Mr. Watts's dog happening to paſs by, the fiſh ſprung upon it with all the ferocity imaginable, and ſeized it by the leg in ſuch a manner that the animal

animal could not diſengage himſelf without aſſiſtance.

The climate of this continent appears not to be diſagreeable, notwithſtanding the violent complaints which ſome have made about it. The heat has never been exceſſive in ſummer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but theſe are common to all warm countries; and it has been ſuppoſed, (though upon what foundation does not well appear,) that, were the country cleared of wood, and inhabited, theſe would in a great meaſure ceaſe. A ſhock of an earthquake has likewiſe been felt; but theſe natural calamities are incident to ſome of the fineſt countries in the world. It is not known whether there are any volcanoes or not.

The natives of New Holland appear extremely deficient in the uſeful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they even be prevailed upon to eat bread or dreſſed meat. Hence they depend entirely for ſubſiſtence on the fruits and roots they can gather, with the fiſh they catch. Governor Phillip alſo mentions their frequent ſetting fire to the graſs, in order to drive out the opoſſums and other animals from their retreats. As all theſe reſources, however, muſt be at beſt precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently diſtreſſed for proviſions. Thus, in the ſummer-time they would eat neither the ſhark nor ſting-ray; but in winter any thing was acceptable. A young whale, being driven aſhore, was quickly cut in pieces and carried off; they broiled it only long enough to ſcorch the outſide; and in this raw ſtate they eat all their fiſh. They broil alſo the fern-root, and another whoſe ſpecies is unknown. Among the fruits uſed by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat alſo the kernels of a fruit reſembling the pine-apple. The principal part of their ſubſiſtence, however, is fiſh; and, when theſe happened to be ſcarce, they were wont to watch the opportunity when the coloniſts hauled the ſeine, and often ſeized the whole, though a part had formerly been offered or given them. They ſometimes ſtrike the fiſh from the canoes with their ſpears, and ſometimes catch them with hooks; they alſo make uſe of nets, contrary to the aſſertion of Dr. Hawkeſworth, who ſays that none of theſe are to be met with among them. Their nets are generally made of the fibres of the flax-plant, with very little preparation, and are ſtrong and heavy; the lines of which they are compoſed are twiſted like whip-cord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meſhes of their nets are made of very large loops artificially inſerted into each other, but without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inſide of a ſhell very much reſembling mother-of-pearl. The canoes in which they fiſh are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, conſidering the ſlight texture of theſe veſſels, we cannot but admire the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldneſs with which they venture in them out to ſea. They generally carry fire along with them in theſe canoes, to dreſs their fiſh when caught. When fiſhing with the hook, if the fiſh appears too ſtrong to be drawn aſhore by the line, the canoe is paddled to the ſhore; and, while one man gently draws the fiſh along, another ſtands ready to ſtrike it with a ſpear, in which he generally ſucceeds. There is no good reaſon for ſuppoſing them to be cannibals, but they never eat animal ſubſtances but raw or next to it. Some of their vegetables are poiſonous when raw, but deprived of this property when boiled. A convict unhappily experienced this by eating them in an unprepared ſtate; in conſequence of which he died in twenty-four hours. The diſlike of the New Hollanders to the European proviſions has already been mentioned: if bread be given them, they chew and ſpit it out again, ſeldom chooſing to ſwallow it; they like ſalt beef and pork rather better; but they could never be brought to taſte ſpirits a ſecond time.

The huts of theſe ſavages are formed in the moſt rude and barbarous manner that can be imagined. They conſiſt only of pieces of bark laid

laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, and very low, tho' long enough for a man to lie at full length. There is reaſon, however, to believe, that they depend leſs on them for ſhelter than on the caverns with which the rocks abound. They go invariably naked, as has already been obſerved; though we muſt not imagine that the cuſtom of going naked inures them ſo to the climate as to make them inſenſible to the injuries of the weather. The coloniſts had repeated opportunities of obſerving this, by ſeeing them ſhivering with cold in the winter-time, or huddling together in heaps in their huts or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however, notwithſtanding their extreme barbarity, that ſome knowledge of the arts will ſoon be introduced among them, as ſome have been ſeen attentively conſidering utenſils and conveniencies of the Europeans, with a view, ſeemingly, of making ſimilar improvements of their own. It has alſo been obſerved, that in ſome things they poſſeſs a very great power of imitation. They can imitate the ſongs and language of the Europeans almoſt inſtantaneouſly, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice; their talent for imitation is alſo diſcernible in their ſculptures repreſenting men and other animals every where met with on the rocks; which, though rude, are very ſurpriſing for people who have not the knowledge even of conſtructing habitations in the leaſt comfortable for themſelves, or even clothes to preſerve them from the cold.

In their perſons, the New Hollanders are active, vigorous, and ſtout, though generally lean. Dampier aſſerts that they have a dimneſs of ſight; though later navigators have determined this to be a miſtake, aſcribing to them, on the contrary, a quick and piercing ſight. Their ſenſe of ſmelling is alſo very acute: one of them, having touched a piece of pork, held out his finger for his companion to ſmell, with ſtrong marks of diſguſt. The only kind of food they eagerly accept of is fiſh. Their behaviour with regard to the women has been hitherto unaccountable to the coloniſts. Few of them, comparatively ſpeaking, have been ſeen; and theſe have ſometimes been kept back with the moſt jealous ſenſibility, ſometimes offered with the greateſt familiarity. Such of the females as have been ſeen have ſoft and pleaſing voices; and, notwithſtanding their barbariſm and exceſſive rudeneſs, ſeem not be entirely deſtitute of modeſty.

The New Hollanders generally diſplay great perſonal bravery on the appearance of any danger. An old man, whom Governor Phillip had treated with ſome familiarity, took occaſion to ſteal a ſpade; but, being taken in the fact, the governor gave him a few ſlight ſlaps on the ſhoulder; on which the old man caught hold of a ſpear, and, coming up to him, ſeemed for ſome time determined to ſtrike, though had he done ſo it would have been impoſſible for him to eſcape, being then ſurrounded by the officers and ſoldiers. No encounters between parties of the natives themſelves have been obſerved, though from ſome circumſtances it appears that wars are carried on among them. They have more than once been ſeen aſſembled as if bent on ſome expedition. An officer one day met fourteen of them marching along in a regular Indian file through the woods, each man having a ſpear in one hand and a ſtone in the other. A chief appeared at their head, who was diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by being painted. They paſſed on peaceably, though greatly ſuperior in number to our people. On another occaſion they offered no hoſtilities when aſſembled to the number of two or three hundred, and meeting the governor attended only by a ſmall party. With all their courage, however, they are much afraid of a muſket, and almoſt equally ſo of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dreſs of the Europeans. The miſchief which they have hitherto done has been exerciſed only on ſome ſtraggling convicts, moſt of whom probably have been the firſt aggreſſors.

Though theſe ſavages allow their beards to grow to a conſiderable length,

length, it does not appear that they look upon them to be any ornament, but rather the contrary, as appears from the following inſtance. Some young gentlemen belonging to the Sirius one day met an old man in the woods with a beard of conſiderable length. This his new acquaintance let him know that they would rid him of, ſtroaking their chins, and ſhewing him the ſmoothneſs of them at the ſame time. At length the old fellow conſented; and one of the youngſters taking a penknife from his pocket, and making the beſt ſubſtitute for lather he could, performed the operation with ſuch ſucceſs that the Indian ſeemed highly delighted. In a few days he paddled alongſide of the Sirius again, pointing to his beard; but could not by any means be prevailed upon to enter the ſhip. On this a barber was ſent down to him, who again freed him from his beard, at which he expreſſed the utmoſt ſatisfaction.—It has, however, been found impoſſible to form any kind of permanent intercourſe with the natives, though many attempts have been made for that purpoſe. At firſt the coloniſts imagined the ſpears of the New Hollanders to be very trivial weapons; but it now appears that they are capable of inflicting very grievous and mortal wounds. They are ſometimes pointed with a ſharp piece of the ſame reed of which the ſhafts are made, but more frequently with the ſharp bone of the ſting-ray. They certainly burn their dead; which perhaps has given riſe to the report of their being cannibals. Governor Phillip, obſerving the ground to be raiſed in ſeveral places, cauſed one of theſe tumuli to be opened, in which were found a jaw-bone half conſumed and ſome aſhes. From the manner in which the aſhes were depoſited, it appears that the body had been laid at length, raiſed from the ground a little ſpace, and conſumed in that poſture; being afterwards lightly covered with mould.

The only domeſtic animals they have are the dogs already-mentioned, which reſemble the fox-dog of England. In their language theſe animals are called *dingo*; but all other quadrupeds without exception they name *kangaroo*.—They ſeem very little given to thieving in compariſon with the inhabitants of moſt of the South Sea iſlands; and are very honeſt among themſelves, leaving their ſpears and other implements open on the beach, in full and perfect ſecurity of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark with great certainty at a conſiderable diſtance; and it ſeems that ſometimes they kill the kangaroo with this weapon, as a long ſplinter of one of the ſpears was taken out of the thigh of one of theſe animals, the fleſh having cloſed over it completely. The people are more numerous than was at firſt imagined, though ſtill the number of inhabitants muſt be accounted few in compariſon to the extent of country; and there is great reaſon to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited.

The New Hollanders bake their proviſions by the help of hot ſtones, like the inhabitants of the South Sea iſlands. They produce fire with great facility according to Captain Cook, but with difficulty according to later accounts, and ſpread it in a wonderful manner. To produce it, they take two pieces of dry ſoft wood; one is a ſtick about eight or nine inches long, the other piece is flat. The ſtick they ſhape into an obtuſe point at one end; and, preſſing it upon the other, turn it nimbly, by holding it between both their hands, as we do a chocolate-mill; often ſhifting their hands up, and then moving them down upon it, to increaſe the preſſure as much as poſſible. By this method they get fire in leſs than two minutes, and from the ſmalleſt ſpark they increaſe it with great ſpeed and dexterity. "We have often ſeen (ſays Captain Cook) one of them run along the ſhore, to all appearance with nothing in his hand, who, ſtooping down for a moment at the diſtance of every fifty or an hundred yards, left fire behind him, as we could ſee, firſt by the ſmoke, and then by the flame along the drift of wood and other litter which was ſcattered along the place.

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We had the curioſity to examine one of theſe planters of fire when he ſet off, and we ſaw him wrap up a ſmall ſpark in dry graſs, which, when he had run a little way, having been fanned by the air that his motion produced, began to blaze; he then laid it down in a place convenient for his purpoſe, incloſing a ſpark of it in another quantity of graſs, and ſo continued his courſe."

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

SOLYMA AND OSSMIN.

"SAGE of the ſilver beard!" ſaid Aladin—the youngeſt of the Genii, and the laſt of departed mortals, whoſe virtues had promoted them to that order of beings;—"oh, thou who regardeſt with pity all the ſons of men! whoſe protection is extended to all the children of the faithful! wherefore repoſe thy head on the pillow of indifference?—Why recline'ſt thou liſtleſs in thy bower of immortal fragrance, lulled by the harmony of divine choriſters, and regaled by the freſhneſs of the ſcented breeze? Hark! the cries of injured beauty float through the air! Let not the ſighs of the daughter of Saladin paſs unheeded as the flagging gales of evening, when the humidity of the atmoſphere retards their progreſs! Behold the lovely Solyma! Penſive and forlorn, ſhe is ſtretched, like a broken lily, on the ſands of the ſhore. The murmuring ocean anſwers to her moan, and babbling Echo awakens in the rocks to repeat her lamentations through all the various windings of her reiterated voice. Let deſpairing beauty awake thy compaſſion! Like gloworms on the ſandy ſhore, ſee the humid drops of anguiſh ſhine on her throbbing boſom; and the beams of the moon glitter on her tearful cheek!" Thus did the genius Aladin deliver the dictates of a feeling heart; but he ſpoke with reverence. Diffidence and humility were written in his eye; and he bowed with reſpect before the ſuperior genius.

"Child of compaſſion!" replied the ſage Oraſmades, "thou ſeeſt as yet but with the eyes of man: to thee the book of deſtiny is not yet unfolded; nor are the dark miſts of mortality yet removed from thy mind. But the day of thy initiation approaches; and ere long thou ſhalt enjoy at large the powers of ſupernal agency. I will myſelf be thy guide, and thy inſtructor. Meanwhile let thy tongue give utterance to thy thoughts. Relate what thine eyes have beheld, and let the wrongs of the beautiful Solyma find in thee a faithful recorder. But think her not neglected by the guardians of virtue. Among the daughters of the faithful is no one to be found dearer to the throne of heaven; but ſuch is the lot of terreſtrial beings, and ſuch is the doubtful nature of their joy; the cup of pleaſure is not ſweet to the palate, unleſs memory can contraſt it with that of bitterneſs. The freſheſt roſe in the bowers of terreſtrial felicity would appear languid to the ſight, nor would its fragrance regale the ſenſe, if thoſe bowers were acceſſible without paſſing through the gates of care, or forcing a paſſage over the thorny roads of pain. Thus often are the ſolicitudes of the preſent hour, the neceſſary preludes of joys to come. But relate, O pupil of immortal genii, the wrongs of Solyma, and the emotions of thy mind."

The noviciate bowed obedience. Modeſt complacency ſhone in his eyes; and the accents of veracity flowed from his lips. "Sage Oraſmades," ſaid he, "as in contemplation I ſat on the awful ſummit of a rock, loſt in holy admiration of the beauteous works of the great and beneficent Alla, a galley from Indoſtan approached the coaſt, and caſt anchor on the deſolate iſland. The eagerneſs of curioſity inflamed my mind; and I mingled inviſibly among the crew. But the waters of pity ſoon flowed into my eyes; and anguiſh obtained poſſeſſion of my heart. I beheld the beautiful daughter of the

once famous Saladin overwhelmed with affliction. She was ſtruggling in the mercileſs gripe of ruffians. Her ſable locks fell diſorderly over her ſnowy boſom; her dark-brown eyes ſwam with the pearls of affliction; and terror had baniſhed from her cheek the roſe of beauty. By the aſſiſtance of that ſupernal power which I already poſſeſs, I dived into her boſom: I became acquainted with her ſtory, and the ſecrets of her heart were unfolded to my inſpection. Oſſmin of the Iſles is the lord of her boſom. His eyes had wakened the ſparks of affection, and his tender ſighs had fanned them to a generous flame, while he was yet an exile from his paternal land. When the bright beams of proſperity played around his heart, and fortune reſtored him to the throne of his anceſtors, he left the maiden diſconſolate and forlorn: but he left her not like one whoſe boſom was a ſtranger to gratitude. With an aching heart he left her; like a bird, who is driven by a rude ſpoiler, from the neſt which contains her new-hatched young. Tenderneſs and careſſes were mutually exchanged, and the unhappy lovers diſcharged a copious ſhower of tears in each others boſom.

"Six times has the moon fulfilled her luminous race; ſix times has ſhe retired into the ſhades of darkneſs ſince Oſſmin departed. But the favouring gales which blew towards Indoſtan have as yet wafted no meſſage to the expecting ears of Solyma. A war of paſſions has raged in her boſom. Sometimes ſhe ſuſpected the faith of her Oſſmin: ſometimes ſhe found that the angel of death had pointed his ſhaft againſt the boſom ſhe loved. A thouſand imaginations tormented her heart, till diſtraction appeared to be hovering round her brain.

"She reſolved to ſee the idol of her affections. Her virgin heart aſſumed a courage not natural to it, and ſhe embarked in queſt of her Oſſmin. She feared not the roaring of the ocean; and the raging tempeſt was not formidable to her imagination: for the ſpirit of love is valiant; which ſees not, nor thinks of, danger. But ill-ſtarred was the virgin, and fatal was the reſolution to which generous affection had impelled her. The pretended merchant on-board whoſe veſſel ſhe had ventured had made preparations for a private piratical cruiſe: rapine was to be his object, and murder his trade. When the deſperadoes found how rich a prize was wafted by their ſails, avarice took poſſeſſion of their ſouls; and the dictates of cruelty were liſtened to with delight. That the wealth of Solyma might be ſecured in their poſſeſſion, they reſolved to leave the diſconſolate maiden on the uninhabited coaſt. In the execution of this barbarous project were they employed when the attention of Aladin was firſt drawn upon the veſſel. They have performed it,—and the moſt beautiful of the daughters of men is left forlorn and diſconſolate on a rocky coaſt. The moſt virtuous of the children of the faithful received no ſuccour in the trying hour of diſtreſs. The keeneſt ſhaft of affliction is permitted to rankle in her tender boſom.

"May I not then juſtly wonder that Oraſmades repoſed on a couch of roſes, while Solyma was diſtreſſed? May I not queſtion why the ſovereign of the genii (in whoſe hands is the fate of man) ſurveyed without emotion from his bower of immortal fragrance the tranſactions which I have related?"

"Son," replied the ſageſt of the genii, "thou ſpeakeſt as an inhabitant of the earth, whoſe feeble eyes cannot penetrate the dark veil of futurity. Beholding the actions of men, thou art yet ignorant of their motives; or, knowing their motives, thou art ignorant of the effects they may produce. But follow me, and by induſtrious obſervations gather the honey of wiſdom from what thou ſhalt behold."

Aladin bowed obedient, and ſwift as the trackleſs lightning they darted from the immortal bower.

As the lovely daughter of Saladin lay ſtretched upon the ſands, and pouring forth the groans of deſpair to the unpitying ſurge, the ſky became ſuddenly darkened; the moon vaniſhed, and the ſtars hid their heads

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in the dark thickening clouds. The billows redoubled the boiſterous roar; the unruly winds burſt from their caverns and joined in the moſt horrible contention. Solyma ſtarted from the ground: the nodding rocks filled her with aſtoniſhment; the cold hand of horror congealed the ſtarting tear of anguiſh on her trembling cheek. Dreadful was the convulſion of nature; but it was momentary.

Suddenly the ſky became ſerene. The orient appeared to bluſh with purple light; and the reſplendent locks of morn ſeemed to fringe the duſky clouds. The ocean vaniſhed from view, and the rocks ſeemed to have given place to the variegated verdure of palms and plantains. A ſpacious meadow, watered by a ſilent ſtream, was in the front: its length was immeaſurable; the eyes of mortal could not reach its extremity. On each ſide were groves of eternal verdure, whoſe extent was unbounded.

Innumerable were the inhabitants of this peaceful region. They wandered about in pleaſing ſerenity; contentment appeared to reign in each boſom; and mild compoſure was written in every face.

Solyma gazed with wonder at this ſcene of enchantment. She was loſt in ſpeechleſs admiration; but ſhe conſidered it as a viſion of the night. Her ſenſes were bewildered; and ſhe doubted the veracity of her eyes. In this ſtate of perplexity, ſhe was accoſted by a being, whoſe voice and looks were equally diſpleaſing. His meagre features were harſh and mournful. His eyes were ſunk in their ſockets, yet they were not deſtitute of fire. His beard and the hair of his head, which were of a ſooty colour, were tangled and diſordered. His garment was miſerable: it was rent, and ſtained with blood. Inſtruments of death were in his hand; and the determined graſp wherewith he held them diſtorted the muſcles, and ſwelled the angry blood in his enlarged veins. The ſoul of Solyma trembled at the ſight: ſhe was preparing to retreat; when the object of her terror thus accoſted her:

"Fly not, O lovely daughter of Saladin, nor let the roughneſs of my appearance lead thee to conſider me as a foe. In me thou beholdeſt the beſt friend of the human race. 'Tis I, alone, who can put a period to miſery; can triumph over anguiſh, and mock the malice of misfortune. Let the children of deſpair attend to my dictates; I will lead them to the manſion of tranquillity. Liſten then, O moſt miſerable of wretches! liſten to my friendly voice. The bitterneſs of thy groans has pierced my ear; and pity for thy wrongs has brought me to thy aſſiſtance. Thou art indeed of all the daughters of affliction the moſt wretched, and the moſt injured! Among the worſhippers of Alla, there are none ſo totally excluded from every ray of hope or conſolation! Thou art plunged into the deepeſt cavern of miſery; and deſpair has barred the inexorable door! Torn for ever from the preſence of thy beloved Oſſmin,—who is now perhaps revelling in the bowers of voluptuous and illicit love—careleſs of the affections of his affectionate Solyma, nor ſolicitous about her fate,—thou art doomed to waſte thy remaining days in unavailing lamentations on a deſolate iſland: brutes thy companions! and ſavage monſters thy only comforters! Never, never more canſt thou behold the face of Oſſmin! Time ſhall obliterate thy once-fond idea from his remembrance: his heart ſhall be the prize of another."

As he uttered this, the countenance of Solyma became clouded; deſpondency overſhadowed her ſoul. At length riſing, with a ſtare of deſperation, ſhe beat her throbbing boſom; ſhe tore the ſable treſſes from her head; ſhe threw herſelf on the earth.

"Hapleſs, hopeleſs wretch," continued the ſpectre, "behold in me the friend whoſe timely aid ſhall terminate thy miſeries! Attend therefore to my counſel, and the ſtorm that rages around thee ſhall preſently be calm. Soon ſhall thy ſoul be waſhed in the waters of oblivion, and thy head laid in the ſoft lap of forgetfulneſs. Behold theſe regions of eternal tranquillity: of theſe I will make thee an inmate; here ſhalt thou eternally reſide."

(To be concluded in our next.)

ON FOREIGN TRAVEL.

WITH reſpect to the utility of foreign travel, there can be no doubt, but that a mind, properly prepared, will derive from it great and laſting advantages. It muſt open ſources of knowledge, and furniſh opportunities of reflection, which cannot be obtained by him who never leaves his own country. But every writer on this ſubject ſeems to agree in reprobating very early travel. A great degree of mental maturity, and of acquired knowledge, is neceſſary to enable the mind to derive advantage, and avoid inconvenience, from viſiting a foreign nation. To expect that boys ſhould make obſervations on men and manners; ſhould weigh and compare the laws, inſtitutions, cuſtoms, and characteriſtics, of various people; is to expect an impoſſibility. It is no leſs abſurd to ſuppoſe, that boys will not be ſtruck and captivated with vanity and trifles. Parents in our age and country are too impatient to thruſt their ſons into the world, to puſh them into the ſenate before they have a beard, and to urge them to offices of command in the army and navy almoſt as ſoon as they come from the nurſery. Many evils, national as well as private, are the conſequence; but, when avarice and ambition ſolicit, reaſon, philoſophy, and propriety, ſcarcely find a hearing. National calamities can only remedy this, and many other abuſes which will inſinuate themſelves and abound, till the evil which they occaſion becomes too heavy to be borne; when it will become its own remedy.

Among other arguments for travel in general, and early travel in particular, it has been urged, that it is abſolutely neceſſary, in order to be delivered from local prejudice in favour of our own country. Theſe prejudices are indeed eaſily removed by ſpending our early days among another people. But is there no danger leſt theſe innocent and uſeful prejudices ſhould be changed for others equally unreaſonable, and really pernicious? Is it not likely that, prejudices in favour of our own country being removed, prejudices againſt it may find admiſſion? Indeed it has often happened; and to this evil cuſtom it is that we owe thoſe numerous and conceited perſons who come home, and endeavour to explode, by cenſure and ridicule, all our hereditary virtues, conjugal and paternal, public and domeſtic. An affectation of peculiar liberality, and of freedom from prejudice, diſtinguiſhes many who in this age pretend to the name and characters of philoſophers. Prejudices, in the idea of deſigning, ſuperficial, or vain, men, comprehend in them all our beſt attachments—all our moral, patriotic, and religious, principles. The fooliſh fear of being under the influence of prejudices, falſely ſo called, is every day looſing all the ties both of civil and eccleſiaſtical government; and, however a modern philoſopher may inveigh againſt that honeſt preference which an Engliſhman gives to his nation, it is a natural attachment, and the foundation of all our conſtitutional bleſſings.

It muſt however be confeſſed that the advantages of travelling are great indeed, when ſought by men at a mature age; who during the intervals of buſineſs, and thoſe receſſes which are allowed in almoſt every mode of life, might take a voyage to a neighbouring country, and by the ſtrength of their underſtanding, and the extent of their experience, derive infinite improvement both to themſelves and the community. They ſhould go as philoſophers, when they are capable of conducting themſelves, both in the ſearch of knowledge and their moral behaviour. Travel undertaken in this manner, and after a valuable ſtore of learning and a knowledge of our native country has been acquired, is one of the beſt methods of accompliſhing the human mind. It crowns and completes all its other improvements. A few months ſpent abroad, will enrich the underſtanding of a man of ſenſe with valuable treaſure. He will then ſearch for gold, and find it in abundance; while at a childiſh age he would have been fully employed and ſufficiently

ſufficiently ſatisfied in procuring droſs or tinſel inſtead of bullion.

But ſo many indeed are the dangers and inconveniencies attending foreign travel, that they, whoſe ſituation and circumſtances will not permit them to engage in it, need not repine. Our own country abounds with objects ſufficient to excite, and amply to repay, the labour of enquiry. And, to prove that foreign travel is not abſolutely neceſſary to give the full improvement to the human mind, we may recollect many eminent perſons, who have been richly adorned with every accompliſhment of the gentleman, and furniſhed with all the lights of a man of ſenſe and extenſive knowledge, though they never left their native ſhore. Milton ſpeaking of travel in our own country has this paſſage: "In thoſe vernal ſeaſons of the year, when the air is calm and pleaſant, it were an injury and ſullenneſs againſt nature not to go out and ſee her riches, and partake in her rejoicing with heaven and earth. I ſhould not therefore be a perſuader to them of ſtudying much then, after two or three years that they have laid their grounds, but to ride out in companies to all the quarters of the land; learning and obſerving all places of ſtrength, all commodities of building and of ſoil, for towns and villages, harbours and ports for trade; ſometimes taking ſea, to learn there alſo what they can on the practical knowledge of ſailing and ſea-fight. Theſe ways would try all their peculiar gifts of nature; and, if there were any ſecret excellence among them, would fetch it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itſelf by, which could not but mightily redound to the good of this nation, and bring into faſhion again thoſe old admired Engliſh virtues and excellencies, with far more advantage, now in this purity of Chriſtian knowledge; nor ſhould we then need the Monſieurs of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their ſlight and prodigal cuſtodies, and ſend them back again transformed into mimics, apes, and kickſhoes. But if they deſire to ſee other countries, at a mature age, not to learn principles, but to enlarge experience, and make wiſe obſervations, they will by that time be ſuch as ſhall deſerve the regard and honour of all men where they paſs, and the ſociety and friendſhip of thoſe, in all places, who are beſt and moſt eminent; and then perhaps other nations will be glad to viſit us for their breeding, or elſe to imitate us in their own country."

But a writer of hiſtory, who by an affected and meretricious ſtyle, unlike the manlineſs of the claſſic model, has caught the tranſient applauſe of faſhion, and who ſeems to be ambitious of acquiring diſtinction by recommending infidelity and libertiniſm *on principle*, ſpeaks, conſiſtently with himſelf, thus highly of French manners; thoſe effeminate manners which every one, in the honeſt warmth of an Engliſhman, muſt be led on all occaſions to reprobate: "If Julian (ſays he) could now reviſit the capital of France, he might converſe with men of ſcience and genius, capable of underſtanding and of inſtructing a diſciple of the Greeks; he might excuſe the lively and graceful follies of a nation whoſe martial ſpirit has never been enervated by the indulgence of luxury; and he muſt applaud the perfection of that ineſtimable art which ſoftens, refines, and embelliſhes, the intercourſe of ſocial life."—Whatever ſoftens, refines, and embelliſhes, human life, in a proper degree, is certainly deſirable. But in this poliſhed and enlightened age, that art is known and practiſed in England as much as is conſiſtent with the national character, and the preſervation of that manly ſpirit, which is neceſſary to the exiſtence of civil liberty—an ineſtimable bleſſing, which enlarges, ennobles, and ſecures, all the natural rights and enjoyments of human nature. Baſe is that civility, which leads to ſervitude.

This ſubject cannot perhaps be better concluded, than by the recommendation of Cicero, as a model for the conduct of travel. "He did not ſet out till he had completed his education at home—and after he had acquired, in his own country, whatever was proper to form a worthy citizen and magiſtrate of Rome, he went fortified, by a maturity of age and reaſon, againſt the impreſſions of vice. In a tour the moſt delightful of the world, he

he ſaw every thing that could entertain a curious traveller, yet ſtaid no where any longer than his benefit, not his pleaſure, detained him. By his previous knowledge of the laws of Rome, he was able to compare them with thoſe of other cites, and to bring back with him whatever he found uſeful, either to his country or himſelf. He was lodged, wherever he came, in the houſes of the great and eminent; not ſo much for their birth and wealth, as their virtue, knowledge, and learning: theſe he made the conſtant companions of his travels—It is no wonder then that he brought back every accompliſhment which could improve and adorn a man of ſenſe."

Of ANCIENT PASTIMES in GREAT BRITAIN.

PASTIMES of ſome kind or other ſeem to be abſolutely neceſſary, and to none more than to the man of ſtudy; for the moſt vigorous mind cannot bear to be always bent. Conſtant application to one purſuit, if it deeply engage the attention, is apt to unhinge the mind, and to generate madneſs; of which the Don Quixote of Cervantes, and the aſtronomer of Johnſon, are two admirably-conceived inſtances. But, though paſtime is neceſſary to relieve the mind, it indicates great frivolity when made the buſineſs of life; and yet the rich and the great, who are not obliged to labour for the means of ſubſiſtence, too often rove from paſtime to paſtime with as conſtant aſſiduity as the mechanic toils for his family, or as the philoſopher devotes himſelf to the cultivation of ſcience. When thoſe paſtimes tend to give elaſticity to the mind or ſtrength to the body, ſuch conduct is not only allowable, but praiſe-worthy; but, when they produce effects the reverſe of theſe, it is both hurtful and criminal. The gaming-table, the maſquerade, the midnight aſſembly of any ſort, muſt of neceſſity enfeeble both the body and the mind; and yet ſuch are the faſhionable amuſements of the preſent day, to which many a belle and many a beau ſacrifice their beauty, their health, their quiet, and their virtue.

Far different were the paſtimes of our wiſer anceſtors. Remote from vice and effeminacy, they were innocent, manly, and generous, exerciſes. From the ancient records of this country, it appears, that the ſports, amuſements, pleaſures, and recreations, of our anceſtors, as deſcribed by Fitz Stephen, added ſtrength and agility to the wheels of ſtate mechaniſm, while they had a direct tendency towards utility. For moſt of theſe ancient recreations are reſolvable into the public defence of the ſtate againſt the attacks of foreign enemy. The play at ball, derived from the Romans, is firſt introduced by this author as the common exerciſe of every ſchool-boy. The performance was in a field, where the reſort of the moſt ſubſtantial and conſiderable citizens, to give encouragement and countenance to this feat of agility, was ſplendid and numerous. The intention of this amuſement at this period of time was to make the juvenile race active, nimble, and vigorous; which qualities were requiſite whenever their aſſiſtance ſhould be wanted in the protection of their country. The next ſpecies of paſtime indeed does not ſeem to have this tendency; but it was only, as it ſeems, an annual cuſtom: this was cock-fighting. The author tells us, that in the afternoon of Shrove-Tueſday, on which day this cuſtom prevailed, they concluded the day in throwing the ball: which ſeems to inſinuate, that the cock-fighting was merely in conformity to ancient uſage, and limited only to part of the day, to make way for a more laudable performance. We may reaſonably ſuppoſe, although this author is entirely ſilent upon this head, that while cock-fighting was going on, cock-throwing was the ſport of the loweſt claſs of people, who could not afford the expence of the former. There were places ſet apart for the battles of theſe animals, as at this day, where no one was admitted without money. Theſe places, or pits commonly called, were ſchools,

in

in which people were inſtructed in the doctrines of chance, loſs and gain, betting and wagers, and particularly in the liberal art of laying two to one. Cock-throwing has been laudably aboliſhed; for it was a ſpecies of cruelty towards an innocent and uſeful animal; and ſuch a cruelty as would have kindled compaſſion in the heart of the rankeſt barbarian.

Another ſpecies of manly exerciſe was truly martial, and intended to qualify the adventurers for martial diſcipline. It is related by Fitz Stephen thus: "Every Friday in Lent, a company of young men comes into the field on horſeback, attended and conducted by the beſt horſemen: then march forth the ſons of the citizens, and other young men with diſarmed lances and ſhields; and there practiſe feats of war. Many courtiers likewiſe, when the king is near the ſpot, and attendants upon noblemen, do repair to theſe exerciſes; and, while the hope of victory does inflame their minds, they ſhew by good proof how ſerviceable they would be in martial affairs." This evidently is of Roman deſcent, and immediately brings to our recollection the *Ludus Trojæ*, ſuppoſed to be the invention, as it was the common exerciſe, of Aſcanius. The common people, in this age of maſculine manners, made every amuſement where ſtrength was exerted the ſubject-matter of inſtruction and improvement: inſtructed to exert their bodily ſtrength in the maintenance of their country's rights; and their minds improved, by ſuch exertion, into every manly and generous principle.

In the vacant intervals of induſtry and labour, commonly called the holy-days, indolence and inactivity, which at this day mark this portion of time, were found only in thoſe whoſe lives were diſtempered with age or infirmity. The view which Fitz-Stephen gives us of the Eaſter-holydays is animated: "In Eaſter-holydays they fight battles upon the water. A ſhield is hanged upon a pole, fixed in the middle of the ſtream. A boat is prepared without oars, to be borne along by the violence of the water; and in the fore-part thereof ſtandeth a young man ready to give charge upon the ſhield with his lance. If ſo be that he break his lance againſt the ſhield, and doth not fall, he is thought to have performed a worthy deed. If without breaking his lance he runs ſtrongly againſt the ſhield, down he falleth into the water; for the boat is violently forced with the tide: but on each ſide of the ſhield ride two boats, furniſhed with young men, who recover him who falleth ſoon as they may. In the holydays all the ſummer the youths are exerciſed in leaping, dancing, ſhooting, wreſtling, caſting the ſtone, and practiſing their ſhields; and the maidens trip with their timbrels, and dance as long as they can well ſee. In winter, every holyday before dinner, the boars prepared for brawn are ſet to fight, or elſe bulls or bears are baited."

Theſe were the purſuits to which leiſure was devoted by our forefathers, ſo far back as the year 1130. Their immediate ſucceſſors breathed the ſame generous ſpirit. In the year 1222, the 6th year of Henry III. we find, that certain maſters in exerciſes of this kind made a public profeſſion of their inſtructions and diſcipline, which they imparted to thoſe who were deſirous of attaining excellence and victory in theſe honourable atchievements. About this period, the perſons of better rank and family introduced the play of tennis; and erected courts or oblong edifices for the performance of the exerciſe.

About the year 1253, in the 38th year of Henry III. the quintan was a ſport in faſhion almoſt in every part of the kingdom. This contrivance conſiſted of an upright poſt firmly fixed in the ground, upon the top of which was a croſs piece of wood, moveable upon a ſpindle; one end of which was broad like the flat part of an halberd, while at the other end was hung a bag of ſand. The exerciſe was performed on horſeback. The maſterly performance was, when, upon the broad part being ſtruck with a lance, which ſometimes broke it, the aſſailant rode ſwiftly on, ſo as to avoid being ſtruck on the back by the bag of ſand, which turned round inſtantly

ſtantly upon the ſtroke given with a very ſwift motion. He who executed this feat in the moſt dextrous manner was declared victor, and the prize to which he became intitled was a peacock. But if, upon the aim taken, the contender miſcarried in ſtriking at the broadſide, his impotency of ſkill became the ridicule and contempt of the ſpectators.

Dr. Plott, in his Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire, tells us, that this paſtime was in practice in his time at Deddington in that county. "They firſt (ſays this author) fixed a poſt perpendicularly in the ground, and then placed a ſmall piece of timber upon the top of it, faſtened on a ſpindle, with a board nailed to it on one end, and a bag of ſand hanging at the other. Againſt this board they anciently rode with ſpears: now as I ſaw it at Deddington only with ſtrong ſtaves, which violently bringing about the bag of ſand, if they make not good ſpeed away, it ſtrikes them in the neck or ſhoulders, and ſometimes perhaps ſtrikes them down from their horſes; the great deſign of the ſport being to try the agility both of man and horſe, and to break the board; which, whoever did, was accounted conqueror: for whom heretofore there was ſome reward always appointed."

Matthew Paris, ſpeaking of this manly diverſion, ſays, "The London youths made trial of their ſtrength on horſeback by running at the quintan; in doing which, whoever excelled all the reſt was rewarded with a peacock." This ſport is continued to this day in Wales; and, being in uſe only upon marriages, it may be conſidered as a votive paſtime, by which theſe heroic ſpirits ſeem to wiſh, that the male iſſue of ſuch marriage may be as ſtrong, vigorous, and active, as thoſe who are at that time engaged in the celebration of this feſtive exertion of manhood. Virtuous exerciſes of this kind would be too rude and barbarous for the attendants on pleaſure in the preſent age. The hand would tremble at the weight of the javelin; and the heart would pant upon the apprehenſion of perſonal inſecurity. While theſe exertions of triumphant proweſs continued, the ſordid degeneracy of diſpoſition, the ſupple baſeneſs of temper, were unknown: for the love of country, as the Roman orator has wiſely obſerved, included all other virtues. But if we guard the palace of honour, like the brazen caſtle of Danae, with every poſſible ſecurity, importunate corruption will be ever waiting at the gate, to ſeize an opportunity of intruſion. Theſe feats of honourable conteſt were ſucceeded by the gilded banners of exhibition, and all the long train of dependents in the intereſt of indolence? for the writers of theſe times inform us, that the ſoft pleaſures of the ſtage forced the paſſes to public favour in the year 1391, and likewiſe in the year 1409; ſo that utility, which before ſtood on the right hand of pleaſure, was now ordered to withdraw for a ſeaſon. The drama, it ſeems, was attempted by a ſet of uſeleſs and inſignificant perſons called pariſh-clerks; who, becauſe they had the knowledge of the alphabet, ignorantly preſumed that this included every other ſpecies of knowledge. The ſubject was truly ſerious, the creation of the world; but the performance muſt have been ludicrous. It was, however, honoured with the attendance of noble perſonages; and royalty itſelf deigned to caſt a favourable eye upon it, for the king and queen were preſent. Theſe interludes laſted no longer than the time requiſite for the former confederacy of utility and pleaſure to reſume its powers; as when the pliable bow by being too much bent is put out of ſhape, and by its elaſticity recovers its former poſition. The lance, the ſhield, the ball, and the equeſtrian proceſſion, came forward again, and put the dramatic uſurper to flight. After this period, theſe objects of generous pleaſure ſeem to have had their audience of leave, and one general object, indeed no leſs manly than the former, to have filled their ſtations, which was archery. This had a continuance to the reign of Charles I. for we find in many hoſpitals founded in that reign, among the articles of benefaction recorded upon their walls, this ſingular proviſion, arms for the boys, which ſignified, bows and arrows.

There

There are many places at this day, formerly reſorted to for the practice of this noble art, diſtinguiſhed by appellations which indicate their ancient uſage: ſuch as Brentford Butts, Newington Butts, and many others of the like denomination. It appears from 33 Hen. VIII. that, by the intruſion of other pernicious games, archery had been for a long time diſuſed; to revive which this ſtatute was made. It ſeems that the bows of the beſt kind were made of yew; and, that this wood might be readily obtained for this purpoſe, yew-trees were planted in churchyards. The ſons of thoſe only who were perſons of fortune and faſhion, if under 17 years of age, were permitted to uſe ſuch bows. The words of the ſtatute are ſingular, and ran thus: "No perſon under ſeventeen years, except he, or his father or mother, have lands or tenements to the yearly value of ten pounds, or be worth in value or moveables the ſum of forty marks ſterling, ſhall ſhoot with any bow of yew, which ſhall be bought for him, after the feaſt of our Lady next coming, under the pain to loſe and forfeit ſix ſhillings and eightpence." Two obſervations ariſe here upon theſe words. One, that the yew-wood, not being ſo common as other wood, might probably be ſoon found deficient, as it was the beſt wood for making bows, if not reſtrained in the uſe of it to particular ages and perſons, as young people wantonly deſtroy what is put into their hands for uſeful purpoſes. The other obſervation is, that the age of ſeventeen is by this ſtatute diſtinguiſhed as the age of diſcretion, when young people are more attentive and conſiderate in things of private concern; an age in theſe times which few ever arrive at, and ſome never. This ſtatute makes proviſion of other kinds of wood for the common people in the following manner: "To the intent that every perſon may have bows of mean price, be it enacted, that every bowyer ſhall, for every bow that he maketh of yew, make four other bows, meet to ſhoot with, of elm, wich, haſill, aſh, or other wood apt for the ſame, under pain to loſe and forfeit for every ſuch bow ſo lacking the ſum of three ſhillings and fourpence." It ſeems there was a ſpecies of yew at this time called *elk*, which wood was ſtronger and more pliant than the common yew mentioned in this ſtatute, and the price of it fixed: "Moreover, no bowyer ſhall ſell or put to ſale to any of the king's ſubjects, any bow of yew of the tax called *elk*, above the price of three ſhillings and fourpence, under the pain to forfeit twenty ſhillings for every bow ſold above the ſaid price."

From theſe ſeveral conſiderations which occur in this ſtatute, we can trace three reſplendent qualities, courage, ſtrength, and agility; which three united, inſpired two more, generoſity and magnanimity. Upon the decline of this and other poliſhed amuſements, a ſavage deformity of manners ſprung up, but ſpangled here and there with the oppoſite character of lazy opulence, which began now to erect her velvet ſtandard in defiance of chaſte and regular manners.

Towards the beginning of James I.'s reign, military proweſs ſeems to have ſounded a retreat. He, to gratify the importunity of the common people, and at the ſame time to obviate his own fears upon a refuſal, publiſhed a book of ſports, in which the people had been ſome time before uſually indulged on Sunday evenings, but which had been lately prohibited. Theſe ſports conſiſted of dancing, ſinging, wreſtling, church-ales, and other profanations of that day.—It hath been confidently aſſerted by ſome hiſtorians, that James was, during his whole life, ſtruck with terror upon the ſight of a drawn ſword; which was the reaſon of his great unwillingneſs in beſtowing the honour of knighthood. For at this juncture he had ſuch a tremor upon him, that, inſtead of laying the ſword upon the ſhoulder of the perſon to be knighted, he frequently would be obſerved almoſt to thruſt the point of it into the face of the party: which occaſioned thoſe about him to aſſiſt him in the direction of his hand.

Charles, his ſucceſſor, wiſely, in the very entrance of his reign, abo-

liſhed theſe ſports. The act of Charles ſtates the ſeveral amuſements in part: by which we may conjecture what was the remainder as ſtated in the book of ſports by James. It is neceſſary to tranſcribe that part of the act relating to this ſubject. "Foraſmuch as there is nothing more acceptable to God, than the true and ſincere worſhip of Him, and ſervice according to His holy will, and that the holy keeping of the Lord's day is a principal part of the ſervice of God, which in many places of this realm hath been, and now is, prophaned and neglected by a diſorderly ſort of people, in exerciſing and frequenting bear-baiting, bull-baiting, interludes, and common-plays, and other unlawful exerciſes and paſtimes, neglecting divine ſervice both in their own pariſhes and elſewhere:—Be it enacted, that from and after forty days next after the end of this ſeſſion of parliament, there ſhall be no meetings, aſſemblies, or concourſe of people, out of their own pariſhes, on the Lord's day, within this realm of England, or any the dominions thereof, for any ſports or paſtimes whatſoever: nor any bear-baiting, bull-baiting, interludes, common-plays, or other unlawful exerciſes or paſtimes, uſed by any perſon or perſons within their own pariſhes: and that every perſon and perſons offending in any of the ſaid premiſes, ſhall forfeit for every offence the ſum of three ſhillings and fourpence; the ſame to be employed and converted to the uſe of the poor of the pariſh where ſuch offence ſhall be committed." All this was perhaps proper, and ſhewed the diſtinguiſhed piety of this unfortunate monarch. But in this age likewiſe ended the manly ſports of Britons, and nothing was introduced that could compenſate for the loſs.

All theſe luſory arts, conſidered as vehicles of pleaſure, from the variety of their inventions, repreſent pleaſure as a fleeting phantom: evincing at the ſame time the ſtability of happineſs as ſpringing from internal order. Even reflex acts, pregnant with future hopes of ſolace and ſocial recreation, have more true feelings in expectancy than thoſe which ariſe from the object in poſſeſſion. Nay, pleaſure is found frequently in the imagination only: for Ixion's diſappointment frequently awaits us when we advance to embrace this Juno of our deſires.

Upon the whole, happineſs, the only thing of intrinſic value, muſt ariſe in the heart, and be ſomething more ſolid than what mere amuſement can poſſibly ſupply. Amuſements or paſtimes ought to be conſidered only as neceſſary relaxations from ſeverer and more uſeful employment; and in this point of view they may be ſolely purſued; but they become criminal when they occupy the place of the buſineſs of life; or are ſacrificed to diſſipation or falſe politeneſs. How widely different the conceptions of politeneſs at this day from what they were in the moſt refined ages of Greece and Rome! Theſe two ſtates agreed in fixing the ſtandard of this accompliſhment upon the fitneſs and propriety of things. We bend to an arbitrary impoſture of language; truſting to the ſenſe and meaning of our oppoſite Gallic neighbours, as if this iſland were at all times to be the football of that continent. To define politeneſs in its ancient and true ſenſe, it is a manly exertion of conduct, founded upon every noble and virtuous principle. Gallic politeneſs is an effeminate impotence of demeanor, founded upon fallacy, evaſion, and every inſidious artifice. There can be no ſecurity, no happineſs, no proſperity, awaiting this kingdom, ſo long as we fawn to faſhions that diſgrace humanity, and to manners which conſiſt of more than Punic perfidy.

ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT STORM in 1703.

ON the 26th of November, 1703, about midnight, began that terrible ſtorm, whoſe violence neither trees nor houſes were able to reſiſt. Whole woods almoſt were laid as flat as if they had been felled by the axe; and trees of a conſiderable bulk were torn up by the roots, and blown ſeveral

veral yards from the place where they ſtood, and other trees were ſnapped ſhort in half. The roofs of a vaſt number indeed of houſes were uncovered, and many chimneys blown down; the lead on the roofs of churches was rolled up like rolls of parchment; and many other dreadful effects of its fury appeared next morning. Some people were killed by the fall of chimneys; but the number was inconſiderable, conſidering the fury of the tempeſt.

But we ſhall principally ſpeak here of the damage done among the ſhipping, which was dreadful indeed. Many ſhips of the royal navy, as well as merchantmen, periſhed upon our coaſt, and many others were driven from their anchors to the coaſt of Norway; among the reſt, the Aſſociation, commanded by Sir Stafford Fairborne, who was juſt come into the Downs from the Straits. The following account of the diſtreſs this ſhip underwent was given by one who was on-board at the time.

Her majeſty's ſhip Aſſociation, a ſecond-rate of 96 guns, commanded by Sir Stafford Fairborne, vice-admiral of the red, and under him Captain Richard Canning, ſailed from the Downs on the 24th, in company with ſeven other capital ſhips under the command of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, admiral of the white, in their return from Leghorn, up the river. They anchored that night off Long Sand-head. About three in the morning of the 27th, the wind, at W. S. W. increaſed to a hurricane, which drove the Aſſociation from her anchors. The night was exceedingly dark; but, what was more dreadful, the Galloper, a very dangerous ſand, was under her lee; however, driving at the mercy of the waves, it fortunately happened, that about five o'clock ſhe paſſed over the tail of the Galloper in ſeven fathoms of water. The ocean was beyond meaſure boiſterous, and ſeemed ready to ſwallow her up; and ſhe received at that time a ſea on her ſtarboard ſide which beat over all, broke and waſhed ſeveral half-ports, and forced in the entering port. She took in ſuch a vaſt quantity of water, that it kept her down upon her ſide, and every body believed that ſhe would not have righted again, had not the water been ſpeedily let down into the hold by ſcuttling the decks. During this conſternation, two of the lower gun-deck ports were preſſed open by the mighty weight of water, the moſt hazardous accident (next to touching the ground) that could have happened to us; but the ports that had been forced open being readily ſecured by the direction and command of the vice-admiral, (who, though much indiſpoſed, was upon deck all the time,) prevented any farther miſchief. As the ſhip ſtill drove with the wind, ſhe was not long in this ſhoal, (where it was impoſſible for any veſſel to have lived at that time,) but came into deeper water, and then ſhe had a ſmoother ſea. However, the hurricane did not abate, but rather ſeemed to gather ſtrength: the wind was ſo ſtrong, that, although thoſe upon deck ſpoke loud, and cloſe to one another, yet the ſound was ſo quickly and violently carried away, that they could not diſtinguiſh what was ſaid; indeed, when they opened their mouths, their breath was almoſt taken away. Part of the ſprit-ſail, though faſt furled, was blown away from the yard; a ten-oar boat, that was laſhed on the ſtarboard ſide, was often heaved up by the force of the wind, and overſet upon the gunwale. We plainly ſaw the wind ſkimming upon the water as if it had been ſand, and carrying it up into the air, which was then ſo thick and gloomy, that day-light, which now began to appear, only ſerved to make it appear more ghaſtly. The ſun by intervals peeped through the corner of a cloud; but, ſoon diſappearing, gave us a more melancholy proſpect of the weather.—At length, about eleven o'clock, the clouds diſperſed, and the hurricane abated into a more moderate ſtorm, which drove us over to the banks of Flanders, and thence, along the coaſt of Holland and Frieſland, to the Elbe, where, on the 4th of December, we had almoſt as violent a ſtorm as when we drove from our anchors, the wind at N. W. driving us directly on the ſhore; ſo that we muſt all have inevitably

evitably periſhed, had not God mercifully favoured us, about ten o'clock at night, with a ſouth-weſt wind, which gave us an opportunity to put to ſea. But, being afterwards driven near the coaſt of Norway, the ſhip wanting anchors and cables, our wood and candles wholly expended, no beer on-board, nor any thing elſe in lieu; every one reduced to one quart of water a day; the men, who had been harraſſed at Belle Iſle and in our Mediterranean voyage, now jaded by the continual fatigues of the ſtorms, falling ſick every day; the vice-admiral in this exigency thought it adviſeable to put in to Gottenburgh, the only port where we could hope to be ſupplied. We arrived there the 11th of December; and, having without loſs of time got anchors and cables from Copenhagen, and proviſions from Gottenburgh, we ſailed thence the 3d of January with twelve merchantmen under our convoy, all laden with ſtores for her majeſty's navy. The 11th following we prevented four French privateers from taking four of our ſtore-ſhips. At night we anchored off the Long Sand-head; weighed again the next day; but ſoon came to an anchor, becauſe it was very hazy weather. Here we again rode out a violent ſtorm, which was like to have put us to ſea. But, after three days very bad weather, we weighed, and arrived at the Buoy of the Nore the 23d of January, having run very great riſks among the ſands; for we had not only contrary winds, but alſo very tempeſtuous winds. We loſt twenty-eight men by ſickneſs, contracted by the hardſhips which they endured in the bad weather; and, had not Sir Stafford Fairborne, by his great care and diligence, got the ſhip out of Gottenburgh, and by that means prevented her being frozen up, moſt part of the ſailors had periſhed afterwards by the ſeverity of the winter, which is intolerably cold in thoſe parts.

The Loſs the Royal Navy ſuſtained by the Storm.

The Reſerve, a fourth-rate, Capt. John Anderſon, loſt at Yarmouth. The captain, the ſurgeon, the clerk, and forty-four men, ſaved; the reſt of her company drowned, being 175.

The Vangurd, a ſecond-rate, ſunk in Chatham harbour, with neither men nor guns in her.

The Northumberland, a third-rate, Captain Greenway, loſt on the Goodwin Sands, with all her company, being 210 men, including 24 marines.

The Sterling Caſtle, a third-rate, Captain Johnſon, loſt on the Goodwin Sands: 70 men, of which were four marine officers, ſaved; the reſt were drowned, being 206.

The Reſtoration, a third-rate, Captain Emmes, loſt on the Goodwin Sands: all her company was loſt, being 391.

The Mary, a fourth-rate, Rear-admiral Beaumont, Captain Edward Hopſon, loſt on the Goodwin Sands. The captain and purſer on-ſhore; one man ſaved, the reſt drowned, being two hundred and ſixty-nine.

The Mortar Bomb, a fifth-rate, Captain Raymond, loſt on the Goodwin Sands; all her company loſt, being ſixty-five.

The Eagle Advice-Boat, Captain Boſtock, loſt on the coaſt of Suſſex; all her company, being 45, ſaved.

The Reſolution, a third-rate, Capt. Liſle, loſt on the coaſt of Suſſex; all her company, being 221, ſaved.

The Litchfield, prize, a fifth-rate, Captain Chamberlain, on the coaſt of Suſſex; all her company, being 108, ſaved.

The Newcaſtle, a fourth-rate, Capt. Carter, loſt at Spithead; the carpenter and 39 men, were ſaved, and the reſt, being 193, drowned.

The Veſuvius fire-ſhip, Capt. Paddon, at Spithead; all her company, being 148, ſaved.

The Arundel, a fifth-rate; all the men, being 115, ſaved.

The York, a fourth-rate, loſt ſome days before near Harwich; of all her men, being 320, but four loſt. Total of the ſeamen loſt, 1,523.

By the liſt above, it appears that the loſs of ſeamen is very conſiderable, but not ſo great as it was feared, becauſe the ſhips were not fully manned.

Upon this calamity and deſtruction in the royal navy, the commons addreſſed

dreſſed her majeſty Queen Anne, that ſhe would give directions for repairing and building ſuch capital ſhips as ſhe thought fit, and at their meeting they would make good that expence. They alſo deſired ſhe would make ſome proviſion for the families of thoſe ſeamen who had been loſt out of her majeſty's ſhips in the ſtorm, until the houſe could provide for them; which her majeſty accordingly did. Soon after a proclamation was iſſued for a faſt to be obſerved on the 19th of January, to deprecate the divine vengeance, and avert the like judgment for the future.

BATTLE of ARBELA.

ARBELA, now Irbil, a city of Aſſyria, is famous for the laſt and deciſive battle fought in its neighbourhood between Alexander the Great and Darius the Codomannus. This battle was fought 331 years before Chriſt, and the event of it determined the fate of the Perſian empire. Arrian relates, that Darius's army conſiſted of a million of foot and 40,000 horſe; according to Diodorus, there were 200,000 horſe and 800,000 foot; Plutarch relates, that the horſe and foot together made up a million: and Juſtin gives us exactly half Diodorus's number.

Upon receiving notice of the vaſt ſtrength of the enemy, Alexander expreſſed neither ſurpriſe nor apprehenſion; but, having commanded a halt, he encamped four days, to give his men reſt and refreſhment. His camp being fortified by a good entrenchment, he left in it the ſick and infirm, together with all the baggage; and, on the evening of the fourth day, prepared to march againſt the enemy with the effective part of his army, which was ſaid to conſiſt of 40,000 infantry and 7000 horſe, unincumbered with any thing but their proviſions and armour. The march was undertaken at the ſecond watch of the night, that the Macedonians, by joining battle in the morning, might enjoy the important advantage of having an entire day before them, to reap the full fruits of their expected victory. About half way between the hoſtile camps, ſome eminences intercepted the view of either army. Having aſcended the riſing ground, Alexander firſt beheld the Perſian army drawn up in battle array, and perhaps more ſkilfully marſhalled than he had reaſon to apprehend. Their appearance, at leaſt, immediately determined him to change his firſt reſolution. He again commanded a halt, ſummoned a council of war; and, different meaſures being propoſed, acceded to the ſingle opinion of Parmenio, who adviſed that the foot ſhould remain ſtationary until a detachment of horſe had explored the field of battle, and carefully examined the diſpoſition of the enemy. Alexander, whoſe conduct was equalled by his courage, and both ſurpaſſed by his activity, performed thoſe important duties in perſon at the head of his light horſe and royal cohort. Having returned with unexampled celerity, he again aſſembled his captains, and encouraged them them by a ſhort ſpeech. Their ardour correſponded with his own; and the ſoldiers, confident of victory, were commanded to take reſt and refreſhment.

Meanwhile Darius, perceiving the enemy's approach, kept his men prepared for action. Notwithſtanding the great length of the plain, he was obliged to contract his front, and form in two lines, each of which was extremely deep. According to the Perſian cuſtom, the king occupied the centre of the firſt line, ſurrounded by the princes of the blood and the great officers of his court, and defended by his horſe and foot guards, amounting to 15,000 choſen men. Theſe ſplendid troops, who ſeemed fitter for parade than battle, were flanked on either ſide by the Greek mercenaries and other warlike battalions, carefully ſelected from the whole army. The right wing conſiſted of the Medes, Parthians, Hyrcanians, and Sacæ; the left was chiefly occupied by the Bactrians, Perſians, and Carduſians. The various nations compoſing this immenſe hoſt were differently armed, with ſwords, ſpears, clubs, and hatchets;

chets; while the horſe and foot of each diviſion were promiſcuouſly blended, rather from the reſult of accident than by the direction of deſign. The armed chariots fronted the firſt line, whoſe centre was farther defended by the elephants. Choſen ſquadrons of Scythian, Bactrian, and Cappadocian, cavalry, advanced before either wing, prepared to bring on the action, or after it began to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The unexpected approach of Alexander within ſight of his tents prevented Darius from fortifying the wide extent of his camp; and, as he dreaded a nocturnal aſſault from enemies who often veiled their deſigns in darkneſs, he commanded his men to remain all night under arms. This unuſual meaſure, the gloomy ſilence, and long and anxious expectation, together with the fatigue of a reſtleſs night, diſcouraged the whole army, but inſpired double terror into thoſe who had witneſſed the miſerable diſaſters on the banks of the Granicus and the Iſſus.

At day-break Alexander diſpoſed his troops in a manner ſuggeſted by the ſuperior numbers and deep order of the enemy. His main body conſiſted in two heavy-armed phalanxes, each amounting to above 16,000 men. Of theſe the greater part formed into one line; behind which he placed the heavy-armed men, reinforced by his targeteers, with orders, that, when the out-ſpreading wings of the enemy prepared to attack the flanks and rear of his firſt line, the ſecond ſhould immediately wheel to receive them. The cavalry and light infantry were ſo diſpoſed on the wings, that, while one part reſiſted the ſhock of the Perſians in front, another, by only facing to the right or left, might take them in flank. Skilful archers and darters were poſted at proper intervals, as affording the beſt defence againſt the armed chariots, which (as Alexander well knew) muſt immediately become uſeleſs whenever their conductors or horſes were wounded.

Having thus arranged the ſeveral parts, Alexander with equal judgment led the whole in an oblique direction towards the enemy's left; a manœuvre which enabled the Macedonians to avoid contending at once with ſuperior numbers. When his advanced battalions, notwithſtanding their nearneſs to the enemy, ſtill ſtretched towards the right, Darius alſo extended his left, till, fearing that by continuing this movement his men ſhould be drawn gradually off the plain, he commanded the Scythian ſquadrons to advance, and prevent the farther extenſion of the hoſtile line. Alexander immediately detached a body of horſe to oppoſe them. An equeſtrian combat enſued, in which both parties were reinforced, and the Perſians finally repelled. The armed chariots then iſſued forth with impetuous violence; but their appearance only was formidable; for the precautions taken by Alexander rendered their aſſault harmleſs. Darius next moved his main body, but with ſo little order, that the horſe, mixed with the infantry, advanced, and left a vacuity in the line, which his generals wanted time or vigilance to ſupply. Alexander ſeized the deciſive moment, and penetrated into the void with a wedge of ſquadrons. He was followed by the neareſt ſections of the phalanx, who ruſhed forward with loud ſhouts, as if they had already purſued the enemy. In this part of the field, the victory was not long doubtful: after a feeble reſiſtance the Perſians gave way; and the puſillanimous Darius was foremoſt in the flight.

The battle, however, was not yet decided. The more remote diviſions of the phalanx, upon receiving intelligence that the left wing, commanded by Parmenio, was in danger, had not immediately followed Alexander. A vacant ſpace was thus left in the Macedonian line, through which ſome ſquadrons of Perſian and Indian horſe penetrated with celerity, and advanced to the hoſtile camp. It was then that Alexander derived ſignal and well-earned advantages from his judicious order of battle. The heavy-armed troops and targeteers, which he had ſkilfully poſted behind the phalanx, ſpeedily faced about, advanced with a rapid ſtep, and attacked the enemy's cavalry, already

ready entangled among the baggage. The enemy, thus ſurpriſed, were deſtroyed or put to flight. Meanwhile, the danger of his left wing recalled Alexander from the purſuit of Darius. In advancing againſt the enemy's right, he was met by the Parthian, Indian, and Perſian, horſe, who maintained a ſharp conflict. Sixty of the Companions fell; Hephæſtion, Cœnus, and Menidas, were wounded. Having at length diſſipated this cloud of cavalry, Alexander prepared to attack the foot in that wing. But the buſineſs was already effected, chiefly by the Theſſalian horſe; and nothing remained to be done, but to purſue the fugitives, and to render the victory as deciſive as poſſible.

According to the leaſt extravagant accounts, with the loſs of 500 men he deſtroyed 40,000 of the Perſian army, who never thenceforth aſſembled in ſufficient numbers to diſpute his dominion in the Eaſt. The invaluable provinces of Babylonia, Suſiana, and Perſis, with their reſpective capitals of Babylon, Suſa, and Perſepolis, formed the prize of his ſkill and valour. The gold and ſilver found in thoſe cities amounted to thirty millions ſterling; the jewels and other precious ſpoil, belonging to Darius, ſufficed, according to Plutarch, to load 20,000 mules and 5000 camels.

On EPITAPHS.

THE origin of epitaphs proceeded from the preſage or ſenſe of immortality, implanted naturally in men. Their invention is attributed to the Scholars of Lynus, the Theban poet, who flouriſhed about the 2700th year of the world, and, being unhappily ſlain, his ſcholars lamented the loſs of their maſter, in a particular kind of mournful verſes, called from him Ælinium, and afterwards Epitaphia, becauſe they were ſung at burials, and engraved upon monuments, à memoria, as they were memorials to put men in mind of the inſtability of human nature, and the loſs of their departed friends; as alſo to excite their meditation, by the ideas of death, to the reformation of life. Theſe monuments were held ſo ſacred, that ſuch as violated them were capitally puniſhed, or ſentenced to baniſhment, or to work in the mines for their whole lives. The Romans alſo erected monuments to ſome illuſtrious perſons, while they were alive, and preſerved them with a ſacred veneration after they were dead; and by the Engliſh laws, any perſon may erect a tomb or monument in any church, or church-yard, ſo that it is not to the hindrance of the celebration of divine ſervice, and the defacing them is puniſhable at common law: the party that built it being intitled to his action during his life, and the heir of the deceaſed after his death.

But, notwithſtanding the rigour of this law, it was found inſufficient to prevent the impious hands of ſoldiers and bigots, from violating and defacing a great number of monuments during the civil wars.

To want a decent burial of the body, after God has been pleaſed to call the ſoul into a ſeparate ſtate, has been accounted amongſt all nations a great diſhonour to the deceaſed party. This made Simon, the Athenian, chuſe to go to priſon, to ſatisfy a public debt, which his father Miltiades had contracted, that his body might be interred; which otherwiſe, by the laws of Athens, could not be. In like manner, the holy ſcriptures note this as a very heavy judgment of God. As for inſtance, upon Jezebel: "And the dogs ſhall eat Jezebel, and there ſhall be none to bury her." The ſame God Almighty threatens as a very great calamity which ſhall befal the Jews, viz. "They ſhall not be gathered, nor buried; they ſhall be for dung upon the face of the earth." Jeremiah viii. 2.

Upon this account, the friends of a deceaſed perſon have always looked upon it as a part of their duty, decently to diſpoſe of his body, with ſome ſolemn rites, according to the cuſtom of the ſeveral countries attending it. Thus we read of Abraham's ſolemnly interring his wife Sarah in a burying place, which he had purchaſed near Hebron, where

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he likewiſe himſelf was buried; as alſo his children Iſaac, Rebecca, Leah, and Jacob. Gen. xxv. 9, 10.

The Egyptians likewiſe interred their dead with great veneration and religious ceremony; imbalming their bodies, and wrapping them up in certain linen cloths, impregnated with gums, wax, &c. to prevent putrefaction.

But the hope of a bleſſed immortality has been the occaſion, that Chriſtians, in all ages, have taken a particular care in ſhewing all decent regard to the body of the deceaſed, which they expect to be a ſharer with the ſoul in the happineſs of another world.

It may be proved, from innumerable inſtances, that the encloſing the dead in graves is the moſt ancient way of burial; but in ſucceeding ages there aroſe a faſhion of burning the bodies, occaſioned, as ſome imagine, through fear that their enemies might dig them up, and offer them ſome injury: which imagination is rendered not improbable, by a paſſage in the firſt book of Samuel, where the Iſraelites burn the bodies of Saul and his ſons, after they had been miſuſed by the Philiſtines; even though their common cuſtom was interment. And ſo Sylla, among the Romans, was the firſt of his family who ordered his body to be burnt, leſt the barbarities he had exerciſed upon that of Marius might be retaliated upon his own; or fancying thereby, that their ſouls were carried up in the flames to conſort among the gods. The Greeks uſed burning as early as the times of the Trojan war, as appears by Homer's deſcription of the funeral pile of Patroclus. It is likewiſe evident they ſometimes uſed interment, as was the caſe with Ajax, vid. Sophoc. Ajax, lin. 1185.

Thucydides, in his ſecond book, mentions coffins or cheſts made of cypreſs wood, in which the Athenians kept the bones of their friends that died in the wars.

The Romans derived from the Greeks both theſe cuſtoms of burning and burying:—*In urne neve ſepelito neve urito*, ſays the law of the Twelve Tables. The place where they burned the dead was ſet apart for this religious uſe, and called Glebe; from which practice the name is yet applied to all the grounds belonging to the church.

Plutarch obſerves, that Homer is the firſt who mentions one general tomb for a number of dead perſons. Here is a tumulus built round the pyre, not to bury their bodies, for they were to be burned; nor to receive their bones, for thoſe were to be carried to Greece; but to inter their aſhes only, for that ſuch a cuſtom prevailed in Greece may be gathered from the Iliad. It was a cuſtom likewiſe with the Greeks to cut off their hair in honour of the dead, which was interred or conſumed with them. This cuſtom is taken notice of in the holy ſcripture: Ezekiel, deſcribing a great lamentation, ſays, "They ſhall make themſelves utterly bald for thee:" (chap. xxvii. 31.) This ſeems to have been done, not only in token of ſorrow, but perhaps bore a concealed meaning, that, as the hair was cut off from the head, and never more to be joined to it, ſo was the dead for ever cut off from the living, never more to return.

But it is clear (as before obſerved) that interment was the only way of ſepulture among the Jews: and, as Chriſtianity took its riſe from the Jewiſh nation, the firſt proſelytes followed their way of diſpoſing of the dead; and, when the Empire received Chriſtianity, perſons of all ranks were interred. Thus, Conſtantine the Great was interred in the porch of the church of the apoſtles, at Conſtantinople; and the ſame emperor inſtituted ſeveral corporations of men, to take care of the interments of the Chriſtian dead; ſo that the cuſtom of burning expired with Paganiſm, and the preſent method of interment has obtained throughout the ſeveral ages ages of Chriſtianity ever ſince.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

BACHELORS WIVES.

From Dibdin's "Will of the Wiſp."

LOOK all the world round, and ſquare, and throughout,
We all know that beſt we know nothing about.
Don't ignorant gypſies pretend to teach fate?
And pray now who like coblers can tinker the ſtate?
Blind as mill-poſts ourſelves, we can all ſerve a friend;
Becauſe why? 'tis more eaſy to find fault than mend.
In ſhort, no ſweet creatures lead ſuch happy lives,
Or are half ſo well manag'd, as bachelors wives.

If I'd this man's fortune, or t'other man's wit,
Unotic'd d'ye think I'd ſo quietly ſit?
No, my caſh ſhould do good, and my writing ſhould be—
Ah! fait Shakeſpeare himſelf ſhould be nothing to me.
Thus we all to mend merit of others are prone,
And how nobly we ſpend that that's none of our own!
Who the reins has not got always furiouſly drives;
And thus none are manag'd like bachelors wives.

That battle that made ſuch a devil of a route,
Why don't you and I know they were all of 'em out?
Had this general advanc'd, and that troop come in play,
'Twould have been, by my conſcience, a glorious day.
Thus at home we beſt know how abroad matters paſs;
Ah! give me a brave battle fought over the glaſs.
Threaten'd people live long, and the envy'd man thrives,
Juſt as none are ſo manag'd as bachelors wives.

What we have we don't want, becauſe why that we've got:
Your true ſtyle of enjoyment's to have what you've not.
What eats ſo delicious as fiſh not yet catch'd,
Or as fruit in the bloſſom, or chicken not hatch'd,
T'ent the dinner to-day, 'tis the pleaſure I borrow,
While I think on the dinner I'm eating to-morrow.
What's the preſent, my ſoul! 'till the future arrives.
Arrah! give me for management bachelors wives.

To do what we are able's a thing ſo abſurd,
Arrah! who'd walk on foot that could fly like a bird?
Don't we ſee every moment that lordly ting man
Do each nonſenſe in nature, except what he can?
In ſhort, our deſires (look from Ireland to Rome)
Are—the harveſt that's growing—the cloth in the loom—
The honey we've taken before we've bought hives—
And who'll after this rail at bachelors wives.

Written in a cold Winter's Evening.

HAIL! comfortable fire, hail!
Now by thee I warm my ale;
Now by thee my pipe I ſmoke;
Now by thee I crack the joke;
Now by thee I ſit and look
In Fancy's wild poetic book;
Or by thee I graſp the news,
And the columns down peruſe;
Read of battles, ſieges, ſhips,
Crim. con. or of Gretna trips;
Britain's ſenate in debate,
For the good of church and ſtate;
Stocks, marriages, and children born;
Deaths, ſeizures, and the price of corn
Advertiſements, and bankruptcies,
To tire the patience of one's eyes.
Thus I ſit, in wintry days,
By the ſchorching fire's blaze;
With my body quite at eaſe,
Wiſhing the return of peace.

To Mrs. BISHOP, with a POCKET LOOKING-GLASS.

Written by the late Rev. Mr. Biſhop, Maſter of Merchant-Taylors' School.

TO you, dear wife, (and all muſt grant
A wife's no common confidant,)
I dare my ſecret ſoul reveal,
Whate'er I think, whate'er I feel.
This verſe, for inſtance, I deſign,
To mark a female friend of mine,
Whom long, with paſſion's warmeſt glee,
I've ſeen, and could for ever ſee.
But hear me firſt deſcribe the dame;
If candour then can blame me,—blame.

I've ſeen her charm, at forty, more
Than half her ſex at twenty-four;
Seen her, with equal ſenſe and eaſe,
Draw right to rule, from will to pleaſe;
Seen her ſo frankly give, and ſpare
At once, with ſo diſcreet a care,
As if her ſenſe, and her's alone,
Could limit bounty like her own;
Seen her, in nature's ſimpleſt guiſe,
Above arts, airs, and faſhions, riſe;
And, when her peers ſhe had ſurpaſs'd,
Improve upon herſelf at laſt;
Seen her, in ſhort, in every part,
Diſcernment, temper, figure, heart,
So perfect, that, till heaven remove her,
I muſt admire her, court her, love her!
Molly, I ſpeak the thing I mean;
So rare a woman I have ſeen;
And ſend this honeſt glaſs, that you,
Whene'er you pleaſe, may ſee her too!

A RIDDLE.

MORE conſtant than the turtle-dove,
More beauteous than the girl you love,
More fragrant than the damaſk roſe,
More fickle than the wind that blows,
What Bridport fears amid proud war,
What ſtrikes with dread the honeſt tar,
What brave Byng did to ſave Mahon,
What marry'd dames may call their own,
What charms you more than woman can,
What they eſteem above a man,
What's ſweeter than a mutual kiſs,
Will inſtantly unriddle this.

On LENT.

THE miſer faſts, becauſe he will not eat;
The poor man faſts, becauſe he has no meat;
The rich man faſts, with greedy mind to ſpare;
The glutton faſts, to eat the greater ſhare;
The hypocrite, he faſts, to ſeem more holy;
The righteous man, to puniſh ſin and folly.

EPITAPH, *copied from a Grave-ſtone in the Church-yard of Brighthelmſtone, on* MARY GARNER, *buried the 14th of March*, 1687.

O Deare mother, you are gone before,
And I a ratch waite at the dore.
Sin doth not only keepe me thens,
But makes me loth to go from hens.
When Chriſt hath heald me of my ſin,
He'el macke me tite and let me in.

This was her darter Abigals deſire.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Jan.* 24.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-admiral Bligh to Mr. Nepean, dated on-board his Majeſty's Ship Brunſwick, Mole St. Nichola, St. Domingo, Oct. 31, 1796.

A Small French ſchooner, mounting one gun and three ſwivels, and twenty-five men, called le Capitaine Généreux, is brought in here, captured by his majeſty's ſhip Adventure and armed ſchooner le Dauphin Royal.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Onſlow, Eſq. Vice-admiral of the Red, to Mr. Nepean, dated on-board his Majeſty's Ship Naſſau, Yarmouth Roads, January 29, 1797.

SIR, Be pleaſed to inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that his majeſty's hired armed cutter Griffin anchored in theſe roads yeſterday morning, at ten o'clock, with the French lugger privateer la Liberté, her prize, carrying three carriage guns, four ſwivels, and eighteen men; ſhe was taken at the entrance of the Shipwaſh, after a chace of three hours and an half. This is one of the veſſels that has infeſted the coaſt for ſome time paſt. R. ONSLOW.

His majeſty's armed cutter Lion, Captain Bazely, has captured off Dungeneſs Point, the Reguin republican privateer, belonging to Dieppe, with twenty men, and armed with muſquets.

Captain Goſſelin, commander of his majeſty's ſhip Syren, has taken, off Cherbourg, le Sanſpeur French cutter privateer, carrying two ſwivels, ſome ſmall arms, and eighteen men.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Halſtead, of his Majeſty's Ship Phœnix, dated at Sea, February 11.

SIR, Be pleaſed to acquaint their lordſhips, that the Jeune Emilie, a French privateer brig, of ten guns and ſixty-two men, was captured by his majeſty's ſhip Triton this evening. She had been only forty days from St. Maloes; has taken an Engliſh ſloop called the Friendſhip, from Liſbon to Liverpool, with fruit, and an Engliſh ſhip letter of marque, of ten nine-pounders, and twenty-one men, called the Battalion, from Liverpool to Jamaica, after an action of three quarters of an hour.

I have alſo to acquaint you, for their lordſhips further information, that the Triton captured the French privateer cutter Recovery, of fourteen guns and forty-

ſix

ſix men, on the 10th inſtant, which has been a few days from Havre, and had taken an Engliſh ſmuggler, and an American ſhip bound to Bombay; the latter was retaken a few hours afterwards by the Stag. L. W. HALSTED.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Dixon, dated Eſpion, at Sea, Feb. 16, 1797.

At ten A. M. on the 14th inſtant, the Texel bearing S. E. diſtant 18 leagues, chace was given to a ſhip under Daniſh colours on the weather bow, which, after making every effort to get away, was overpreſſed with ſail, and at ſix P. M. brought to by the Eſpion and Martin. She proved to be le Buonaparte French privateer, mounting ſixteen ſixteen-pounders and one long twelve-pounder, with a complement of 110 men, but had only eighty-two on-board; ſhe ſailed from Cherbourg on the 1ſt inſtant, ſince which ſhe had cruized on the coaſt of Scotland, and had only captured a ſloop in ballaſt, which was liberated; eight ſix-pounders were thrown over-board during the purſuit; all the day the weather was extremely boiſterous, and it was with infinite difficulty and hazard the exchange of priſoners was effected. One boat belonging to the Eſpion was loſt, but happily no lives; and it is but juſtice to the officers and ſeamen of both ſhips to declare they performed the ſervice with manly ſpirit and determination; as during the night it blew very hard at N. N. W. The Martin and prize unavoidably ſeparated from the Eſpion; Captain Sutton had been previouſly deſired to ſtay by the prize, and ſee her into Yarmouth. The privateer is entirely new, ſails remarkably faſt, and is in every reſpect well found as a veſſel of war. MANLEY DIXON.

BERLIN, *January* 15, 1797.

Her majeſty the queen dowager of Pruſſia died here on the evening of the 13th inſtant.

DOWNING-STREET, *January* 30.

Official accounts have this day been received from Mr. Robert Crauford of the ſurrender of Khel, on the 10th inſtant, to the Auſtrians, after a ſiege of forty-nine-days. It appears that, from the 31ſt of December to the 7th of January, ſeveral attacks had been made by the Auſtrians upon the enemy's principal outworks, in all of which the former were completely ſucceſsful.

Mr. R. Crauford ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the ſkill and perſeverance of his royal highneſs the Archduke Charles, the gallantry and good conduct of Prince Frederic of Orange, and of the patience and cheerfulneſs with which the troops ſubmitted to the greateſt hardſhips.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

Extract of a Letter from Buonaparte to General Clarke, dated Verona, 30th Nivoſe, (January 20.)

Scarcely had I quitted Roverbella, when I learned that the enemy preſented itſelf at Verona. Maſſena made his diſpoſitions in a very happy manner. We took 500 priſoners and three pieces of cannon.

General Brune received ſeven balls in his clothes without being wounded by any of them. Such is the effect of good fortune.

We had only ten men killed, and 100 wounded.

From the ſame, to the Executive Directory, dated Head-quarters at Roverbella, 28th Nivoſe, (January 18.)

Since the 23d (January 13) ſo many operations took place, which have mutiplied the military proceedings in ſuch a degree —it will be impoſſible for me to ſend you before to-morrow the circumſtantial accounts; and, this day, I muſt content myſelf with ſimply announcing them.

On the 23d Nivoſe, (January 13,) the enemy came to attack the diviſion of General Maſſena before Verona, which produced the battle of St. Michel, where we were completely ſucceſsful. We made 600 priſoners, and took three pieces of cannon.

The ſame day they attacked the head of our line at Montabaldo, and brought on the battle of Corona. They were repulſed, and we took 110 priſoners.

On the 24th (January 14) at midnight, the diviſion of the enemy's army which ſince the 19th (January 9th) was eſtabliſhed at Bevilagua, whence it obliged the diviſion of General Angereau to fall back, haſtily threw a bridge over the Adige, within a league of Porto Legano, oppoſite Anguiara.

On the 24th (January 14) in the morning, the enemy filed a very ſtrong column by Montagna and Caprina, and thus obliged the diviſion of General Joubert to evacuate Corona, and concenter at Rivoli. I foreſaw this movement, and got there in the night, when enſued the battle of Rivoli, which we gained on the 25th and 26th, (January 14 and 15,) after an obſtinate reſiſtance, in which we took 13,000 priſoners ſeveral ſtandards, and many pieces of cannon. General Alvinzy, almoſt alone, had much difficulty in eſcaping.

On the 25th, General Guyeux attacked the enemy at Anguiara with a view to overpower them before they entirely effected their paſſage. He did not ſucceed in his deſign, but he made 3000 priſoners.

On the 26th, General Angereau attacked the enemy at Anguiara, which cauſed the ſecond battle of Anguiara. He made 2000 priſoners, took ſixteen pieces of cannon, and deſtroyed all their bridges on the Adige; but the enemy, profiting of the night, defiled ſtrait for Mantua. He had already arrived within reach of the cannon of that place, and attacked the ſuburb of St. George, where we were carefully entrenched, and in which attempt they failed. I arrived in the night with reinforcements, and began the battle of la Favorite, from the field of which I now write to you.

The fruits of this action were 7000 priſoners, with ſtandards, cannon, all the baggage of the army, a regiment of huſſars, and a conſiderable convoy of grain and black cattle, which the enemy was endeavouring to throw into Mantua. Wurmſur attempted a ſortie to attack the left wing of our army; but he was received in the uſual manner, and obliged to return.

Behold then in three or four days the fifth army of the emperor totally deſtroyed!

We have 25,000 priſoners, among whom are one lieutenant-general, two generals, 6000 men killed or wounded, ſixty pieces of cannon, and about twenty-four ſtandards. All the battalions of the volunteers of Vienna are made priſoners.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

A General faſt is ordered throughout England on Wedneſday the 8th of March, and in Scotland on the 9th.

The ſucceſſes of the French in Italy have been followed by the ſurrender of Mantua. Not only has Mantua fallen, but the republicans have taken Roveredo and Trent, and penetrated into the emperor's German dominions on the ſide of Italy; while another wing of their irreſiſtable army has approached the Adriatic, entered Treviſo, and before this time Trieſte has probably fallen into its power. In the ſouth, it would appear that Rome, once the miſtreſs of the world, is doomed to add her ſplendid trophies to the fame of Buonaparte. Flattered by the hopes of ſuccour, his holineſs refuſed to ſhelter himſelf in timely negociation. The conqueror ſtates, that he is in poſſeſſion of facts to prove that the pope was inſincere even when he profeſſed to treat; and there is little reaſon to hope that this ſanctuary of the arts can now be ſaved by any compromiſe that can be offered.

Mr. Chiſwell ſhot himſelf at his houſe at Debdin in Eſſex, on the 31ſt of January. This act of deſperation is ſaid to have been occaſioned by a chain of unſucceſsful ſpeculations in Weſt-India eſtates, and other untoward events relative to his Dutch property, in conſequence of the war. Mr. C. has left a wife, and an only daughter, the widow of the late Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. by whom he had one ſon and a daughter; the ſon, now Sir Richard Vincent, Bart. an accompliſhed youth, about ſeventeen years of age, was in the adjoining room when the fatal accident happened. Mr. Chiſwell was, at one time the wealthieſt commoner in England. His property ſome years ago amounted to one million and a half ſterling. A friend remembers once ſeeing Mr. Chiſwell's check on the bank of England for one million one hundred and thirteen thouſand pounds. He alſo poſſeſſed a landed eſtate in Eſſex, of near 2000l. per annum. He has left a will, in which he makes Mrs. C. ſole executrix. A coroner's inqueſt, compoſed of the principal gentlemen in that quarter of the county of Eſſex, ſat on the body a few days ſince, and, after conſiderable deliberation, brought in their verdict—*Inſane, in conſequence of failure in trade.*

Colonel Frederic, who pretended to be the ſon of the late Theodore king of Corſica, ſhot himſelf in the porch of Weſtminſter Abbey on Wedneſday night the 1ſt of February.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majeſty in Council for the Year 1797.

Berkſhire.—Poſtponed.
Bedfordſhire.—John Higgins the elder, of Turvey, Eſq.
Bucks.—J. Sullivan, of Richings Park, Eſq.
Cumberland.—Hugh Parkin, of Skirſgill, Eſq.
Cheſhire.—John Leche, of Stretton, Eſq.
Cambridge and Huntingdonſhire.—Wm. Waller, of Cheſterton, Eſq.
Devonſhire.—J. Seal, of Mount Boon, Eſq.
Dorſetſhire.—Wm. Richards the younger, of Smedmore, Eſq.
Derbyſhire.—C. Hurt, of Wirkſworth, Eſq.
Eſſex.—Wm. Manby, of Stratford, Eſq.
Glouceſterſhire.—Wm. Tindall, of North Cerne, Eſq.
Hertfordſhire.—Sir John Saunders Sebright, of Beechwood, Bart.
Herefordſhire.—John Barneby, of Brockhampton, Eſq.
Kent.—Geo. Grote, of Beckingham, Eſq.
Leiceſterſhire.—Samuel Bracebridge Abney, of Lindley, Eſq.
Lincolnſhire.—John Cracroft, of Hackthorne, Eſq.

Monmouthſhire

Monmouthſhire.—Tho. Houghton, of Pontypool, Eſq.
Northumberland.—Matthew Bell, of Wolſington, Eſq.
Northamptonſhire.—Sir Wm. Langham, of Cotſbrook, Bart.
Norfolk.—J. Wyndham, of Herſham, Eſq.
Nottinghamſhire.—John Galley Knight, of Warſop, Eſq.
Oxfordſhire.—Jas. Jones, of Atwell, Eſq.
Rutlandſhire.—Thos. Hunt, of Wing, Eſq.
Shropſhire.—Wm. Tayleur, of Bantingſdale, Eſq.
Somerſetſhire.—S. Day, of Chartolhouſe, Eſq.
Staffordſhire.—J. Gough, of Perry Bar, Eſq.
Suffolk.—C. Archdeckne, of Glemham, Eſq.
County of Southampton.—J. Compton, of Minſtead, Eſq.
Surrey.—R. Tayler, of Ember Court, Eſq.
Suſſex.—Cha. Scraſe Dickins, of Brighthelmſton, Eſq.
Warwickſhire.—R. Knight, of Barrells, Eſq.
Worceſterſhire.—M. Harper, of Aſtley, Eſq.
Wiltſhire.—Sir John Methuen Poore, of Ruſhall, Bart.
Yorkſhire.—Sir J. Ramſden, of Byram, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen.—David Sanders, of Glanerhydw, Eſq.
Pembroke.—A. Leach, of Corſton, Eſq.
Cardigan.—J. N. Taylor, of Stradmore, Eſq.
Glamorgan.—R. Rous, of Court-yr-Ala, Eſq.
Brecon.—John Macnamara, of Llangoed Caſtle, Eſq.
Radnor.—P. Lewis, of Downton, Eſq.

NORTH WALES.

Carnarvon.—Sir Edward Price Lloyd, of Panlyglaſs, Bart.
Angleſea.—R. Jones, of Troſy Marian, Eſq.
Merioneth.—Bell Lloyd of Crogen, Eſq.
Montgomery.—Robert Knight, of Gwernygoe, Eſq.
Denbighſhire.—R. Eiketh, of Gwryeh, Eſq.
Flintſhire.—J. E. Maddocks, of Vron Jw, Eſq.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

County of Cornwall.—William Slade Gully, of Trevenen, Eſq.

WAR-OFFICE, FEBRUARY 4.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant-gens. Edward Mathew, James Pattiſon, Hon. Henry St. John, John Campbell, and Sir George Oſborn, Bart. —to be GENERALS in the army.

Major-gens. John Leland, James Hamilton, John Stratton, James Rooke, Cha. Croſbie, Winter Blathwayte, John Earl of Suffolk, Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Hon. Chapel Norton, John Gunning, George Hotham, David Dundas, Sir Adam Williamſon, K. B. Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. Gerard Lake, Thomas Muſgrave, James Coates, Ralph Dundas, Richard Whyte, and Alured Clarke—to be LIEUTENANT-GENERALS in the army.

REMARKABLE EVENTS during the YEAR 1796.

JANUARY 1. The Britiſh troops, engaged in the fruitleſs expedition to the coaſt of France, returned to Portſmouth.

3. Fifty ſoldiers belonging to the Somerſet and Suffolk fencibles had been ſuffocated on their paſſage from Guernſey to Cowes, on-board the ſhip John and Elizabeth.

5. The Executive Directory of France announced the capture of 23 Engliſh veſſels by a French privateer.

Advice received of the departure of the daughter of the unfortunate Louis XVI. from Paris for Vienna.

6. Official intelligence received of the capture of the Dutch poſſeſſions of Trincomale and fort Ooſtenburgh in the Eaſt Indies, on the 26th and 31ſt of Auguſt, 1795, by his majeſty's military and naval forces, under the command of Colonel Stuart and Admiral Rainier.

7. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales ſafely delivered of a daughter.

9. Intelligence received of an armiſtice having been concluded upon the Rhine, after ſome deſperate fighting, by which both armies were rendered incapable of continuing the combat. Alſo that the French army, in Italy, had gained conſiderable advantages. The Marquis del Campo received advice in London that he was appointed ambaſſador to the French republic.

11. General Clairfait received a rich gold-hilted ſword, richly ſet with briliants, as a preſent from his Britannic majeſty.

14. Advice received of the Princeſs Maria Thereſa having been exchanged at Baſle for the French deputies given up to the Auſtrians by Dumourier.

23. The powder-mill at Hanmer, near Hounſlow, was blown up with a dreadful exploſion, and four of the workman periſhed: a barge on the Mill-river, containing thirty barrels of power, was alſo blown up.

25. The Dutton East Indiaman was loſt near Plymouth, together with ſeveral of her crew.

28. The Triton Eaſt Indiaman taken by a French privateer, and the captain and ſeveral of the crew treacherouſly killed by the enemy.

29. Mr. William Stone tried in the Court of King's Bench on a charge of high treaſon, and acquitted.

Rear-admiral Chriſtian, with the Weſt-India convoy, returned to Portſmouth, after having ineffectually endeavoured for upwards of ſeven weeks to make way againſt adverſe winds.

FEBRUARY 1. Their majeſties inſulted, on their way from Drury-lane theatre to Buckingham-houſe.

2. Advice received of the executive directory having publiſhed a declaration, expreſſive of their determination to continue the war.

5. Government received advice of the opening of the Corſican parliament; of the people having refuſed to pay the impoſts levied upon them; and that they had maſſacred ſeveral of the Engliſh inhabitants.

12. A forgery of the French newſpaper called l'Eclair, announcing, that a preliminary convention for peace between France and the emperor had been ſigned at Paris, was circulated.

16. Mr. Grey made a motion in the houſe of commons in favour of peace, which was rejected by a large majority.

17. Intelligence received that the people of Holland had proceeded to elect deputies to repreſent them in a national convention.

The houſe of commons, on the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, agreed to aboliſh the ſlave-trade, by a majority of twenty-ſix votes.

Captain Snell, of the guards, in conſequence of having loſt a large ſum of money at a gaming-table, ſhot himſelf in Kenſington gardens.

20. Batavia taken from the Dutch.

Mr. Cavendiſh Bradſhaw found guilty of crim. con. with Lady Weſtmeath, by an Iriſh jury, and fined 10,000l.

21. General Clairfait reſigned the command of the Auſtrian army, and was ſucceeded by the Archduke Charles.

25. General Stofflet, the chief of the Chouans in La Vendée, with ſome of his principal officers, ſhot at Angers.

MARCH 1. Intelligence received that the King of Poland was, by order of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, compelled to ſign the papers of his abdication and reſignation of his kingdom, which the did on St. Catherine's day.

2. Official advice received of the capture of the Iſland of Ceylon, with its valuable ſettlements of Malacca, Columbo, and Jafferapatam; and of the death of the Nabob of Arcot.

3. James Weldon executed at Dublin for high treaſon.

9. A general faſt throughout England.

18. Charette, the chief of the royaliſts in La Vendée, taken priſoner and ſhot.

19. Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer died, after a tedious illneſs.

Patrick Hart executed in Dublin for high treaſon.

21. John Fenton Cawthorn, colonel of the Weſtminſter militia, ſentenced by a court-martial to be caſhiered, and rendered incapable of ſerving his majeſty in any military capacity whatever.

APRIL 1. General Moreau appointed ſucceſſor to General Pichegru, as commander in chief of the French army of the Rhine and Moſelle.

8. Vice-admiral Cornwallis tried by a court-martial, at Portſmouth, for diſobedience of orders, and acquitted.

16. Intelligence received of the capture of the Dutch fort of Quilon, and the factories of Porca and Quilon, in the Travancore country.

18. Mr. Pitt opened his ſupplementary budget, and obtained the ſecond loan of 7,500,000.

19. Sir Sydney Smith captured in the harbour of Havre de Grace.

27. General Buonaparte, completely defeated the combined Auſtrian and Sardinian troops in two battles, with the loſs of fourteen thouſand five hundred men and forty pieces of cannon.

31. A duel fought between the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Malden, in conſequence of an electioneering diſpute.

MAY 7. Battle of Milleſimo, where the Auſtrians loſt upwards of ſeven thouſand men.

8. Kidd Wake, convicted of having made wry faces at his majeſty, when on his way to parliament, ſentenced to the pillory, and five years impriſonment in Glouceſter gaol.

21. The parliament diſſolved.

All the French garriſons at St. Lucia taken by General Abercrombie.

JUNE 1. Hoſtilities having commenced on the Lower Rhine, General Kleber forces the paſſage of the Sieg, ſurpriſes the van of the Auſtrian army, at Altenkirchen, under the Prince of Wirtemberg and totally defeats it, with loſs on the part of the Auſtrians or 2400 men killed and wounded, and 3000 taken.

4. Loretto and Ancona, both belonging to the pope, taken by the French.

8. The crew of the Jaſon Dutch frigate, of 36 guns, riſe on their officers, ſeize the

the ſhip, and carry her into Greenock, where ſhe was made a prize of.

On the final cloſe the of poll for the city of Weſtminſter, the numbers were as follow—for Mr. Fox, 5160—Sir Alan Gardner, 4814—Mr. Horne Tooke, 2819; whereupon the two former candidates were declared duly elected.

Intelligence is received that the Dutch colonies of Demerary and Iſſequibo were taken poſſeſſion of April 21, by Major-gen. Whyte, and Capt. Parr of the navy.

22. The Chouans in la Vendée ſurrender their arms, and acknowledge the republic.

The French entered Leghorn, previous to which the greateſt part of the Britiſh property had been removed.

30. The citadel of Milan ſurrendered to the French.

JULY 6. Henry Weſton executed for a forgery on the bank of England.

Marſhal Wurmſer made a ſortie from Mantua, by which the French loſt 3,000 men and 17 pieces of cannon.

8. A Daniſh ſhip with 18,000 dollars on-board, and goods to the value of 40,000l. brought into Plymouth by the Melpomene.

The French army of the Sambre and Meuſe croſſed the Lahn, after an obſtinate conteſt.

Louis the XVIIIth wounded in the forehead by an unknown perſon, at Dillingen, near Ulm.

13. Intelligence received at the India-houſe of the ſurrender of Columbo, by capitulation, on the 15th of November, 1795, to the Britiſh forces under the command of General Stuart.

15. The pope publiſhed an edict, prohibiting his ſubjects to ſpeak ill of the French.

Captain Trollope, in the Glatton, of 54 guns, gallantly beat off ſix French frigates, a brig and a cutter, near Helvoet.

18. Suſpenſion of arms agreed upon France and the Duke of Wirtemberg.

The ſtadtholder's property ſold by public auction at the Hague.

19. A contribution of 6,000,000 of livres in money, and two millions in kind, laid on the city of Frankfort.

25. Armiſtice concluded between the French and the Margrave of Baden.

26. The Biſhop of Bangor tried at Shrewſbury on an indictment for a riot, and acquitted.

27. Grand fete at Paris, in memory of the downfall of Robeſpierre.

The Circle of Suabia made peace with France.

28. The Hereditary Prince of Denmark viſited the army of General Jourdan.

29. One of the powder-mills at Hounſlow blew up, by which four perſons loſt their lives.

31. The ſiege of Mantua raiſed by the Auſtrians, and the French defeated with great loſs in ſeveral of the neighbouring poſts.

AUGUST 3. Buonaparte routed the Auſtrian army in Italy, taking twenty pieces of cannon, 4000 priſoners, and killing or wounding 2000 men.

10. The powder-mill at Dartford blown up, and four lives loſt.

The advanced guard of the Archduke Charles's army routed by the French, and 500 men taken priſoners.

11. A dreadful battle between the armies of the Archduke Charles and General Moreau, which laſted ſeventeen hours, at the end of which, through exceſſive fatigue, both armies became inactive on the field.

22. The united armies of the Archduke Charles and General Wartenſleben attacked the army of General Jourdan, which they defeated, with the loſs of near 7000 men, and obliged to retreat from the Nab. Colonel Craufurd was wounded in this engagement.

29. A treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, concluded between France and Spain.

23. Two French privateers, which had long infeſted the coaſt, brought into Plymouth.

General Jourdan's army was driven from Amberg to Forcheim, with conſiderable loſs.

25. Mr. Sellers and Miſs Jones examined at Bow-ſtreet, concerning the killing of Mr. Yates, at Pimlico.

SEPTEMBER 10. The French purſue the Auſtrians to Baſſano. In ſix days, Buonaparte took 16,000 priſoners, and an immenſe number of cannon, ammunition, &c. &c.

17. General Waſhington publiſhed a patriotic letter, addreſſed to his fellow-citizens, on his reſignation of the preſidency of the United States of America.

A dreadful fire at Liverpool, by which ſeveral perſons were burned to death.

Intelligence received of the capture of ten Dutch merchantmen off the coaſt of Surinam.

Advice received that Admiral Richery's fleet had made a deſcent upon Newfoundland, and deſtroyed ſeveral warehouſes, and a great quantity of ſhipping.

22. The Amphion frigate blown up at Plymouth, by which upwards of two hundred perſons loſt their lives.

27. The new parliament met, purſuant to prorogation, and the commons re-elected Mr. Addington their ſpeaker.

On

On the requiſition of the Britiſh government, a paſſport was ſent by that of France for Lord Malmeſbury, who was appointed plenipotentiary for opening negociations at Paris for the re-eſtabliſhment of a general peace.

OCTOBER 1. General Moreau, in his retreat through Swabia, finding himſelf cloſely preſſed, and almoſt ſurrounded by the victorious Auſtrians, ſuddenly faced about, and fell upon the Imperial army commanded by la Tour, which he entirely defeated, with the loſs, on the part of the Auſtrians, of 5000 men and twenty pieces of cannon.

10. Peace concluded between France and Naples.

11. Spain declared war againſt Great Britain.

17. The King of Sardinia died.

22. The French re-poſſeſſed themſelves of Corſica, which had been haſtily evacuated by the Engliſh, and took ſome priſoners and cannon.

Lord Malmeſbury arrived at Paris.

28. Lord Malmeſbury delivered a memorial to the French government, for the purpoſe of opening negociations for a general peace.

NOVEMBER 3. Intelligence was received, that the Dutch fleet which went to retake the Cape of Good Hope, under Admiral Lucas, conſiſting of eight men-of-war and a ſtore-ſhip, together with 1972 men on-board, were all captured, without reſiſtance, in Saldhana Bay, Auguſt 17, by the Engliſh fleet, commanded by Vice-admiral Sir George Keith Elphinſtone.

16. An aſſembly held at Modena, compoſed of deputies from the cities of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, for the purpoſe of forming thoſe ſtates into an independent republic.

17. Catherine II. Empreſs of Ruſſia, died of an apoplexy, in the 68th year of her age, and 30th of her reign; upon which her ſon the Great Duke Paul Petrowitch was proclaimed emperor.

29. Intelligence received that the Dutch Spice Iſlands of Amboyna and Banda ſurrendered by capitulation April 18, to a ſquadron of Engliſh ſhips of war, under the command of Rear-admiral Rainier.

DECEMBER 7. The miniſter opened his budget for the year 1797.

11. Advice received of the loſs of the Reunion frigate Captain Byantun, near Yarmouth.

12. The ſiege of Khel vigorouſly carried on by the Auſtrians, who made ſeveral deſperate attempts to carry it by ſtorm, in all of which they were repulſed with immenſe loſs.

13. Advice received of the loſs of the Undaunted frigate, of forty guns, on Point Morant, 27th of Auguſt laſt; crew ſaved.

14. Mr. Fox made a motion in the houſe of commons for a vote of cenſure on his majeſty's miniſters, for having remitted 1,200,000l. of the public money to the emperor, during the ſitting and without the conſent of parliament. For the motion 81, againſt it 285.

15. A formidable French fleet put to ſea from Breſt, with ſeveral thouſand troops.

20. The executive directory of France required Lord Malmeſbury to give in his ultimatum; and immediately, on receiving his lordſhip's anſwer, break off the negociation, and order his lordſhip to quit the territories of the republic.

21. George Woodford Thelluſſon, Eſq. having been convicted of bribery and corruption during the Southwark election, was declared by a committee of the houſe of commons not eligible, and therefore not duly elected a member for the ſaid borough; upon which George Tierney, Eſq. was declared duly elected.

22. Advice received from Sir Edward Pellew of the ſailing of the Breſt fleet, conſiſting of twenty-one ſail of the line, beſides frigates, &c.

23. Intelligence received of the total failure of Lord Malmeſbury's pacific miſſion, and of the directory having ordered him to quit Paris in forty-eight hours.

The Britiſh cabinet publiſhed a declaration in vindication of their late negociation.

26. Advice received that the Elector of Saxony, and all the princes of his houſe, had acceded to the convention of neutrality, and that an armiſtice had been concluded upon the Lower Rhine.

28. Intelligence received that the new Emperor of Ruſſia had ſet at liberty the brave Koſciuſko and two other Poliſh patriots.

30. Intelligence received of the ſailing of a Spaniſh fleet of twelve ſail of the line, and four frigates, with 12,000 troops, from Cadiz for America.

A long debate took place in both houſes of parliament on the ſubject of the negociation.

A report received of the capture of Kehl, by the Auſtrians.

The houſe of lords adjourned to the 14th of February.

31. The houſe of commons adjourned to the 14th of February.

Advice received of the failure of the French expedition againſt Ireland. See p. 379, &c.

LIFE OF ADMIRAL BENBOW,

WITH SOME CURIOUS ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO HIS FAMILY.

BENBOW was deſcended from a good family in Shropſhire. Both his uncle Thomas Benbow, Eſq. and his father John Benbow, Eſq. poſſeſſed moderate eſtates in that county. On the rupture between Charles I. and his parliament, theſe two brothers were among the firſt and forwardeſt to venture their lives and fortunes in the royal cauſe; they were both colonels in the king's army. The two Benbows greatly impaired their fortunes by their adherence to their prince; notwithſtanding which they remained inflexible; and, when Charles II. attempted to regain the crown, they were very active in his cauſe. At the memorable battle of Worceſter, which was fought on the 3d day of September 1653, they were both taken priſoners. Col. Thomas Benbow was brought to a trial, together with the Earl of Derby and Sir Timothy Featherſtonhaugh: they were all found guilty of the charge brought againſt them, namely, of being in the king's ſervice: the earl was executed at Bolton, in Lancaſhire; Sir Timothy at Cheſter; and Colonel Benbow was ſhot on the 19th day of October, at Shrewſbury.—Such are the fatal conſequences of civil contentions, that a man's ſteady adherence to what he thinks to be right, is conſtituted a crime, and is even conſidered as criminal in the higheſt degree; ſo that in ſuch fatal quarrels a virtuous man is more expoſed to puniſhment than the moſt abandoned peſts of ſociety.

Our admiral's father was ſo fortunate as to effect his eſcape from priſon, and concealed himſelf until the reſtoration; his fortune was now entirely gone, and, in advanced years, he was deſtitute of a ſubſiſtence. In this diſtreſs he gladly accepted of an inconſiderable poſt belonging to the ordnance in the Tower, which only furniſhed a ſcanty pittance for himſelf and his family. Here he continued until the firſt Dutch war in the reign of Charles II. broke out; when the king, going to inſpect his arſenal in the Tower, caſt his eyes on his faithful adherent Benbow, whoſe head had been ſilvered over for 20 years. "Colonel Benbow," ſaid the king, "what do you here?" "I have," replied the colonel, "a place of fourſcore pounds a year, in which I ſerve your majeſty as cheerfully as if it brought me in four thouſand." "Alas," ſaid Charles, "is that all that could be found for an old friend at Worceſter?" The king hereupon ordered him to be with him the next morning, declaring that he would provide for him and his family. The joy at ſo unexpected a piece of good fortune, which was heightened to him becauſe it flowed from the benignity of his ſovereign, was too intenſe for the exhauſted powers of a feeble old man, ſo that, throwing himſelf upon a bench hard by, he there breathed out his laſt before the king was well out of the Tower. As Charles did not ſee his "old Worceſter friend" the next day as he had appointed, it is moſt probable that he thought no more of the engagements he had made to him; ſo that his family, from that hour, became deſtitute, and added one to the many inſtances of the king's unfeeling neglect of his beſt friends.

John Benbow, the ſon of this unfortunate royaliſt, was bred to the ſea, and ſome writers aſſert, that his ſtation was, at firſt, no better than a waterman's boy; nor is the probability of this fact at all leſſened by his being owner and commander of a ſhip, called the Benbow frigate, in ſome part of Charles the Second's reign. In this veſſel he traded up the Mediterranean, in which employment he recommended himſelf to the eſteem of the merchants, for his bravery, ſkill, and activity. As a commander, he had the character of treating his ſeamen kindly, but at the ſame time keeping up a rigid diſcipline. He might probably have ſpent his whole life in this undiſtinguiſhed ſituation, without having his talents exerted in rendering eſſential

ſervice to his country, but for an event which very ſtrongly marked the ſingularity of the man, as well as his intrepidity; on which account it cauſed his future advancement. This very remarkable ſtory is related by Dr. Campbell, who had it from Paul Calton, Eſq. a gentleman of Berkſhire, who married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of our admiral, and who became poſſeſſed of many of his papers after his deceaſe.

In the year 1686, Captain Benbow, in his own veſſel the Benbow frigate, was attacked, in his paſſage to Cadiz, by a Sallee rover, againſt whom he defended himſelf, though very unequal in the number of men, with the utmoſt bravery; till at laſt the Moors boarded him, but were quickly beat out of the ſhip again, with the loſs of thirteen men, whoſe heads Captain Benbow ordered to be cut off, and thrown into a tub of porkpickle. When he arrived at Cadiz he went aſhore, and ordered a negro ſervant to follow him, with the Moors heads in a ſack. He had ſcarcely landed, before the officers of the revenue enquired of his ſervant what he had in his ſack? The captain anſwered, ſalt-proviſions for his own uſe. That may be, anſwered the officers, but we muſt inſiſt upon ſeeing them. Captain Benbow alleged, that he was no ſtranger there; that he did not uſe to run goods, and pretended to take it ill that he was ſuſpected. The officers told him, that the magiſtrates were ſitting not far off, and that, if they were ſatisfied with his word, his ſervant might carry the proviſion where he pleaſed; but that, otherwiſe, it was not in their power to grant any ſuch diſpenſation. The captain conſented to the propoſal, and the parties proceeded to the Cuſtom-houſe; Mr. Benbow in the front, his man in the centre, and the officers in the rear. The magiſtrates, when he came before them, treated Captain Benbow with great civility; told him, they were ſorry to make a point of ſuch a trifle, but that, ſince he had refuſed to ſhew the contents of his ſack to their officers, the nature of their employments obliged them to demand a ſight of them; and that, as they doubted not they were ſalt proviſions, the ſhewing them could not be an objectionable matter. I told you, ſays the captain ſternly, they were ſalt proviſions for my own uſe; Cæſar, throw them down upon the table; and, gentlemen, if you like them, they are at your ſervice. The Spaniards were exceedingly ſtruck at the ſight of the Moors heads, and no leſs aſtoniſhed at the account of the captain's adventure, who, with ſo ſmall a force, had been able to defeat ſuch a number of theſe corſairs. They ſent an account of the whole matter to the court of Madrid, and Charles II. then king of Spain, was ſo much pleaſed with it, that he ſent for the Engliſh captain to court, where he was received with great marks of reſpect, and not only diſmiſſed with a handſome preſent, but his Catholic majeſty was alſo pleaſed to write a letter in his behalf to King James, who, upon the captain's return, gave him a ſhip, which was his introduction to the royal navy.

After the revolution, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral ſucceſsful cruizes in the channel; where he was employed at the requeſt of the merchants, and not only did his duty by protecting the trade, and annoying the enemy, but was alſo remarkably careful in examining the French ports, gaining intelligence, and forming ſchemes for diſturbing the French commerce, and ſecuring our own. For this reaſon, he was commonly made choice of to command the ſquadrons employed in bombarding the French ports, of which we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak at large in the annexed Hiſtory of the Wars of England; and in all which expeditions he ſhewed no leſs courage than conduct, being always preſent in his boat, as well to encourage as to inſtruct the ſeamen and engineers.

The diligence and activity of Capt. Benbow could not fail of recommending him to the favour of ſo wiſe and brave prince as King William; to whoſe perſonal kindneſs, founded on a juſt ſenſe of Mr. Benbow's merit, he owed his being ſo early promoted to a flag; after which, he

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was generally employed, as the moſt experienced ſeaman in the navy, to watch the motions of the French at Dunkirk, and to prevent, as far as it was poſſible, the depredations of Dubart; in which he ſhewed ſuch diligence, and did ſo great ſervice, by preſerving our merchant-ſhips, that his conduct remained unimpeached, while almoſt every other officer of rank in the navy fell under the laſh of cenſure, either on the ſcore of negligence, timidity, or diſaffection.

While party-heats divided the nation, Benbow eſcaped the contagion; he diſclaimed all party diſtinctions, and, ſo far as his influence extended, made profeſſional merit alone the road to preferment in the navy. The ſailors looked up to Rear-admiral Benbow at their patron, who was ever ready to interpoſe in their favour, and obtain redreſs of their grievances, when they ſuffered under any kind of oppreſſion or ill treatment. His moderation in political matters cauſed him to live on good terms with the admirals of different parties.

In the year 1697, he protected the Weſt India and Virginia fleets from the attacks of French privateers; for which eſſential ſervice he received the thanks of the merchants. When the peace of Ryſwick took place, Rear-admiral Benbow was ſent, with a ſmall ſquadron, into the Weſt Indies. At the time when the general peace of Europe was reſtored by that treaty, King William foreſaw the ſhortneſs of its duration; he therefore determined to ſend an experienced and active officer into that quarter of the world, with private inſtructions to acquaint himſelf, as perfectly as poſſible, with the condition of the Spaniſh ſettlements there, whilſt he maintained a friendly intercourſe with the reſpective governors, and rendered them every aſſiſtance which might lie in his power. He continued in this employment two years, and executed every thing that could be expected from him with the ſmall force which he carried out. The Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands were relieved, and the intereſts of the merchants and planters promoted; but his circumſcribed ſtrength procured him no civilities from the Spaniſh governors. Parliament arraigned the conduct of the miniſtry, for ſending out ſo ſmall a ſquadron, and ſo late in the ſeaſon, it being the month of November before he left England; at the ſame time they gave great praiſe to the admiral's conduct while on that ſtation.

By the time that our admiral returned to Europe, the deſigns of Louis XIV. to procure the crown of Spain for one of his grandſons became more apparent, and King William had already taken preparatory ſteps to defeat that ſcheme. As he foreſaw another general war ready to break out in Europe, he made a promotion of naval officers, by which Mr. Benbow became vice-admiral of the blue. In order to diſappoint the French in their views upon the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, it was thought neceſſary to ſend out immediately a ſtrong ſquadron to the Weſt Indies. The choice of an officer to command, in this important ſervice, greatly embarraſſed the miniſtry. Our admiral indeed was named as ſoon as the deſign was formed; but the king thought it was exacting too much from his gallant admiral, to ſend him back to a ſtation, where he muſt continue a conſiderable time, and was likely to encounter nothing but difficulties, and hard ſervice; he therefore rejected the propoſal, and bade them name ſome other officer. Others were accordingly pitched upon, but none could be found to reliſh the appointment; each urged ſome reaſon or other for declining it. Naval commands were, at that time, too much entruſted to men as little ſkilled in the duties of their profeſſion as warmed with a zeal for the ſervice, both of which are neceſſary to conſtitute an uſeful officer. Court-favour brought forward a ſet of well-bred gentlemen, who had no reliſh for the hardy toils, and the familiar acquaintance with danger, which ought to be inſeparable from the profeſſion. The king hereupon ſaid, jocularly, "Well, I find we muſt ſpare our beaus, and ſend honeſt Benbow." Accordingly, his majeſty ſent for him, and aſked him if he was willing to go again to

the Weſt Indies? at the ſame time leaving it to his own choice, to accept or refuſe the offer. The blunt tar replied, "that he did not underſtand ſuch compliments; that he knew of no right he had to chooſe his ſtation; and that if his majeſty thought fit to ſend him to the Eaſt Indies, or to the Weſt, or even to the Antipodes, he would cheerfully and faithfully execute his orders, as was his duty to do." Hereupon Vice-admiral Benbow received the unenvied command of the Weſt-India ſquadron. The inſtructions given our admiral were, to prevail on the Spaniſh governors, if poſſible, to renounce Philip for their king; and, if that could not be effected, then to endeavour to ſeize the galleons. Benbow's rough manners were not reliſhed by the captains who ſerved under him whilſt they continued at Jamaica, therefore they determined to ſacrifice the intereſts of their country, to gratify a private pique againſt their commander; for which purpoſe they entered into a baſe confederacy, that if they ſhould happen to fall in with any part of the French fleet, not to fight, but to leave their admiral to bear the brunt of the action as well as he could. How exactly they adhered to this reſolution, will be preſently ſeen. Admiral Benbow, with ſix ſhips, fell in with a ſquadron under Monſ. Du Caſſe, on the 19th of Auguſt, 1701, conſiſting of ten ſail in all: only four of the enemy, however, were ſhips of force; ſo that the Engliſh admiral was in a fair way of taking or deſtroying them, if he had not been deſerted during the engagement. The admiral had one of his legs ſhattered to pieces during the engagement by a chain-ſhot; and, finding it impoſſible to make the reſt of the men-of-war do their duty, he was compelled to give over the chace, and return to Jamaica; where thoſe captains who deſerted him were tried for cowardice and breach of orders; and Captains Kirby and Wade were ſentenced to be ſhot; Captain Hudſon died before his trial, and Captain Conſtable was ſentenced to be caſhiered.—Wade and Kirby were executed according to their ſentence, on their arrival at Plymouth, *without being ſuffered to come on-ſhore*; and it was thought that Queen Anne could not have done a piece of juſtice more ſeaſonable, or more acceptable at that time to the kingdom, than by ordering theſe wretches for execution immediately on their return home, and without ſuffering them to ſet foot upon their native land. "Never two Engliſhmen," ſays the author of the Britiſh Empire in America, "ever brought ſuch diſhonour on their country as Kirby and Wade." Dr. Campbell accounts for their conduct, by obſerving, that the admiral was an honeſt rough ſeaman, and fancied that his command was beſtowed upon him for no other reaſon, than that he ſhould ſerve his country: this induced him to treat Captain Kirby, and the reſt of the gentlemen, a little roughly at Jamaica, when he found them not quite ſo ready to obey his orders as he thought was their duty; and this it was that engaged them in the baſe and wicked deſign of putting it out of his power to engage the French, in hopes that, as ſo many were concerned in it, they might be able to juſtify themſelves, and throw the blame upon the admiral, thereby hoping to be rid of him. But his rugged honeſty baffled them. The diſpoſition of this intrepid ſon of Neptune, may be gathered from the anſwer which he made one of his lieutenants, who expreſſed his ſorrow for the loſs of the admiral's leg. "I am ſorry for it too," ſays the gallant Benbow; "but I had rather have loſt them both than have ſeen this diſhonour brought upon the Engliſh nation. But, do you hear? if another ſhot ſhould take me off, behave like brave men, and fight it out."

The vice-admiral took this miſcarriage ſo much to heart, that he became melancholy, and his grief co-operating with the fever occaſioned by his wounds put a period to his life.

Admiral Benbow had many children; of his ſons, one, who was named after his father, John, met with very ſingular adventures; the reſt died without iſſue, and nothing is known concerning them. This John Benbow the younger was bred

to

to the ſea, and went to the Eaſt Indies in quality of fourth mate, on-board the Degrave, Captain William Young; and in her he paſſed the Downs, on the 19th day of February, 1701, when his father, the admiral, lay there with his ſquadron, ready to proceed to the Weſt Indies, on his laſt fatal voyage. The Degrave arrived at Bengal, where her captain and firſt mate died. The captain left a ſon, who was ſecond mate, who thereupon took the command, and Mr. Benbow became ſecond mate on the homeward paſſage. In ſailing down the Ganges, on their return, the ſhip ran aground, but was got off without any apparent damage; but they had not been long at ſea before ſhe became ſo leaky, that two chain-pumps were conſtantly kept going: this laborious exertion they were obliged to continue for two months, when they were ſo fortunate as to reach a ſmall iſland, on which the Dutch had formed a ſettlement. Here they were hoſpitably received, and furniſhed with every accommodation that the place could afford: but they were not able to come at their leak. They continued here a month, and took on-board 50 Laſcars, or Mooriſh ſeamen; and, having 170 hands on-board, they raſhly ventured out to ſea, with their ſhip ſo ill-conditioned. Their object was to reach the Cape of Good Hope; but they had been at ſea only a few days when the leak gained ſo much upon them, that, notwithſtanding they pumped day and night, yet it was with difficulty the ſhip kept afloat; and they were 600 leagues from the Cape.—Every one was now impatient to make for the neareſt land; and all other conſiderations were abſorbed in the deſire of eſcaping death. They therefore bent their courſe towards Madagaſcar: they reached the ſouthern part of that iſland, and brought the ſhip within a quarter of a mile of the coaſt; but although they cut down her maſts and rigging, threw the guns and even the lading overboard, they could not bring her nearer ſhore. Having already loſt their long-boat and pinnace, they conſtructed a raft, with which, with great difficulty every perſon on-board got ſafely to land. But though they ſaved their lives, they loſt their liberties; the king of that part of the iſland immediately made them priſoners; and in the ſame wretched condition they found more of their countrymen; among whom were two captains, named Drummond and Stewart, the former of whom commanded a ſhip belonging to the Scotch Darien company. It was not long before ſome of theſe unhappy people, amounting to about fifty or ſixty, among whom were the officers, formed a plan for eſcaping out of this diſtrict of the iſland, and ſecreting themſelves on ſome ſpot near the coaſt, where they might chance to deſcry ſome European ſhip. In effecting this bold deſign, the whole company were miſerably butchered by the natives, except Mr. Benbow, and the Captains Drummond and Stewart, with four or five of their crew; and one Robert Drury, a boy, whoſe life the Indians ſpared, though they took him priſoner. Mr. Benbow continued ſeveral years, after this event, among a different tribe of Indians, whoſe manners were leſs ſavage: here he conformed to their mode of living, and, like them, threw off entirely the ſuperfluous incumbrance of clothes. At length he eſcaped on-board a Dutch ſhip, the captain of which, having been well acquainted with his father, ſhewed him every mark of reſpect, and at length reſtored him in ſafety to his native country. Robert Drury, after being fifteen years a ſlave, was redeemed by one Captain William Mackett, and brought to England in 1716. He reſided in London many years, and there publiſhed an account of his adventures. The ſingularity of the events which Mr. John Benbow, junior, experienced, has led us to make long a digreſſion. It is probable, that this young man's long abſence from home, together with the ſhip which he was on-board having never been heard of for a ſeries of years, made it firmly believed that he had periſhed at ſea: ſo that the fortune which the admiral died poſſeſſed of deſcended to his two ſurviving daughters, who hereby became

became coheireſſes; the eldeſt of whom married Paul Calton, Eſq. of Milton, near Abingdon, Bucks, who was living ſome years ago. Their brother, Mr. John Benbow, lived many years after his return to England, and wrote a deſcription of the ſouthern part of Madagaſcar, which was handed about in MS. among his acquaintance, and by that means was loſt; the family having, in vain, attempted to recover ſo curious a performance.

MEMOIRS OF LOVE AND GALLANTRY.

SOLYMA AND OSSMIN.—*Concluded from page 395.*

SOLYMA lifted her head, and liſtened with eagerneſs to his diſcourſe: "Take," continued the tempter, "take thy choice of theſe kind implements of enfranchiſement. Theſe are the paſſports from the ſtormy ocean of miſery, to the tranquil harbour of peace."

The daughter of the once-famous Saladin ſtarted from the earth. She ſeized a poignard; ſhe levelled its point at her boſom. But nature—leſs fallible than human reaſon, and frequently too powerful for the ſtrongeſt reſolution of man—ſhrunk at the horrid attempt. The blood crept back to her heart; her feeble hand fell irreſolutely by her ſide.

"Why trembleſt thou?" exclaimed her diſappointed tempter. "Why does irreſolution ſlacken thy ſinews? Shake from thy boſom the dictates of fear? Let thy irremeable woes ſtrengthen thy determined arm; and thy courage ſnatch a boon from the unwilling hand of fate!

"Art thou not ſtretched on the rack of miſery? Do not the horrors of deſpair harrow thy boſom? And does thy coward heart tremble at a momentary pain, which muſt terminate in endleſs peace? Seeſt thou not theſe immeaſureable regions? This valley which thou beholdeſt, is the valley of tranquillity. To this would I conduct thee; but fear is on thy ſoul, and thou art contented to live, deprived of thy Oſſmin, and deſtitute of hope. Go, thou weak ſlave of wretchedneſs! Thou art unworthy of the care of Olgondo. Live ſtill, O Solyma!—ſtill drag thy painful exiſtence on a deſolate coaſt, if exiſtence without thy Oſſmin is a load worth thy bearing." Solyma again raiſed the dagger; but ſhe raiſed it ſlowly. Confuſion and doubt overwhelmed her ſoul, ſhe heſitated. "Strike," reſumed Olgondo, "ſtrike and be at peace! Has thy memory reſigned already the viſion thou haſt ſeen? Have the wonders of the art of a genius been exerted in vain? Oh! let not fear diſtract thy mind, and rob thee of the precious boon. Oſſmin is for ever loſt!—Strike then, and be happy: for, whilſt thou liveſt, miſery muſt be thy portion."

Solyma once more aimed the dagger at her breaſt; but again ſhe pauſed. Then ſuddenly raiſing her eyes to heaven: "O Alla!" exclaimed the irreſolute ſufferer, "thou whoſe beneficence orders for the beſt all that befals the faithful! let thy will direct me in this hour of trial: may thy laws be, inviolably, the laws of thy ſervant? May I ſubmit with patience to thy myſterious decrees!" As ſhe pronounced theſe words, a peal of thunder burſt over the region of enchantment. The dagger fell from her hand. The viſionary vale of tranquillity melted into air; and the demon of deſtruction ſtood abaſhed before the pious daughter of Saladin.

"Hence!" exclaimed ſhe, with a majeſtic frown, "thou deluder of the unfortunate? thy arts will no longer avail, for Alla is the lord of my ſtrength; and through him have I reſiſted thy temptations. Alla, I thank thee! returning wiſdom dictates to my lips, that it is neither brave nor prudent to ruſh into futurity to avoid the miſeries which ſurround us: Alla has decreed them, and ſubmiſſion belongs to the children of the faithful." Reiterated thunders burſt over the head of the demon; darkneſs inveloped him around: and he vaniſhed in a whirlwind to the ſhades of the infernals. While Solyma, loſt in admiration at the wonders which had

had paſſed before her eyes, ſtood ſpeechleſs on the ſandy ſhore, ſhe was ſurpriſed by the appearance of human beings. A hermit moved ſolemnly towards her, whoſe brow was furrowed by the hand of time; yet health and vigour glowed upon his cheek; and the fire of his eye bore teſtimony to the vigour of his mind: and, though age had ſhrunk his limbs, they ſtill appeared to poſſeſs all the ſtrength of maturity: he was attended by a youth, whoſe cheek bloomed with the roſe of dawning felicity: his reſpectful demeanour acknowledged the ſuperiority of the ſage.

Solyma bowed to the earth; conſolation dawned on her eye. She expreſſed her thanks to heaven for having directedto the ſpot the ſteps of human beings; and the language of gratitude flowed from her heart. She implored the aſſiſtance of the hermit; ſhe poured out the anguiſh of her ſoul; ſhe deplored her hopeleſs ſituation; and the big tears of anguiſh flowed down her faded cheek. "Daughter!" replied the hermit, "I have beheld the trial of thy faith. From a cavern in yonder rock I ſaw the temptations with which the demon of deſtruction urged thy ſoul. I trembled, leſt the impatience of thy mind ſhould prevent the kind intentions of heaven; leſt thy raſhneſs ſhould turn the indulgent care of the all-bounteous Alla into perpetual perdition. Though I was not permitted to lend thee other aſſiſtance, my prayers were preferred to the throne of heaven to give thee ſtrength to triumph over the arts of thine adverſary. Joy danced in my eyes when thy petition was offered to Alla: rapture flowed round my ſoul when the poignard dropped from thy hand!

"Attend then, fair daughter of Saladin! to the inſtructions of experience. Thou haſt proved thyſelf worthy of the care of the faithful: over thy head ſhall the genius of the juſt extend the hovering wing of protection; wiſdom ſhall delight to pour her leſſons into thine ear!—Learn then that the deſigns of the all-bounteous Alla are ever beneficent. Though he ſometimes plunges the righteous into tranſient miſery—though he awhile permits the ungodly to triumph over them—it is but to increaſe the value of future enjoyments, to beſtow ſome real benefit under the ſemblance of injury, or to ſnatch his children from ſome heavier calamity, into which they were heedleſsly running. Such are ever the beneficent deſigns of our juſt ruler. But, alas! the obſtinacy and perverſeneſs of human nature frequently defeat his kindeſt intentions. Raſhneſs and impetuoſity impel them to ſnatch their unripened fates from the hand of the all-wiſe diſpoſer of events, and for want of proper confidence in his mercy they are overwhelmed in irremeable affliction." Solyma liſtened with reverential delight: her confidence in the omnipotent ruler became firmer thanever. "Follow me," ſaid the ſage, "to the ſummit of this rock; thine eyes ſhall atteſt the protection of him who claims thy adoration." She followed to the ſummit of the higheſt rock that hung over the ſandy ſhore; the craggy ſurface of which wounded not her feet; nor did the ſteep aſcent fatigue her delicate limbs. "Turn thine eyes to the weſt," ſaid her conductor, "and tell me what thou beholdeſt." "I behold," replied the daughter of Saladin, nothing but the ſky and the ocean." The hermit waved a wand, and her ſtrengthened eye extended its ſurvey: it travelled over the boundleſs waves, and an immenſity of ſpace was revealed to her ſight. "Tell me," reſumed her venerable guide, "what objects now engroſs thy attention?" "Oh, dreadful to behold!" exclaimed the tender Solyma, "I ſee the galley in which I was lately embarked ſplit upon a rock: I behold the crew periſhing in the mercileſs ocean." She dropt a tear of compaſſion; her boſom heaved in uniſon to the waves that beat againſt the ſhattered bark. "And but for that act of cruelty," replied her inſtructor, "which thou lamenteſt as thy greateſt misfortune, with them muſt the lovely daughter of Saladin have periſhed." "Pardon me, O father!" ſaid Solyma, with a ſigh, "but better, much better, had it been for me thus to have periſhed in the unfathomable ocean. Deprived of my Oſſmin, the delight of my ſoul! life

is the heavieſt of calamities." "Peace, O daughter of the faithful!" ſaid the hermit in a tone of reproof, "ſet not up thy erring judgment againſt the decrees of Alla: it is he alone who knows what is beſt for thee. Let not then the murmurs of diſcontent eſcape from thy lips." The daughter of Saladin was humbled; the confuſion of her eye beſpoke the conviction of her mind.

"Follow me yet further," ſaid the majeſtic ſage: "new wonders ſhall be revealed unto thee; and thy tongue ſhall confeſs the juſt and eternal Providence. Quickly ſhalt thou diſcover that all thy misfortunes were but the neceſſary preparations for thy felicity. The cruelty of thy enemies has ſnatched thee from deſtruction; and the convulſions of nature, in the hand of unerring wiſdom, have been the neceſſary prelude to thy happineſs."

Solyma was then conducted down the rock; and, after walking a conſiderable way over the barren and dreary waſte, they entered a trackleſs foreſt. The beams of the moon darted through the thick foliage of the trees; and a kind of chequered light illumined the way. But intricate were the labyrinths; and the luxuriance of the underwood concealed from ſight the boſom of the earth. Savage and dreary was the appearance of the place: the axe of the huſbandman was there never heard: the toilſome hand of cultivation never penetrated the gloomy ſhades. The heart of Solyma trembled; but her guide impelled her to follow. At length they approached the extremities. An opening landſcape was diſcovered through the trees: a river was ſeen running between the wood and a ſpacious plain. The heart of the fair wanderer revived—But her tranquillity was quickly interrupted by a deep ſigh, proceeding from among the neighbouring trees. She ſtarted with fear and anxiety. "Daughter," ſaid the hermit, "whatever ſounds ſalute thine ear, liſten with patience to the lamentations of one, whoſe afflictions will penetrate the receſſes of thy ſoul."—She bowed obedience; ſhe ſat down by her guide and his youthful companion on a fallen palm-tree.

They had not ſat long before a mournful voice uttered the following lamentations: "O Alla! thou guardian of the faithful! let not thy ſervant tax the juſtice of thy ways! But bitter is the lot of the ſon of Abdalla; and heavy are the misfortunes wherewith thou haſt afflicted him. In baniſhment and affliction were conſumed the days of my youth; diſappointment and deſpair cloud the ripening years of manhood. Tranſient was the gleam of fortune which croſſed the night of my exiſtence! Why was I reſtored to the throne of my anceſtors?—Why were peace and tranquillity re-eſtabliſhed in my kingdom—if, ſailing to Indoſtan to fetch the deareſt treaſure of my heart, I was doomed to be wrecked on a deſolate coaſt? Alas! muſt I view no more the bright eyes of my Solyma! Oh cruel fate! thrice to watch the ſpreading horns of the moon; thrice to behold the filling of her orb; and thrice to be a witneſs to her decline, yet view no pendant ſtreaming in the wind: no canvaſs ſwelling towards the ſhore. O Solyma! delight of my ſoul, muſt the eyes of thy Oſſmin no more be feaſted with thy charms? But Alla's will be done!

"Sleep on in ſecurity, my companions! repoſe on the margin of the river. No thoughts of deſpairing love torment your hearts. But ever muſt the ſon of Abdalla awake to weep! ever muſt the heart of Oſſmin contemplate the matchleſs charms of the daughter of Saladin!"

No longer could Solyma reſtrain the emotions of her heart: ſhe ruſhed to the arms of her Oſſmin, and fainted on his boſom. Mutual were their tranſports. Their wonder and delight were too great for utterance. They lifted their eyes in gratitude to Alla; while tears of affection bedewed their cheeks. Solyma turned to her guides; when behold the Genii Oraſmades and Aladin ſhone conſpicuous to her view; the ſplendours of ſupernal power dazzled her wondering eyes; and the ſoul of her Oſſmin was filled with aſtoniſhment. "My children!" ſaid the chief of the genii, "learn hence to foſter in your boſoms the ſpirit of hope. Whatever

ever may be the miſeries of the hour, rely with confidence on the juſtice and the benevolence of Alla!

"Know, O Oſſmin! that the ſultan of a neighbouring iſle had diſpatched a fleet to intercept and deſtroy thee; but the ſtorm that ſeparated thee from thy fleet, on this iſland, has preſerved thee from treachery. Thy fleet is returned, and thou art reckoned among thoſe that ſleep the ſleep of death. But with the dawn ſhall a veſſel appear, which ſhall conduct thee and thy friends to the dominions of Abdalla; with the ſhouts of joy ſhall thy people receive thee; and may the protection of Alla be ſtill over thy head! Thus does every thing which the blindneſs of man miſdeems diſaſter, tend eventually to the ſecurity and happineſs of the children of the faithful—if their own raſhneſs thwart not the deſigns of Alla; while the flattery of tranſient ſucceſs ultimately produces the confuſion of the wicked."

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND SETTLEMENTS ABROAD.—Concluded from page 393.

SETTLEMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, viz. BOTANY BAY, PORT JACKSON, &c. in NEW HOLLAND.

WE ſhall now give ſome farther account of the ſtate and productions of this ſettlement, and a more particular deſcription of the manners of the natives, from the teſtimony of an eye-witneſs.

The governor's houſe is of ſtone, near ſeventy feet in front, and makes a very handſome appearance. The houſes of the officers are of brick; the reſt generally log-houſes, plaſtered; the roofs are either ſhingled or thatched. Here is alſo an hoſpital, a good temporary building, and alſo barracks for the ſoldiers, and comfortable cabbins for the officers, with gardens adjoining; but unluckily theſe gardens are not very productive, as the ſoil is indifferent; and to this inconvenience muſt be added the depredations of rats and thieves. A mile or two from the Cove, the ſoil is conſiderably better, where the officers and others have little farms; there are alſo brick-kilns and a pottery, both of which articles they would bring to tolerable perfection, were they poſſeſſed of the materials uſed to glaze their earthen-ware.

The town of Paramatta is ſituated on an elevated ſpot in the form of a creſcent; a ſtrong redoubt is conſtructed, where there are very good barracks for a detachment of the military, which is always on duty here; as well to preſerve good order and regularity among the convicts, as a check upon the natives, who from the diſtance to Sydney Cove might be tempted to moleſt the ſettlers were there no armed force to protect them. The convicts' houſes have each a ſmall garden, and thoſe who have been induſtrious ſeem very comfortable, as their day's work is not ſo hard as many working men's in England. In order to encourage the cultivation of gardens, Saturday is appropriated to clear away and cultivate ſpots of ground for themſelves; and thoſe who have been induſtrious now find the benefit, by having plenty of vegetables, which ſaves their ſalt proviſions, and enables them to truck with the natives for fiſh. Independent of this advantage, thoſe who rear the greateſt quantities of vegetables and plants receive premiums from the governor, who, at the proper ſeaſon of the year, diſtributes ſeeds among them for that purpoſe. The women ſweep round the huts every morning, and cook the victuals for the men, collect all their dirty clothes, and return each man his reſpective linen, waſhed and mended, on the Sunday morning. No perſon is excuſed from attending divine worſhip, which is performed every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, when all the convicts are obliged to attend in clean linen, and, indeed, behave in a more orderly and devout manner than would be naturally expected: indeed, the indefatigable zeal and

wiſe meaſures purſued by the governor in the formation of this infant colony are beyond all praiſe. From a neceſſary and well-regulated diſcipline, the convicts who had come over in the firſt ſhips had been brought into the excellent order above deſcribed; but many ſevere examples were made ere they were reduced to order, and various knaveries and tricks played on the officers; but puniſhment never failed to attend the detection of their frauds.

The kangaroos, of which there are great numbers, are about the ſize of a common deer, of a dark tan colour; its head reſembles that of the mocock from the Eaſt Indies; the hind legs are much longer than the fore, and with them they leap and ſpring forward with amazing rapidity, their fore feet ſeldom being ſeen to touch the ground; and, indeed, they are ſo very ſhort, that it is not poſſible the animal can make great uſe of them in running: they have prodigious force in their tail, which is a principal part of their defence; when attacked, they ſtrike a blow with this weapon ſufficient to break the leg of a man, or the back of a dog; it alſo aſſiſts them in their ſprings, which are truly ſurpriſing. The native dog is much ſwifter than the kangaroo, and will attack them with great courage; the chaſe is ſeldom of long duration, the kangaroo being ſoon tired, and is generally overtaken in leſs than a quarter of an hour. When ſeized, if they have no opportunity of uſing the tail to advantage, they turn upon the dog, and catching hold with the talons of his fore-paws, they fly at and ſtrike their adverſary with thoſe of their hind-feet, which are long, ſharp, and of great ſtrength; and, if the dog is not aſſiſted, it frequently happens that they get the better. The male kangaroos, when ſitting on their haunches, will meaſure at leaſt from five feet eight to five feet ten inches in height. Kangaroo hunting is not only an agreeable exerciſe, but produces a diſh for the table, nearly as good as mutton.

The native dog greatly reſembles the Pomeranian breed: with their ears erect, they have a remarkably ſavage look, and are not unlike a wolf, both in ſize and appearance. There is no getting the better of their natural ferocity; ſo that they are of little or no uſe, except in hunting the kangaroo.

The natives are from five feet ſix to five feet nine inches high; are rather ſlender, but ſtraight, and well made. The women are not quite ſo tall, rather luſtier, but are moſtly well made. Their colour is a browniſh black, of a coffee caſt, but many of the women are almoſt as light as a mulatto: now and then you may meet with ſome of both ſexes with pretty tolerable features; but broad noſes, wide mouths, and thick lips, are moſt generally met with; their countenances are not the moſt prepoſſeſſing, and what renders them ſtill leſs ſo is that they are abominably filthy. They know no ſuch ceremony as waſhing themſelves; and their ſkin is moſtly ſmeared with the fat of ſuch animals as they kill, and afterwards covered with every ſort of dirt; ſand from the beach, and aſhes from their fires, all adhere to their ſkin, and never comes off, except when accident or the want of food obliges them to go into the water. Some of the men wear a piece of wood, or bone, thruſt through the ſeptum of the noſe, which dilates the noſtril, and ſpreads the lower part very much. Many of them want the two front teeth on the right ſide of the upper jaw; and ſeveral of the women have loſt the two firſt joints of the little finger of the left hand. They have in general good teeth; their hair is ſhort, ſtrong, and curly; and, they having no method of combing or cleaning it, it is always filthy and matted; the men's beards are ſhort and curly like the hair of their heads.

The men are generally armed with a lance about ten feet long. When they are upon any hoſtile expedition, they paint their faces and bodies with red and white ſtreaks, no doubt for the purpoſe of ſtriking terror into their enemies. Some are mere lines, drawn without attention or method; others have narrow white lines drawn with great exactneſs acroſs the body, with a broad ſtreak down the middle

of

of the back and belly, and a ſingle line down the arm, thigh, and leg; their black ſkins are ſeen very conſpicuouſly between the lines, and, at a ſhort diſtance, takes very much the appearance of a ſkeleton. The colours they uſe are chiefly red and white, the firſt of which is a kind of ochre, or red earth, which is found here in abundance; the latter is a fine pipe-clay, great quantities of which are uſed in the potteries eſtabliſhed in the colony.

The warriors, thus armed and painted, range themſelves in a line, with each a green bough in their hand, as a token that they do not mean to uſe force unleſs obliged in their own defence, or in caſe their difference cannot be ſettled by an amicable agreement: a long parley generally enſues, and conceſſions on both ſides for the moſt part terminate the bloodleſs campaign.

Building habitations never ſeems to have entered their imaginations, or any place to ſhelter them from the weather; their indolence and want of foreſight in this particular would be fatal to them, were it not for the liberal hand of nature, who has ſo abundantly ſupplied the ſea ſhores with ſoft crumbly rocks, which, for the moſt part, are excavated by the waſhing of the ſea, ſo as to form caves of very conſiderable dimenſions; ſometimes fifty or more of them find a comfortable lodging in one of theſe caves. In the woods where there are no rocks, they ſtrip the bark off ſeveral trees, and, cutting them into ſlips, faſten and interlace them to four ſtakes driven into the ground, bending broad pieces of the bark over the top to ſhelve off the rain: theſe commonly hold a family; and, as the weather is very cold in the winter months, they find it neceſſary to huddle very cloſe for the benefit of the warmth to which each individual mutually contributes a ſhare. Theſe huts are only uſed when they are out a kangaroo hunting; for in that ſeaſon they employ themſelves wholly in the woods.

Moſt of the large trees are hollow, by decaying at the heart; and when the opoſſum, kangaroo, rat, ſquirrel, and various other animals which inhabit the woods, are purſued, they commonly take ſhelter in theſe trees. In order, therefore, to make ſure of them, wherein they ſeldom fail, when they find them in the tree, one man climbs to the top, which is performed with wonderful dexterity, in the following manner: they cut notches in the bark about an inch deep, which is a kind of reſt for the ball of the great toe; the two firſt notches are cut before they begin to climb, the reſt as they aſcend, at ſuch diſtances from each other, that when both feet are in the notches, the right is raiſed nearly as high as the middle of the left thigh; when they are raiſing themſelves the hatchet is held in their mouths, that they may have the uſe of both their hands; and when making the notch the body reſts on the ball of the great toe; the fingers of the left hand are alſo placed in a notch cut on the ſide of the tree, ſhould it be too large to admit their claſping it ſufficiently with the left arm to keep their body firm and cloſe to it. In this manner they aſcend, with wonderful agility, trees fifteen or twenty feet in circumference, ſometimes ſixty or ſeventy feet before they come to a ſingle branch. Being arrived at the top, or the place he judges the moſt convenient, he takes his ſeat with his club or ſtick in his hand, another perſon below makes a fire and fills the hollow trunk with ſmoak, which obliges the animal to attempt its eſcape, either upwards or downwards; but, whichever way it takes, it is almoſt certain of deſtruction, as they very ſeldom get off. In this manner they employ themſelves, and get a livelihood in the woods. They, ſometimes, when many of them are hunting together, ſet fire to the country for ſeveral miles in extent; this is for the purpoſe of diſturbing ſuch animals as may be within the circle of the conflagration: thus the affrighted animals, confounded, ſinged, and half-ſmothered, fall an eaſy prey to their perſevering and ſanguinary adverſaries.

Theſe fires, it is ſuppoſed, are ſometimes intended to clear that part

of the country through which they have occaſion to travel of the briars and thorns, from which, being naked, they ſuffer great inconvenience. The fires which are frequently ſeen in the ſummer time account alſo for an appearance which very much puzzled the firſt ſettlers; this was, that more than two thirds of the trees in the woods were very much ſcorched with fire, ſome were burnt quite black to the very top; the cauſe of this occaſioned great difference of opinion, but it is now evident that it was occaſioned by the fires which the natives ſo frequently make, and which often reach the higheſt branches of the trees.

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Nature ſeems equally playful in the feathered tribe: the parrot is the moſt common. Some have the head, neck, and bill, of the parrot, and with the ſame beautiful plumage on thoſe parts for which that bird here is diſtinguiſhed; a tail and body of a different make and colour, with long delicate feet and legs, which is quite the reverſe of the parrot kind. There is alſo a bird with the feet and legs of a parrot, whoſe head, neck, make, and colour, were like the common ſea-gull, with the wings and tail of the hawk.

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the coves of the harbour, which were formerly thronged with numerous families in tempeſtuous weather, now ſtrewed with the dead bodies of men, women, and children. No veſtige of this cruel diſorder being viſible in the countenances of any of the natives, it was reaſonable to ſuppoſe they were never before infected with it, and of courſe ignorant of the method of treating this cruel ravager of the human ſpecies. The various attitudes in which the dead bodies were found, afforded reaſon to believe that when any of them were indiſpoſed, and the diſorder aſſumed the appearance of the ſmall-pox, they were immediately deſerted by their friends and left to periſh, in their helpleſs ſituation, for want of ſuſtenance. Some have been found ſitting with their heads reclined between their knees; others were leaning againſt a rock, with their head reſting upon it. Two children, a boy and a girl, the boy about nine, the girl about two years older, were picked up during the prevalence of this diſorder, labouring under its dreadful effects. Two old men, who were ſuppoſed the fathers of the children were picked up about the ſame time, and carried to the hoſpital, where they were taken all poſſible care of; the men ſurvived but a ſhort time, but the children both recovered, and appeared perfectly ſatisfied with their change of living.

Their principal diverſion is that of dancing, for which ceremony they prepare themſelves with more than ordinary attention; they are all naked. The young women employ all their art in decorating the young men, who are chiefly ornamented with ſtreaks of white, drawn with pipe-clay, and in different forms. Their dances are always at the cloſe of the day, as they prefer fire-light to that of the ſun on theſe occaſions. The dance begins by a few young boys, and is encreaſed by the men and women gradually falling in, to the number of thirty or forty, but moſtly men: it is truly wild and ſavage, yet in many parts order and regularity are very apparent. One man would frequently ſingle himſelf out from the reſt, and, running round the whole of the performers, ſing out extremely loud ſome expreſſion delivered in a peculiar tone of voice; he would then fall in with the reſt of the dancers, who alternately led forward in the centre, and there exhibit their utmoſt ſkill and dexterity in the moſt difficult contorſions of the body, which in their opinion conſtitute the principal beauties of dancing: one of the moſt ſtriking is, that of placing their feet very wide apart, and, by an extraordinary exertion of the muſcles of the thighs and legs, move their knees in a trembling and very aſtoniſhing manner, ſuch as no ſtranger could any ways imitate; of courſe much practice is required to arrive at any degree of perfection in this ſingular motion. There is great variety in their dances; ſometimes they dance in pairs, and frequently turn back to back, then ſuddenly turn and face each other; ſometimes they all ſit on the ground, with their feet under them, in the manner of the Chineſe, and at a particular word or ſignal they are on their feet in a moment, which they perform without any aſſiſtance from their hands; they then run back in rows, and again advance in the ſame order. Sometimes they form a circle with ſome diſtinguiſhed perſon in the center; at other times all the dancers have green boughs in their hands: in all the different figures they generally finiſh by a certain number of their principal dancers advancing to the front, and going through the difficult part of the dance, the quivering motion of the knees, upon which the whole company faces to the front, and go through the ſame motions, the moſt expert being generally in the center. Their muſic conſiſts of two ſticks of very hard wood, one of which the muſician holds to his breaſt in the manner of a violin, and ſtrikes it with the other, in tolerable good time. The performers ſing the whole time of the dance, aſſiſted by ſeveral boys and girls who are ſeated at his feet, and by the manner of croſſing their thighs form a hollow between them and their belly, upon which they beat time with the flat of the hand, which makes an odd though not diſagreeable ſound. They are very prone to flattery, and if any

ſtrangers

ſtrangers are preſent always aſk for their approbation, and appear highly delighted if you ſay "boojerie cariberie," a very good dance—which never fails to produce more than ordinary exertions.

When the natives mean to evince a partiality to any ſtranger, they immediately aſſume his name, calling him by theirs; this they conſider as the higheſt compliment they can pay an Engliſhman, and are highly pleaſed at being called by their new name.

The ſudden viciſſitudes of the weather in this place will always render the harveſts very precarious, as well as prove injurious to the health of new comers; it often happens that there is a change of from forty to fifty degrees twice in one day. It is no unfrequent circumſtance to ſee the country ſtrewed with numbers of birds, fallen from the trees, unable to ſupport the intenſe heat of the meridian ſun. Numbers of convicts fall victims, but it muſt not be wholly aſcribed to the weather, as the debilitated ſtate in which they are, for the moſt part, landed, would, were it a more favourable climate, be attended with a conſiderable mortality. Some of the convicts had entertained an idea that they could range along the coaſt till they reached ſome of the Chineſe ſettlements; ſubſiſting themſelves on oyſters and other ſhell-fiſh, having been told that there was a copper-coloured tribe one hundred and fifty miles to the northward, who were much more civilized than the natives they were with, and who trafficked with the Dutch from Timur, where they would be free. With theſe notions ſeveral parties ſet off from Sydney Cove and Roſe Hill, but after ſome days ſtraggling ſome were taken, and others returned of their own accord, induced by the imperative command of hunger; and as ſome were ſuppoſed to be ſtill lurking in the woods, afraid of returning leſt they ſhould be puniſhed for leaving the ſettlement, the governor, leſs inclined to puniſh than to convince them of their error, promiſed a general pardon to every one who ſhould return within five days; at the ſame time declaring that an exemplary puniſhment would be inflicted on thoſe who ſhould be taken after that period. Accordingly ſeveral returned, and appeared ſenſible of the lenity ſhewn them, but ſome of them appeared capable of the moſt deſperate attempts, and even talked of repelling force by force; they were however given to underſtand that no mercy would be ſhewn them on the leaſt diſpoſition to mutiny, and that any who were near thoſe that might be ſo diſpoſed would be conſidered as principals, and treated accordingly. Almoſt all the deſerters returned, and thoſe who were ſtill miſſing were ſuppoſed to be murdered by the natives; and the miſerable ſtate of thoſe that returned would, it was thought, moſt effectnally prevent any more excurſions of the like nature.

We ſhall cloſe this account with the lateſt communication we have from this ſettlement, which is dated Port Jackſon, December 21, 1796.—"After an unpleaſant voyage of eight months from Portſmouth, during which we experienced a moſt vexatious contrariety of winds, we have reached this ſettlement, the flouriſhing ſtate of which preſented the moſt marked contraſt to the expectations which, founded on the prevalent opinion in England, I entertained of it. The preſent ſeaſon is our ſummer, and all deſcriptions of people are engaged in collecting the harveſt, which is moſt abundant; the crops of all kinds of grain are good—of wheat particularly ſo; it is thought equal to two years conſumption, and ſuch, in fact, as to obviate for the future, the diſtreſs this ſettlement has hitherto experienced from the delay or neglect in forwarding ſupplies from England. The only ſcarcity we at preſent experience is of animal food; for, although there is a very conſiderable number of cattle in the colony, yet the proprietors, deſirous to increaſe their ſtock, rarely ſend them to market. But it is the intention of the governor to obviate this inconvenience as much as poſſible by ſending the Reliance and Supply to the Eaſt Indies, and to the Cape, for live ſtock, as ſoon as the political ſituation of the Dutch can be aſcertained.

"Induſtry

"Induſtry here meets with ample recompence: ſome perſons who came pennyleſs, are now in the poſſeſſion of three or four thouſand pounds; and he who has an opportunity of procuring ſupplies from Europe, is certain of making a fortune. Spirits are exhorbitantly dear, ſuch as coſt, in the Brazils, 2s. per gallon, at this moment ſell here for 10s. per bottle."

The preſent officers are—
John Hunter, Eſq. governor.
Francis Groſe, Eſq. lieut.-governor.
Capt. Gridley King, lieut.-governor of Norfolk Iſland.
George Alexanders, provoſt marſhal.
David Collins, dep. judge advocate.
Rev. Richard Johnſon, chaplain.
John White, Eſq. ſurgeon.
William Chinery, Eſq. king's agent.

THEODORE, KING OF CORSICA.

THE unfortunate end of Colonel Frederick draws our attention to the hiſtory of his reputed father, Theodore, king of Corſica. In 1736, being of a projecting diſpoſition, with ſingular abilities and turn of mind, and having received his education in the French ſervice, he availed himſelf of the keen diſputes between the Genoeſe and Corſicans, and aſpired to the throne of Corſica.

He wrote to Rivarola, their plenipotentiary in Tuſcany, promiſing conſiderable aſſiſtance if they would make him king, and then ſailed and landed at Tavagna: he was a man of ſtately appearance, and wore a Turkiſh dreſs, which added to the dignity of his mein; and he was proclaimed king before Rivarola's diſpatches arrived. He blocked up the fortified towns, and uſed various artifices to eſtabliſh himſelf in their favour by pretending to ſpy with a teleſcope the veſſels at a diſtance coming with his promiſed aid, and by cauſing packets to be frequently brought him, which he pretended to be diſpatches from the courts of Europe accrediting him as King of Corſica. After having been there about eight months, he perceived that their affections began to cool towards him, and he determined to leave them for a while. In Holland he gained credit with ſome Jews for cannon and ſtores, under the charge of a ſupercargo; with theſe he returned in 1739, and then put to death the ſupercargo, that he might not have any trouble from his demands.

By this time the French had become ſo powerful in the iſland, that Theodore did not incline to venture his perſon, the Genoeſe having ſet a high price on his head. He therefore choſe to relinquiſh his throne, and gave up his views of ambition for ſafety: there is no evidence that he was ſecretly ſupported by any European power. On the other hand, he was a moſt ſingular man, and had been ſo beaten about by change of fortune, that he had loſt the common ſentiments of mankind, and viewed things as one who is mad, or drunk, or in a fever: all opinions ſeem to agree that he was of ſervice in reviving the ſpirit of the nation, which, after many years of conſtant war, was beginning to droop.

He came to England, where he was arreſted for debt, and took the benefit of an inſolvent act, under which he regiſtered his kingdom as a part of his effects aſſigned to his creditors: and ſoon after died in the pariſh of St. Ann's, Weſtminſter.—The aſſignment and great ſeal of his kingdom are in the hands of Lord Orford, as we gather from Mr. Boſwell's Hiſtory of Corſica.

The following inſcription marks his tomb:—

Near this place is interred
THEODORE, King of CORSICA;
Who died in this Pariſh, Dec. 11, 1756,
Immediately after leaving
The King's-Bench Priſon,
By the Benefit of the Act of Inſolvency,
In conſequence of which
He regiſtered his Kingdom of Corſica
For the uſe of his Creditors.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings;
Heroes and beggars, galley-ſlaves and kings;
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead,
Fate pour'd its leſſon on his living head,
Beſtow'd a kingdom, and deny'd him bread.

ON

On PATRIOTISM.

PATRIOTISM is the love of one's country, which is one of the nobleſt paſſions that can warm and animate the human breaſt. It includes all the limited and particular affections to our parents, children, friends, neighbours, fellow-citizens, and countrymen. It ought to direct and limit their more confined and partial actions within their proper and natural bounds, and never let them encroach on thoſe ſacred and firſt regards we owe to the great public to which we belong. Were we ſolitary creatures, detached from the reſt of mankind, and without any capacity of comprehending a public intereſt, or without affections leading us to deſire and purſue it, it would not be our duty to mind it, nor criminal to neglect it. But as we are parts of the public ſyſtem, and are not only capable of taking in large views of its intereſts, but by the ſtrongeſt affections connected with it, and prompted to take a ſhare of its concerns, we are under the moſt ſacred ties to proſecute its ſecurity and welfare with the utmoſt ardour, eſpecially in times of public trial.

Zeal for the public good, is the characteriſtic of a man of honour and a gentleman, and muſt take place of pleaſures, profits, and all other private gratifications: and whoſoever wants this motive, is an open enemy, or an inglorious neuter to mankind, in proportion to the miſapplied advantages with which nature, and fortune have bleſſed him. This love of our country does not import an attachment to any particular ſoil, climate, or ſpot of earth, where perhaps we firſt drew our breath, though thoſe natural ideas are often aſſociated with the moral ones; and, like external ſigns or ſymbols, help to aſcertain and bind them; but it imports an affection to that moral ſyſtem or community, which is governed by the ſame laws and magiſtrates, and whoſe ſeveral parts are variouſly connected one with the other, and all united upon the bottom of a common intereſt. Wherever this love of our country prevails in its genuine vigour and extent, it ſwallows up all ſordid and ſelfiſh regards; it conquers the love of eaſe, power, pleaſure, and wealth; nay, when the amiable partialities of friendſhip, gratitude, private affection, or regards to a family, come in competition with it, it will teach us to ſacrifice all, in order to maintain the rights, and promote and defend the honour and happineſs, of our country. To purſue therefore our private intereſts in ſubordination to the good of our country; to be examples in it of virtue, and obedient to the laws; to chooſe ſuch repreſentatives as we apprehend to be the beſt friends to its conſtitution and liberties; and, if we have the power, to promote ſuch laws as may improve and perfect it; readily to embrace every opportunity for advancing its proſperity; cheerfully to contribute to its defence and ſupport; and, if need be, to die for it:—theſe are among the duties which every man, who has the happineſs to be a member of our free conſtitution, owes to his country.

The conſtitution of man is ſuch, that the moſt ſelfiſh paſſions, if kept within their proper bounds, have a tendency to promote the public good. There is no paſſion of more general utility than patriotiſm; but its origin may unqueſtionably be termed *ſelfiſh*. The love of one's relations and friends is the moſt natural expanſion of ſelf-love: this affection connects itſelf too with local circumſtances, and ſometimes cannot eaſily be ſeparated from them. It often varies, as relationſhip or place varies; but acquires new power when the whole community becomes its object. It was therefore with ſingular propriety that the poet ſaid, "Self-love and ſocial are the ſame." In the annexed Hiſtory of the Wars of England, we have already given an account of the ſiege of Calais by Edward III. during which the inhabitants diſplayed a degree of *patriotiſm* truly wonderful. Hiſtory ſcarcely contains a more diſtinguiſhed inſtance of true patriotic

virtue than on this occaſion. We ſhall therefore here give a farther account of this remarkable affair, as one of the beſt examples that can poſſibly be ſelected of the virtue we have been explaining.—The inhabitants, under Count Vienne their gallant governor, made an admirable defence againſt a well-diſciplined and powerful army. Day after day the Engliſh effected many a breach, which they repeatedly expected to ſtorm by morning; but, when morning appeared, they wondered to behold new ramparts raiſed nightly, erected out of the ruins which the day had made. France had now put her ſickle into her ſecond harveſt ſince Edward with his victorious army ſat down before the town. The eyes of all Europe were intent on the iſſue. The Engliſh made their approaches and attacks without remiſſion; but the citizens were as obſtinate in repelling all their efforts. At length, famine did more for Edward than arms. After the citizens had devoured the lean carcaſes of their half-ſtarved cattle, they tore up old foundations and rubbiſh in ſearch of vermin: they fed on boiled leather, and the weeds of exhauſted gardens; and a morſel of damaged corn was accounted matter of luxury. In this extremity they reſolved to attempt the enemy's camp. They boldly ſallied forth; the Engliſh joined battle; and, after a long and deſperate engagement, Count Vienne was taken priſoner; and the citizens, who ſurvived the ſlaughter, retired within their gates. On the captivity of their governor, the command devolved upon Euſtace Saint Pierre, the mayor of the town, a man of mean birth, but of exalted virtue. Euſtace ſoon found himſelf under the neceſſity of capitulating, and offered to deliver to Edward the city, with all the poſſeſſions and wealth of the inhabitants, provided he permitted them to depart with life and liberty. As Edward had long ſince expected to aſcend the throne of France, he was exaſperated to the laſt degree againſt theſe people, whoſe ſole valour had defeated his warmeſt hopes; he therefore determined to take an exemplary revenge, though he wiſhed to avoid the imputation of cruelty. He anſwered by Sir Walter Mauny, that they all deſerved capital puniſhment, as obſtinate traitors to him, their true and notable ſovereign; that, however, in his wonted clemency, he conſented to pardon the bulk of the plebeians, provided they would deliver up to him ſix of their principal citizens with halters about their necks, as victims of due atonement for that ſpirit of rebellion with which they had inflamed the common people. All the remains of this deſolate city were convened in the great ſquare; and, like men arraigned at a tribunal from whence there was no appeal, expected with throbbing hearts the ſentence of their conqueror. When Sir Walter had declared his meſſege, conſternation and pale diſmay was impreſſed on every face: each looked upon death as his own inevitable lot; for how ſhould they deſire to be ſaved at the price propoſed? Whom had they to deliver up, ſave parents, brothers, kindred, or valiant neighbours, who had ſo often expoſed their lives in their defence? To a long and dead ſilence, deep ſighs and groans ſucceeded, till Euſtace Saint Pierre aſcending a little eminence, thus addreſſed the aſſembly: "My friends and fellow-citizens, you ſee the condition to which we are reduced; we muſt either ſubmit to the terms of our cruel and enſnaring conqueror, or yield up our tender infants, our wives, and chaſte daughters, to the bloody and brutal luſts of the violating ſoldiery. We well know what the tyrant intends by his ſpecious offers of mercy. It does not ſatiate his vengeance to make us merely miſerable; he would alſo make us criminal: he would make us contemptible; he will grant us life on no condition, ſave that of our being unworthy of it. Look about you, my friends, and fix your eyes on the perſons you wiſh to deliver up as the victims of your own ſafety. Which of theſe would you appoint to the rack, the ax, or the halter? Is there any here who has not watched for you, who has not fought for you, who has not bled for you? Who, through the length

of

of this inveterate ſiege, has not ſuffered fatigues and miſeries a thouſand times worſe than death, that you and yours might ſurvive to days of peace and proſperity? Is it your preſervers, then, whom you would deſtine to deſtruction? You will not, you cannot, do it. Juſtice, honour, humanity, make ſuch a treaſon impoſſible. Where then is our reſource? Is there any expedient left, whereby we may avoid guilt and infamy on one hand, or the deſolation and horrors of a ſacked city on the other? There is, my friends, there is one expedient left; a gracious, an excellent, a god-like, expedient! Is there any here to whom virtue is dearer than life! Let him offer himſelf an oblation for the ſafety of his people! he ſhall not fail of a bleſſed approbation from that power, who offered up his only Son for the ſalvation of mankind." He ſpoke—but an univerſal ſilence enſued. Each man looked round for the example of that virtue and magnanimity in others, which all wiſhed to approve in themſelves, though they wanted the reſolution. At length Saint Pierre reſumed: "It had been baſe in me, my fellow-citizens, to promote any matter of damage to others, which I myſelf had not been willing to undergo in my own perſon. But I held it ungenerous to deprive any man of that preference and eſtimation, which might attend a firſt offer on ſo ſignal an occaſion; for I doubt not but there are many here as ready, nay, more zealous for this martyrdom than I can be, however modeſty and the fear of imputed oſtentation may withhold them from being foremoſt in exhibiting their merits. Indeed the ſtation to which the captivity of Count Vienne has unhappily raiſed me, imports a right to be the firſt in giving my life for your ſakes. I give it freely, I give it cheerfully. Who comes next? Your ſon! exclaimed a youth not yet come to maturity.—Ah, my child! cried Saint Pierre; I am then twice ſacrificed.—But no—I have rather begotten thee a ſecond time.—Thy years are few, but full, my ſon; the victim of virtue has reached the utmoſt purpoſe and goal of mortality. Who next, my friends? This is the hour of heroes.—Your kinſman, cried John de Aire! Your kinſman, cried James Wiſſant! Your kinſman, cried Peter Wiſſant!—"Ah! (exclaimed Sir Walter Mauny, burſting into tears,) why was I not a citizen of Calais?" The ſixth victim was ſtill wanting, but was quickly ſupplied by lot, from numbers who were now emulous of ſo ennobling an example. The keys of the city were then delivered to Sir Walter. He took the ſix priſoners into his cuſtody. He ordered the gates to be opened, and gave charge to his attendants to conduct the remaining citizens with their families through the camp of the Engliſh. Before they departed, however, they deſired permiſſion to take their laſt adieu of their deliverers.—What a parting! what a ſcene! they crowded with their wives and children about St. Pierre and his fellow-priſoners. They embraced, they clung around, they fell proſtrate before them. They groaned; they wept aloud, and the joint clamour of their mourning paſſed the gates of the city, and was heard throughout the camp. At length St. Pierre and his fellow-victims appeared under the conduct of Sir Walter and his guard. All the tents of the Engliſh were inſtantly emptied. The ſoldiers poured from all parts, and arranged themſelves on each ſide to behold, to contemplate, to admire, this little band of patriots as they paſſed. They murmured their applauſe of that virtue which they could not but revere even in enemies; and they regarded thoſe ropes which they had voluntarily aſſumed about their necks as enſigns of greater dignity than that of the Britiſh Garter. As ſoon as they had reached the royal preſence, "Mauny (ſays the king), are theſe the principal inhabitants of Calais?" "They are (ſays Mauny); they are not only the principal men of Calais, they are the principal men of France, my lord, if virtue has any ſhare in the act of ennobling." "Were they delivered peaceably (ſays Edward)? Was there no reſiſtance, no commotion among the people?" "Not in

the leaſt, my lord. They are ſelf-delivered, ſelf-devoted, and come to offer up their ineſtimable heads as an equivalent for the ranſom of thouſands."

The king, who was highly incenſed at the length and difficulty of the ſiege, ordered them to be carried away to immediate execution; nor could all the remonſtrances and intreaties of his courtiers divert him from his cruel purpoſe. But what neither a regard to his own intereſt and honour, what neither the dictates of juſtice, nor the feelings of humanity, could effect, was happily accompliſhed by the more powerful influence of conjugal affection. The queen, who was then big with child, being informed of the particulars reſpecting the ſix victims, flew into her huſband's preſence, threw herſelf on her knees before him, and, with tears in her eyes, beſought him not to ſtain his character with an indelible mark of infamy, by committing ſuch a horrid and barbarous deed. Edward could refuſe nothing to a wife whom he ſo tenderly loved, and eſpecially in her condition; and the queen, not ſatisfied with having ſaved the lives of the ſix burghers, conducted them to her tent, where ſhe applauded their virtue, regaled them with a plentiful repaſt, and having made them a preſent of money and clothes, ſent them back to their fellow-citizens.

The love of their country, and of the public good, ſeems to have been the predominant paſſion of the Spartans. Pedaretus having miſſed the honour of being choſen one of the three hundred who had a certain rank of diſtinction in the city, went home extremely pleaſed and ſatisfied: ſaying, "He was overjoyed there were three hundred men in Sparta more honourable than himſelf."

The patriotiſm of the Romans is well known, and has been juſtly admired. From a vaſt number of examples which might be adduced, we ſhall ſelect the following.

Tarquinius Superbus aſcended the throne of Rome, without the obſervance of any of the laws which till then had been practiſed; nor was the royalty conferred on him either by people or ſenate. His whole reign was almoſt one continued act of pride, cruelty, and oppreſſion. Such a conduct rendered the people very unhappy, and made them wiſh for an opportunity of throwing off the yoke. The rape committed on Lucretia, by Tarquin's eldeſt ſon, and the ſight of her body expoſed all over blood in the forum of Collatia, breeds an univerſal ſorrow, and inſpires a lively deſire of revenge. Brutus, the father of Lucretia, Collatinus, her huſband, and Valerius Publicola, bind themſelves by a mutual and moſt ſolemn oath, "That with fire and ſword they will purſue Tarquin, his wife, and all his guilty race." The youth firſt take arms, and, being joined by ſome of the moſt conſiderable and moſt eſteemed citizens, the inſurrection became general. Brutus, as captain of the guards, (præfectus celerum,) ordered a herald inſtantly to call an aſſembly, to whom he expatiated on the loſs of their liberty, and the cruelties they ſuffered by the uſurpation and oppreſſive government of Tarquin. He likewiſe laid before them the reaſons of his preſent conduct, and the deſigns he had in view for reſtoring their liberty. The whole aſſembly applauded the ſpeech, and immediately decreed Tarquin, his wife, and family, to perpetual baniſhment. A new form of government was now propoſed, and, after ſome difficulties, it was unanimouſly agreed, to create, in the room of kings, two conſuls, whoſe authority ſhould be annual. The right of election was left to the people, but they were to be choſen out of the patricians. Brutus and Collatinus were accordingly choſen conſuls, who ſwore for themſelves, their children, and poſterity, never to recal either Tarquin, or his ſons, or any of his family: that the Roman people ſhould never more be governed by kings, nor ever ſuffer any meaſures to be taken for their reſtoration; and that thoſe who ſhould attempt to reſtore monarchy ſhould be devoted to the infernal gods, and immediately put to death. But before the end of the year a conſpiracy was formed, in which many of the young nobility were concerned; among the reſt were the two ſons of Brutus the conſul.

The

The head of the conſpiracy appointed a meeting at one of their houſes. After ſupper, and the ſervants were diſmiſſed, they openly talked of their project, thinking themſelves without witneſſes. They were ſo infatuated by a ſupernatural blindneſs, ſays Dionyſius, as to write under their own hands letters to the tyrant, informing him of the number of the conſpirators, and the time appointed for diſpatching the conſuls. A ſlave, called Vindicius, who ſuſpected ſomething, ſtood without the apartment, where he heard their diſcourſe, and through a crevice of the door ſaw the letters which they were writing. He inſtantly ran and told the conſuls what he had ſeen and heard. The conſuls immediately going with a ſtrong guard, but without noiſe, apprehend the conſpirators and ſeize the letters.

As ſoon as it was day, Brutus aſcended his tribunal. The priſoners were brought before him and tried in form. Vindicius's evidence was heard, and the letters to Tarquin were read; after which the conſpirators were allowed to ſpeak, if they had any thing to urge in their defence. Sighs, groans, and tears, were their only anſwer. The whole aſſembly ſtood with down-caſt looks, and no man ventured to open his mouth. This mournful ſilence was at laſt broke with a low murmur, "Baniſhment! baniſhment." But, unmoved by any motive but the public good, he pronounced upon them the ſentence of death.

Never was an event more capable of creating at the ſame time both grief and horror. Brutus, father and judge of two of the offenders, was obliged by his office to ſee his own ſons executed. A great number of moſt noble youths ſuffered death at the ſame time, but the reſt were as little regarded as if they had been perſons unknown. The conſul's ſons alone attracted all eyes; and, whilſt the criminals were executing, the whole aſſembly fixed their attention on the father, examining his motion, behaviour, and looks, that, in ſpite of his ſad firmneſs, diſcovered the ſentiments of nature, which he ſacrificed to the neceſſity of his office, but could not entirely ſtifle.

Rome, under the conſuls Cæſo Fabius and T. Virginius, had ſeveral wars to ſuſtain, leſs dangerous than troubleſome, againſt the Æqui, Volſci, and Veientes. To put a ſtop to the incurſions of the laſt, it would have been neceſſary to have eſtabliſhed a good garriſon upon their frontiers, to keep them in awe. But the commonwealth, exhauſted of money, and menaced by abundance of other enemies, was not in a condition to provide for ſo many different cares and expences. The family of the Fabii ſhewed a generoſity and love of their country that has been the admiration of all ages. They applied to the ſenate, and by the mouth of the conſul demanded as a favour that they would be pleaſed to transfer the care and expences of the garriſon neceſſary to oppoſe the enterprizes of the Veientes to their houſe, which required an aſſiduous rather than a numerous body, promiſing to ſupport with dignity the honour of the Roman name in that poſt. Every body was charmed with ſo noble an unheard-of an offer, and it was accepted with great acknowledgement. The news ſpread over the whole city, and nothing was talked of but the Fabii. Every body praiſed, every body admired and extolled them to the ſkies. "If there were two more ſuch families in Rome," ſaid they, "the one might take upon them the war againſt the Volſci, and the other againſt the Æqui, whilſt the commonwealth remained quiet, and the forces of particulars ſubdued the neighbouring ſtates." Early the next day the Fabii ſet out, with the conſul at their head, robed, and with his inſignia. Never was there ſo ſmall, and at the ſame time ſo illuſtrious, an army ſeen: I ſpeak upon the authority of Livy. Three hundred and ſix ſoldiers, all patricians, and of the ſame family, of whom not one but might be judged worthy of commanding an army, march againſt the Veii full of courage and alacrity, under a captain of their own name, Fabius. They were followed by a body of their friends and clients, animated by the ſame ſpirit and zeal, and actuated only by great and noble views. The whole city flocked to ſee ſo fine a ſight, praiſed thoſe generous

ſoldiers

ſoldiers in the higheſt terms, and promiſed them conſulſhips, triumphs, and the moſt glorious rewards. As they paſſed before the capitol and the other temples, every body implored the gods to take them into their protection, to favour their departure and undertaking, and to afford them a ſpeedy and happy return. But thoſe prayers were not heard. When they arrived near the river Cremera, which is not far from Veii, they built a fort upon a very rough and ſteep mountain for the ſecurity of the troops, which they ſurrounded with a double foſſe and flanked with ſeveral towers. This ſettlement, which prevented the enemy from cultivating their ground, and ruined their commerce with ſtrangers, incommoded them extremely. The Veientes not finding themſelves ſtrong enough to ruin the fort which the Romans had erected, applied to the Hetrurians, who ſent them very conſiderable aid. In the mean time the Fabii, encouraged by the great ſucceſs of their incurſions into the enemy's country, made farther progreſs every day. Their exceſſive boldneſs made the Hetrurians conceive thoughts of laying ambuſcades for them in ſeveral places. During the night they ſeized all the eminences that commanded the plain, and found means to conceal a good number of troops upon them. The next day they diſperſed more cattle about the country than they had done before. The Fabii being appriſed that the plains were covered with flocks and herds, and defended by only a very ſmall number of troops, they quitted their fort, leaving in it only a ſufficient number to guard it. The hopes of a great booty quickened their march. They arrived at the place in the order of battle, and were preparing to attack the advanced guard of the enemy, when the latter, who had their orders, fled without ſtaying till they were charged. The Fabii, believing themſelves ſecure, ſeized the ſhepherds, and were preparing to drive away the cattle. The Hetrurians then quitted their ſkulking-places, and fell upon the Romans from all ſides, who were moſt of them diſperſed in purſuit of their prey. All they could do was to rally immediately; and that they could not effect without great difficulty. They ſoon ſaw themſelves ſurrounded on all ſides, and fought like lions, ſelling their lives very dear. But, finding that they could not ſuſtain this kind of combat long, they drew up in a wedge, and, advancing with the utmoſt fury and impetuoſity, opened themſelves a paſſage through the enemy, that led to the ſide of the mountain. When they came thither, they halted, and fought with freſh courage, the enemy leaving them no time to reſpire. As they were upon the higher ground, they defended themſelves with advantage, notwithſtanding their ſmall number; and beating down the enemy, who ſpared no pains in the attack, they made a great ſlaughter of them. But the Veientes having gained the top of the mountain, by taking a compaſs, fell ſuddenly upon them, and galled them exceedingly from above with a continual ſhower of darts. The Fabii defended themſelves to their laſt breath, and were all killed to a man. —The Roman people were highly affected with the loſs of this illuſtrious band of patriots. The day of their defeat was ranked amongſt their unfortunate days, called *nefaſti*, on which the tribunals were ſhut up, and no public affair could be negociated, or at leaſt concluded. The memory of theſe public-ſpirited patricians, who had ſo generouſly ſacrificed their lives and fortunes for the ſervice of the ſtate, could not be too much honoured. A like zeal and devotion for one's country is not perhaps to be equalled in hiſtory, unleſs it be in the following inſtance.

In the war between the Romans and the Latins, (A. R. 415.) T. Manlius Torquatus and P. Decius, being conſuls, had of courſe the command of the Roman forces. As an engagement was ſoon expected, it was judged neceſſary to call a council of war, conſiſting of the two conſuls, all the lieutenant-generals, and legionary tribunes: among other things it was unanimouſly determined, "that no officer or ſoldier ſhould dare

dare to fight the enemy without expreſs orders, or out of his rank, upon pain of death." It happened, ſoon after theſe orders were proclaimed through the camp, that young Manlius, ſon of the conſul, who was ſent out at the head of a detachment of horſe, to watch the enemy's motions, was met by an advanced ſquadron commanded by Geminius Metius, who, knowing young Manlius, challenged him to a ſingle combat. To this defiance ſuch an haughty inſult was added, as fired the young Roman in ſuch a manner, that, forgetting the late orders of his father, he accepted the challenge. The two champions, having ordered their ſoldiers to retire to ſome diſtance, rode full ſpeed at each other; but Manlius's lance, falling on his adverſary's helmet, did no execution. Then the two combatants, wheeling about, turned to the charge, when Manlius wounded Metius's horſe on the head with his lance. The violence of the blow threw Metius to the ground; he endeavoured to raiſe himſelf with his buckler; but Manlius gave him ſo violent a thruſt in the throat, that he drove the point of his lance out at his ſide, and having ſtripped him of his fine armour, returned to the camp full of glory for his victory. He paſſed triumphantly through the army, and going ſtraight to his father's tent, accoſted him thus: "Father, I have followed your example; I was challenged like you, by an inſulting enemy, and here I lay his ſpoils at your feet." The conſul at theſe words, turning his back upon his ſon, ordered the troops to be aſſembled, and in their preſence made him this reply: "Since you, Titus Manlius, have been ſo raſh as to fight the enemy without my orders, you muſt expiate your crime yourſelf. You have indeed conquered, and therefore deſerve to be rewarded, but your diſobedience muſt be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity. How could you deſpiſe the authority of a father and a conſul? How could you break through that diſcipline, to the ſtrict obſervance of which Rome has hitherto owed her preſervation? Hard is the neceſſity you reduce me to when you force me either to forget that I am a father, or, that I am a judge: but neither your grief nor mine ſhall prevail over the fidelity I owe my country. We ſhall be a melancholy example to poſterity, but a wholeſome precedent to the Roman youth. In you I loſe a ſon, endeared to me by the tender affection of a father, and by your late victory. But alas! ſince I muſt either eſtabliſh the conſular authority by a rigorous act of juſtice, or weaken it by your impunity, die as bravely as you have conquered. If you have but one drop of Manlian blood in your veins, you will not refuſe to repair the breach you have made in the military diſcipline, by undergoing the puniſhment due to your offence." This ſaid, he firſt crowned his ſon as victor, and then ordered the lictors to tie him to a ſtake. All preſent were ſtunned at the ſentence, as if it had been pronounced againſt themſelves, and when the lictor lifted up his ax to ſtrike off the young conqueror's head, a deep groan was heard through the whole army. However, they offered no violence to the conſul or the lictor; but, ſeeing the young man's head ſtruck off, they covered the dead body with the ſpoils of the conquered enemy, and expreſſed their affliction by the moſt pompous obſequies they could perform for him in the field.

Decius, the colleague of Manlius, diſplayed at this time a patriotic ſpirit not all inferior to that we have juſt now related: for after the two armies had been engaged for ſome time with equal forces, valour, and ſucceſs, the left wing commanded by Decius gave way, and was thrown into confuſion. The enemy improved the advantage, and victory to all appearance decided in favour of the Latins. In this diſorder the conſul called out to the pontiff Valerius: "We have occaſion here for the aſſiſtance of the gods. Lend me the aid of your office, and repeat the words I am to pronounce in devoting myſelf for the army." The pontiff ordered him to put on the robe called *prætexta*; and with his head covered with a veil, one hand raiſed under his robe as high as his chin, and a javelin

javelin under his feet, he made him pronounce the following words :— "Janus, Jupiter, Father Mars, Quirinus, Bellona, Dii Lares, and you gods who have a particular power over us, and our enemies, Dii Manes! I beg, I humbly implore, I aſk the favour, and I rely upon obtaining it, that you will beſtow courage and victory upon the Roman people, the Quirites, and at the ſame time that you will ſpread terror, conſternation, and ſlaughter, amongſt the enemies of the Roman people, the Quirites. And, conformably to the words I have juſt pronounced, I devote myſelf for the commonwealth of the Roman people, for the army, legions, and auxiliary troops of the Roman people: and I devote with myſelf the legion and auxiliary troops of the enemy to the Dii Manes, and the goddeſs of the earth." After having pronounced theſe prayers and imprecations, he ordered his lictors to retire to Manlius, and inform him without loſs of time, that he had devoted himſelf for the army. Then wrapping his robe about him after the Gabian manner (*incinctu cinctu Gabino*) he threw himſelf impetuouſly into the midſt of the enemy. Terror and conſternation ſeemed to lead the way before him. Wherever he turned, the enemy, as if thunderſtruck, were ſeized with horror and dread; but, when he fell under a ſhower of darts, the confuſion and diſorder of the Latins redoubled. The Romans, at that inſtant, filled with the confidence of having engaged the gods on their ſide, renewed the fight with amazing intrepidity and vigour. The fortune of the day was no longer doubtful, the Romans carried every thing before them, made an horrible ſlaughter of the enemy, took their camp, and obtained a complete victory.

But what are we to think of this action of Decius? The Romans, highly ſuperſtitious, attributed the ſucceſs with which theſe devotings were always attended, to a miraculous protection of the gods. But Cotta in Cicero, who was not ſo credulous, finds nothing more than natural in it. It was, ſays he, a ſtratagem of theſe great men, who loved their country enough to ſacrifice their lives for it. They were perſuaded, that the ſoldiers, ſeeing their general throw himſelf into the midſt of the enemy, where the battle was hotteſt, would not fail to follow him, and, braving death by his example, carry terror and conſternation every where. In this conſiſted the whole miracle. But what a convincing proof have we here of the force and energy of example; and how plainly does it point out the neceſſity and advantage of courage and intrepidity in a general! Does he loves his country? will he venture his life to defend and ſave it? his army will do the ſame. There will be but few exceptions to this rule. To juſtify this aſſertion, we will conclude this article with an inſtance or two from Mr. Boſwell's Account of Corſica, a book that muſt inſpire every reader of taſte with delight and admiration.

A Corſican gentleman, who had been taken priſoner by the Genoeſe, was thrown into a dark dungeon, where he was chained to the ground. While he was in this diſmal ſituation, the Genoeſe ſent a meſſage to him, that, if he would accept of a commiſſion in their ſervice, he might have it. "No," ſaid he; "were I to accept of your offer, it would be with a determined purpoſe to take the firſt opportunity of returning to the ſervice of my country. But I will not accept it; for I would not have my countrymen even ſuſpect that I could be one moment unfaithful." And he remained in his dungeon.

I defy, ſays Paoli, (that living image of ancient virtue,) Rome, Sparta, or Thebes, to ſhew me thirty years of ſuch patriotiſm as Corſica can boaſt. Though the affection between relations is exceedingly ſtrong in the Corſicans, they will give up their neareſt relations for the good of their country, and ſacrifice ſuch as have deſerted to the Genoeſe.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

A SONG.

On the Victory obtained over the Spaniards by Admiral Jervis.

QUEEN Elizabeth formerly, hiſtories tell us,
With Effingham conquer'd thoſe proud Spaniſh fellows,
Who either were taken, deſtroy'd, burnt, or loſt,
Or ſcatter'd, diſpers'd, on our brave Britiſh coaſt. Derry down, &c. &c.

A ſecond armada appears from proud Spain,
A ſecond deſtruction awaits them again,
Their twenty and ſeven ſtrike to fifteen, or fly-a;
'Tis David attacking a ſecond Goliah.—
Derry down, &c. &c.

Brave Howe ſav'd the kingdom before by his merit,
Brave Jervis has now ſhewn the ſame Britiſh ſpirit;
The one has defeated our Gallican foes,
To the other brave hero the haughty don bows.— Derry down, &c. &c.

We've heard of a Howard, a Hawkins, a Drake,
Of a Raleigh, a Ruſſell, a Hawke, Rodney, Blake;
But here is a man, *off Saint Vincent's* you'll find him.
Who leaves thoſe brave tars at a diſtance behind him. Derry down, &c. &c.

Let monſieur and don, if they dare, then advance!
We are ready to give them a fine Britiſh dance;
They'll ſee, that they'll taſte, boys, ſome nice Britiſh pills,
Such pills as, like quacks, will quite *cure all their ills.* Derry down, &c. &c.

Saint Patrick has ſhewn what ſhould really be done,
Saint David convinces the French, *he loves fun,*
Saint Andrew is ready at loyalty's call,
Saint George will moſt heartily join with them all. Derry down, &c. &c.

To ſhew there's no pleaſure without it's alloy,
The want of ſome gold for a time damps our joy,
But let ev'ry neighbour, each friend, and each brother,
Endeavour, like Chriſtians, to help one another.— Derry down, &c. &c.

The ſun for a moment may ceaſe to give light,
For a while he's envelop'd in darkneſs and night,
But the clouds ſoon diſperſe, and are ſoon blown away,
When he dazzles our eyes—aye, on *Valentine's day.* Derry down, &c. &c.

May God ſend ſucceſs to our army and navy!
We'll make our foes cry out, Peccavi! peccavi!
May England ſtill triumph again and again!
And may Jervis, like Neptune, ſtill rule o'er the main! Derry down, &c. &c.

May ſtill "Rule Britannia," ſtill "Britons ſtrike home!"
For loyalty's cauſe we can ſcarcely find room;
But, whether in war or in peace, we will ſing,
With hearts full of rapture, may "God ſave the King." Derry down, &c. &c.

MEG OF WAPPING.

BY MR. DIBDIN.

'TWAS landlady Meg, that made ſuch rare flip,
Pull away, pull away, hearties,
At Wapping ſhe liv'd, at the ſign of the ſhip,
Where the tars meet in ſuch jolly parties;
She'd ſhine at the play, and ſhe'd jig at the ball,
All rigg'd out ſo gay and ſo topping,
For ſhe married ſix huſbands and buried them all.
Pull away, pull away, pull away, I ſay,
What d'ye think of my Meg of Wapping?

The firſt was old Bluff, with a ſwingeing purſe,
Pull away, &c. jolly boys,
He was caſt away; ſaid Meg, Who cares a curſe?
As for grieving, why lord that's a folly boys.
The ſecond in command was blear-ey'd Ned;
While the ſurgeon his limb was a lopping,
A nine-pounder came and ſmack'd off his head,
Pull away, &c. I ſay,
Rare news for my Meg of Wapping.

Then ſhe married Sam, and Sam lov'd a ſup,
Pull away, &c. brother,
So groggy Sam got, and the ſhip blew up,
And Meg had to look for another.

The fourth was bold Ben, who at danger would ſmile,
Till his courage a crocodile ſtopping,
Made his breakfaſt of Ben on the banks of the Nile.
Pull away, &c.
What a fortunate Meg of Wapping.

Stay—who was the fifth? oh, 'twas Dick ſo neat,
Pull away, &c. ſo merry,
But the ſavages Dick both kill'd and ate,
And poor Meg the was forc'd to take Jerry.
Death again ſtood her friend; for, kill'd in a fray,
He alſo the grave chanc'd to pop in;
So now with my ſong I ſhall ſoon belay,
Pull away, &c. belay
The ſix huſbands of Meg of Wapping.

But I did not tell you how that ſhe married ſeven,
Pull away, pull away, ſo neatly,
'Twas honeſt Tom Trip, and he ſent her to heaven,
And her ſtrong box rummaged ſweetly;
For Meg, growing old, a fond dotard prov'd,
And muſt after a boy needs be hopping,
So ſhe popp'd off, and Tom with the girl that he lov'd,
Pull away, &c. I ſay,
Spent the ſhiners of Meg of Wapping.

STRONG BEER. An EPIGRAM.

NO wonder, cries Ned, we're poiſon'd by beer,
If you look to the proceſs of hops through the year,
'Tis blubber and horſe-dung that rear up the plant,
Which is brought to perfection by brimſtone, you'll grant.
But the brewer, not finding them nauſeous enough,
Adds Coculus Indicus, quaſia, and ſnuff.

EPIGRAM.

LAST night at cards, 'tis curious to impart,
I won a *diamond*, but I loſt a *heart*.

ANSWER to the RIDDLE, p. 410.
NOTHING.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

DOWNING-STREET, *Feb.* 28, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Robert Crauford, Eſq. to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Head Quarters of the Auſtrian Army, Manheim, February 7.

MY Lord, I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that in conſequence of a capitulation concluded on the 2d inſt. between Lieutenant-general the Prince of Furſtenburgh and the French general commanding the works of the Tete-de-Pont of Huningen, and of the iſland called the Shuſter Inſel, the ſaid works and iſland have been evacuated by the enemy, and taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of his Imperial majeſty.

The French have beſtowed very conſiderable labour on this poſt during the time that their armies were advanced into Germany. The Tete-de-Pont itſelf was ſupported and outflanked by the extenſive horn work on the Shuſter Iſland, as were both by the fire of the fortreſs of Huningen, as well as of ſeveral temporary batteries on the left bank of the Rhine. But a conſiderable quantity of heavy artillery having been ſent to the Upper Briſgaw immediately after the reduction of Khel, the attack, after its arrival, was carried on with effect, and, by its ſucceſsful termination, the right bank of the Upper Rhine has been completely cleared of the enemy.

ROBERT CRAUFORD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Portſmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated February 17, 1797.

Lieutenant Sanders, of the Phœnix, who has charge of the Difficile privateer, informs me he was captured by the Phœnix, Triton, and Scourge, laſt Sunday night, at half paſt eleven o'clock. She mounts eighteen guns, had two hundred and ſix men on board, and ſailed three days before from Breſt.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Young, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Greyhound, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Spithead, February 18.

SIR, I requeſt you will inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that, on the 18th inſtant, at ſeven A. M. I fell in with, five leagues to the weſtward of Beachy Head, Le Tartane French privateer brig, of ſixteen guns, four-pounders, and ſixty men, from Dieppe, on a cruize: had taken nothing.

I feel myſelf much obliged to Captain Cheſhyre, of his majeſty's ſloop Plover, on ſeeing the Greyhound in chace, and his being to leeward, by hawling athwart, occaſioned

occaſioned the capture of the privateer much ſooner than ſhe otherwiſe would have been. JAMES YOUNG.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-adm. Bazely, commanding his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Downs, to Mr. Nepean, dated February 19.

You will be pleaſed to acquaint their lordſhips, that his majeſty's ſhip Eurydice, Captain Talbot, arrived here yeſterday, and has brought in with him le Flibuſtier, a fine French lugger privateer, of ſixty tons, mounting fourteen four and three pounders, with ſix ſwivels, and manned with ſixty-three men: ſhe had ſailed the night before from Dunkirk, and had not taken any thing. JOHN TALBOT.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Glynn, Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop Scourge, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Plymouth Sound, February 22.

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you, that his majeſty's ſhip Scourge, under my command, at half paſt twelve P. M. on the 21ſt inſtant, land bearing N. E. by E. five or ſix leagues, captured, after a chace of three hours, a French privateer called le Furet, pierced for fourteen but only mounting ten guns, having the other four in her hold. She had on-board fifty men, beſides twenty-two Engliſh priſoners, ſeven of whom were wounded; ſhe is commanded by Benoiſt Giron, had been twenty days from l'Orient, is coppered, and a faſt ſailer. H. R. GLYNN.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Yorke, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Stag, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Spithead the 2d of March, 1797.

I beg you will inform my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty with the arrival of his majeſty's ſhip Stag, under my command, at this port, and of having captured, near Scilly, the French privateers, l'Approcrate brig, of fourteen guns and ſixty-five men, and l'Hirondelle cutter, of ſix guns and forty-five men, the latter of which was deſtroyed. J. S. YORKE.

Sir John Colleton, in the Swift cutter, has captured and ſent into Dover l'Aventurier French ſchooner-privateer, 40 tons, with eleven men armed with cutlaſſes and piſtols; ſhe had been previouſly ſuffered to proceed as an American veſſel in ballaſt, but, ſteering for France, ſhe was followed, and, on being boarded a ſecond time, eight armed men were found concealed in a hole made for the purpoſe, barely ſufficient for them to breathe in.

Captain Cockburne, in the Minerve frigate, on the 19th of December, captured in the Mediteranean La Sabina Spaniſh frigate, of 40 guns, 28 eighteen-pounders on her main-deck, 286 men. The Minerve had one midſhipman and ſeven men killed, 34 ſeamen and 2 marines wounded, and 4 miſſing; Lieutenant J. Noble, and Mr. Merryweather, boatſwain, were alſo wounded. La Sabina had 164 men killed and wounded before ſhe ſtruck her colours. —Commodore Nelſon ſays of Lieut. Noble, that his merits, and repeated wounds in fighting the enemies of his country, entitle him to every reward which a grateful nation can beſtow. All the maſts of the Minerve were ſhot through, and her rigging much hurt.

A Spaniſh frigate afterwards attacked the Minerve, which after half an hour's engagement hauled off; two Spaniſh ſhips of the line then came in ſight, but by the ſkill of Capt. Cockburne, he got off his own crippled ſhip. The Sabina, who was ſteering a different courſe, and whoſe main and fore maſts had fallen overboard, was then purſued and retaken.

The Minerva, three days after, took, off the ſouth end of Sardinia, a French privateer of 6 guns and 68 men.

Capt. D'Arcy Preſton, in the Blanche frigate, on the ſame day, after the exchange of eight or nine broadſides, made a Spaniſh frigate ſtrike her colours; but the approach of three other Spaniſh ſhips of war prevented his taking poſſeſſion.

Capt. Macnamara, in the Southampton, has taken off Monaco, the Corſo, a fine new Spaniſh brig of war, of 18 guns and 136 men, bound from Genoa to Barcelona.

Captain Hargood, in the Leopard, has captured the Victorieux French privateer, of 4 guns and 30 men, off Yarmouth.

Lieutenant Treſtings, of the Nimble cutter, captured, off St. Alban's Head, two French privateers: one called l'Impromptu, Citizen Ecuyer commander, of 4 ſwivels, with plenty of ſmall arms, and 31 men; the other, le Bonheur, Citizen Burnel commander, of 2 three-pounders, 2 ſwivels, ſmall arms, and 24 men.

Sir John Warren's ſquadron has taken and deſtroyed the following veſſels between the 24th of January and the 7th of March, 1797:—French. La Providence and l'Intrepide, ſloop, in ballaſt, from Breſt to Bourdeaux, ſunk; and la Jenee, with wine and brandy, ſent to England. Spaniſh. La Santa Tereſa and St. Jago da Compoſtella, brigs, with empty caſks &c. from St. Andero to Vigo, deſtroyed.

Captain Talbot, of the Eurydice, has captured le Voltigeur, French privateer, lugger-rigged, no carriage-guns, with 23 men, off the Flemiſh banks.

The Surveillant privateer, of 16 guns and 156 men, was captured by his ma-

jeſty's ſhip Alcmene, Captain Brown, on the 6th of March, off the Skelling rocks. She had been 32 days from Bourdeaux, and had taken two brigs, one of which was re-captured by the Alcmene.

The Hon. Capt. Stopford, commander of his majeſty's ſhip Phaeton, on the 6th, Uſhant bearing eaſt by weſt 46 leagues, captured a French privateer called l'Actif, carrying 18 guns and 120 men.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH.

WHITEHALL, *February* 25.

A letter this day received by the Duke of Portland, from Lord Milford, lord lieutenant for the county of Pembroke, dated Haverfordweſt, February 23, five P. M. contains information that two frigates, a corvette and a lugger, appeared off the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire the 22d inſtant; and on the evening of that day diſembarked ſome troops, reported by deſerters to be about 1200, but without field-pieces.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Orchard, commanding the North Devon Volunteers, to the Duke of Portland, dated Hartland Abbey, Feb. 23.

I think it my duty to ſtate to your grace that I yeſterday received an expreſs from Ilfracombe, mentioning that there were three French frigates off that place; that they had ſcuttled ſeveral merchantmen, and were attempting to deſtroy the ſhipping in the harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North Devon regiment of volunteers under my command to march to their aſſiſtance. As I was preparing to march, I received an account from Ilfracombe, that the French ſhips were gone from the coaſt, and that tranquillity was reſtored again to the town.

From Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke, dated Haverfordweſt, Feb. 24, 1797, *Six o'Clock, A. M.*

Since I had the honour of writing laſt to your grace by expreſs, I have received information of the French ſhips having ſailed and left three hundred men behind, who have ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. The great ſpirit and loyalty that the gentlemen and peaſantry have ſhewn on this occaſion exceeds deſcription. Many thouſands of the latter aſſembled, armed with pikes and ſcythes, and attacked the enemy, previous to the arrival of the troops that were ſent againſt them.

Nine o'clock P. M.—I have the honour and pleaſure to inform your grace, that the whole of the French troops, amounting to near fourteen hundred men, have ſurrendered, and are now on their march to Haverfordweſt.

WHITEHALL, *February* 27.

A Letter, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Right Honourable Lord Cawdor, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated Fiſhguard, Friday, February 24, 1797.

MY LORD, In conſequence of having received information, on Wedneſday night at eleven o'clock, that three large ſhips-of-war and a lugger had anchored in a ſmall roadſted, upon the coaſt in the neighbourhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Cardigan militia and all the provincial force I could collect, to the place. I ſoon gained poſitive intelligence they had diſembarked about 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's ſetting in, a French officer, whom I found to be the ſecond in command, came in with a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to incloſe to your grace, together with my anſwer: in conſequence of which they determined to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock.

I cannot at this moment inform your grace of the exact number of priſoners, but I believe it to be their whole force: it is my intention to march them this night to Haverfordweſt, where I ſhall make the beſt diſtribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger, got under weigh yeſterday evening, and were this morning entirely out of ſight.

The fatigue we have experienced will, I truſt, excuſe me to your grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety to do juſtice to the officers and men I had the honour to command will induce me to attend your grace with as little delay as poſſible, to ſtate their merits, and at the ſame time to give you every information in my power upon this ſubject.

The ſpirit of loyalty which has pervaded all ranks throughout this county is infinitely beyond what I can expreſs.

I am, &c. CAWDOR.

Cardigan Bay, 5th of Ventoſe, 5th year of the Republic.

SIR, The circumſtances under which the body of the French troops under my command were landed at this place, renders it unneceſſary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodſhed and pillage. The officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their deſire of entering into a negociation, upon principles of humanity, for a ſurrender. If you are influenced by ſimilar conſiderations, you may ſignify the ſame by the

the bearer, and in the mean time hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe. Health and reſpect,

TATE, Chef de Brigade.

To the Officer commanding his Britannic Majeſty's Troops.

Fiſhguard, Feb. 23, 1797.

SIR, The ſuperiority of the force under my command, which is hourly encreaſing, muſt prevent my treating upon any terms ſhort of your ſurrendering your whole force priſoners of war. I enter fully into your wiſh of preventing an unneceſſary effuſion of blood, which your ſpeedy ſurrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that conſideration it is ever the wiſh of Britiſh troops to ſhew an enemy whoſe numbers are inferior.

My major will deliver you this letter, and I ſhall expect your determination by ten o'clock, by your officer, whom I have furniſhed with an eſcort, that will conduct him to me without moleſtation.

I am, &c. CAWDOR.

To the Officer commanding the French Troops.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *March* 18.

From Lord Bridport, to Mr. Nepean, dated Royal George at Sea, March 19.

I am now to acquaint you, for their lordſhips information, that on the 7th inſtant Sir Harry Neale, in the St. Fiorenzo, recaptured the Cynthia brig, from Liſbon to Poole, laden with fruit, which had been taken about eight days before by a privateer brig. On the 8th inſt. the Impetueux captured la Vatout, a ſmall cutter privateer, armed with muſquets, having 28 men on-board, and only one day from Breſt. In the afternoon of that day, the wind coming to the northward, I bore up for Uſhant, and detached the St. Fiorenzo and Nymphe to look into Breſt; and I have the ſatisfaction to inform their lordſhips, that, on the St. Fiorenzo and Nymphe's returning to join the ſquadron, they fell in with and captured la Reſiſtance and la Conſtance French frigates. The taking theſe ſhips does Sir Harry Neale, with Captain Cooke, and their officers and men, the higheſt honour, and I hope their ſkilful and ſpirited conduct will meet their lordſhips' approbation, as I warmly feel they have merited my particular thanks.

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *March* 3.

Robert Calder, Eſq. Firſt Captain to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. arrived this morning with diſpatches from him to Mr. Nepean, of which the following are copies.

Victory, in Lagos Bay, Feb. 16.

SIR, The hopes of falling in with the Spaniſh fleet, expreſſed in my letter to you of the 13th inſt. were confirmed that night by our diſtinctly hearing the report of their ſignal guns, and by intelligence received from Captain Foote, of the Niger, who had, with equal judgment and perſeverance, kept them company for ſeveral days, on my preſcribed rendezvous (which from the ſtrong ſouth-eaſt winds I had never been able to reach), and that they were not more than the diſtance of three or four leagues from us. I anxiouſly awaited the dawn of day, when, being on the ſtarboard tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing eaſt by north eight leagues, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing a number of ſhips extending from ſouth-weſt to ſouth, the wind then at weſt and by ſouth. At forty-nine minutes paſt ten, the weather being extremely hazy, La Bonne Citoyenne made the ſignal that the ſhips ſeen were of the line, twenty-five in number. His majeſty's ſquadron under my command, conſiſting of fifteen ſhips of the line, viz.

Victory,	Excellent,
Britannia,	Orion,
Barfleur,	Coloſſus,
Prince George,	Egmont,
Blenheim,	Colloden,
Namur,	Irreſiſtible,
Captain,	and
Goliah,	Diadem,

happily formed in the moſt compact order of ſailing, in two lines. By carrying a preſs of ſail I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half paſt eleven o'clock, before it had time to connect and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be loſt; and, confident in the ſkill, valour, and diſcipline, of the officers and men I had the happineſs to command, and judging that the honour of his majeſty's arms and the circumſtances of the war in theſe ſeas required a conſiderable degree of enterprize, I felt myſelf juſtified in departing from the regular ſyſtem; and paſſing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmoſt celerity, tacked, and thereby ſeparated one-third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their rejunction till the evening; and, by the very great exertions of the ſhips which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the four following ſhips were captured, and the action ceaſed about five o'clock in the evening:

	Guns.
Salvador del Mundo, -	112
San Joſeph, -	112
San Nicholas, -	84
San Yſidro, -	74

I en-

I encloſe the moſt correct liſt I have been able to obtain of the Spaniſh fleet oppoſed to me, amounting to twenty-ſeven ſail of the line; and an account of the killed and wounded of his majeſty's ſhips, as well as in thoſe taken from the enemy. The moment the latter (almoſt totally diſmaſted) and his majeſty's ſhips the Captain and Colloden are in a ſtate to put to ſea, I ſhall avail myſelf of the firſt favourable wind to proceed off Cape St. Vincent in my way to Liſbon.

Captain Calder, whoſe able aſſiſtance has greatly contributed to the public ſervice during my command, is the bearer of this, and will more particularly deſcribe to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty the movements of the ſquadron on the 14th, and the preſent ſtate of it.

I am, ſir, &c. J. JERVIS.

Liſt of the Spaniſh Fleet oppoſed to the Britiſh, the 14th of February, 1797.

Santiſſima Trinidad,	130 Guns.
Mexicana, -	112
Principe de Aſturias,	112
Concepcion, -	112
Conde de Regla, -	112
Salvador del Mundo, -	112
San Joſef, -	112
San Nicholas, -	84
Oriente, -	74
Glorioſo, -	74
Atlante, -	74
Conqueſtador, -	74
Soberano, -	74
Firme, -	74
Pelayo, -	74
San Genaro, -	74
San Ildephonſo, -	74
San Juan Nepomuceno,	74
San Franciſco de Paula,	74
San Yſidro, -	74
San Antonio, -	74
San Pablo, -	74
San Firmin, -	74
Neptuna, -	74
Bahama, -	74
Name unknown, -	74
Name unknown, -	74

Liſt of Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Sir John Jervis, in the Action with the Spaniſh Fleet on the 14th of February.

Victory—1 ſeaman killed, 2 ſeamen 3 marines wounded.

Britannia—1 ſeaman wounded.

Barfleur—7 ſeamen wounded.

Prince George—7 ſeamen 1 marine killed, 7 ſeamen wounded.

Blenheim—10 ſeamen 2 ſoldiers killed, 2 officers, 40 ſeamen, 7 ſoldiers, wounded.

Namur—2 ſeamen killed, 5 ſeamen wounded.

Captain—1 officer, 20 ſeamen, 3 ſoldiers, killed; 2 officers, 40 ſeamen, 7 ſoldiers, wounded.

Goliah—4 ſeamen 4 marines wounded.

Excellent—1 officer, 8 ſeamen, 2 marines killed; 10 ſeamen 2 marines wounded.

Orion—7 ſeamen 2 marines wounded.

Coloſſus—1 ſeaman 1 marine wounded.

Egmont—None killed or wounded.

Colloden—1 officer, 7 ſeamen, 2 marines killed; 39 ſeamen 8 marines wounded.

Irreſiſtible—4 ſeamen 1 marine killed; 1 officer, 12 ſeamen, 1 marine, wounded.

Diadem—1 ſeaman 1 ſoldier wounded.

KILLED, 3 officers, 59 ſeamen, 6 marines, 5 ſoldiers.—WOUNDED, 5 officers, 189 ſeamen, 21 marines, 12 ſoldiers. TOTAL, 300.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Blenheim—Mr. Edward Libby, acting lieut. wounded.—Mr. Peacock, boatſwain, wounded.—Mr. Joſeph Wixon, maſter's mate, wounded; ſince dead.

Captain—Major William Norris, marines, killed—Mr. James Godench, midſhipman, killed.—Commodore Nelſon, bruiſed, but not obliged to quit the deck.—Mr. Carrington, boatſwain, wounded in boarding the San Nicolas.—Mr. Thomas Lund, midſhipman, wounded.

Excellent—Mr. Peter Peffers, boatſwain, killed.—Mr. Edward Auguſtus Down, maſter's mate, wounded.

Orion—Mr. Thomas Manſel, midſhipman, wounded.

Colloden—Mr. G. A. Livingſtone, lieutenant of marines, killed.

Irreſiſtible—Serjeant Watſon, marines, killed.—Mr. Andrew Thompſon, lieut. wounded.—Mr. Hugh M'Kinnon, maſter's mate, wounded.—Mr. Wm. Balfour, midſhipman, wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Feb.* 20.

This day, in purſuance of the king's pleaſure, the following flag-officers of his majeſty's fleet were promoted, viz. Alexander Græme, George Keppel, and Samuel Reeve, Eſqrs. rear-admirals of the white, to be rear-admirals of the red.

Andrew Mitchell, Charles Chamberlayne, and Peter Rainier, Eſqrs. Sir Hugh Cloberry Chriſtian, K. B. William Truſcott, Eſq. and Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, rear-admirals of the blue, to be rear-admirals of the white.

The under-mentioned captains were alſo appointed flag-officers of his majeſty's fleet, viz. William Swiney, Charles Edmund Nugent, Wm. Fooks, Chas. Powell Hamilton, Edmund Dod, Horatio Nelſon, Thomas Lenox Frederick, Sir Geo. Home, Bart. Sir Chas. Cotton, Bart. to be rear-admirals of the blue.

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